

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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## MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

### JUAN SAA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The Venezia has just arrived with news from Rosario of another revolution in San Juan. Official despatches from the Chilean Government announce that General Juan Saa has undertaken a second expedition against the Argentine Provinces, having started from Cobijá for Salta—(Las Noticias).

General Taboada, with a column of 1000 foot and 300 horse, was by latest accounts moving against the city of Rioja, where Varela has his headquarters. The rebels are however, supposed not to exceed a few hundred men, and are charged with the most awful atrocities throughout the provinces of Rioja and Catamarca.

Mr. Thompson, the Manager of the Northern Railway, ever anxious to cater to the wishes of the British public, puts on a special train, of which the notice will be found in another column.

On Monday we received further balloon details. Mr. Allen complains of a scarcity of Hydrogen, and until the steamer sent down to Montevideo for a large file returns, there will be very few ascents.

Col. Arredondo has been despatched to Rioja, where, we regret to say, the very worst anarchy prevails. Saa and his confederates have returned to that land of revolution, and in fact, things look as bad to-day as ever.

We read to-day that a joint stock Company has been formed in Rosario for the purpose of building a mole. The mole at present existing can only be compared to a grid-iron, and it requires the most sublime self-possession and admirable dexterity to effect a landing without falling into the mud beneath. Such a disgraceful attempt at a landing-wharf should not be tolerated by a people who pretend to be the capital of the Republic.

Mr. Marshall of Barracas has now nearly finished the Estrella, a beautiful steamer, built expressly for the Paraná trade, to be run by the popular Captain Davis. We have no doubt she will do a good business.

The Santa Fé Legislature has thrown out Governor Oroño's bill respecting the missionaries of San Lorenzo.

On the 9th inst. Sr. Cullen duly installed the Argentine Bank in the city of Cordova: the bank building was beautifully fitted up: all the dignitaries of the land attended. Several eloquent speeches were made, and all passed off with the greatest eclat.

The Government of Cordova is about to order the measurement of a large tract of frontier territory for the purpose of selling or granting same for colonial purposes. We doubt very much if it will succeed. The Echagay grant of one thousand leagues, about which so much noise was made a few years past, has proved a 'fiasco.'

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, and Dr. Roque Perez, have both taken up cudgels for Governor Oroño in the question of the San Lorenzo Convent. The arguments of both these able lawyers are labored efforts to justify the means by the end: but the whole spirit of the present age is hostile to this sort of reasoning, and Argentine erudition fails to exculpate the attempts of the Governor against the attack on civil rights. Governor Oroño's object in sequestrating the convent lands and edifices could not be more noble or meritorious, but he must buy the property of the legal owners and not summarily evict them.

During the last week all the maize for sale in sacks has been disposed of, bought solely for the army: the price paid is \$137 per fanega. The army consumption has proved this year a great boon for the chacreros, as the yield of the maize crop this year has been unprecedentedly large.

We hear on good authority that the saladero establishment of General Urquiza has been recently sold, in a good round sum.

The demand for steamboats seems to be as good as ever: yesterday we heard on good authority that Mr. John Marshall had sold the little steamer—which he only the other day imported—in the sum of \$120,000; rather a fine price for so small a steamer.

Colonel Nadal has been promoted by the National Government: his rank as Colonel is now recognised by the Argentine Government.

## THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

### A GLANCE AT THE BRIGHT SIDE

I think it is D'Israeli who says that a state of war is the normal condition of our nature. Be this as it may, there is nothing more certain than this, that since the first recorded dispute in the garden of Eden, war has occupied no small share of the time and energy of fallen man. So true is this, that some one has remarked that a history of the world's battles would form no mean history of the World itself. And war is not confined, only to the dark and barbarous places of the earth or to any particular times of ignorance, but it has held its bloody carnival in every nation under the sun and in every golden or enlightened age. To adapt a line from Kingsley the inevitable doom of human kind through all time is—

"Men must fight and women must weep."

That war with all its horrors is repulsive to an enlightened mind, cannot for a moment be disputed, but I think we are too much accustomed to allow our feelings and our sympathies to sway our judgments, so as to condemn war as cruel and unnecessary. The history of all civilized nations abundantly testifies, that they had to pass through days and years of fire and blood, before they emerged into their present state of liberty and power. And it is the same with individual existence. Our state of being here is emphatically called "the battle of life," and he, who has been nurtured in luxury and never been called on to do duty in this world wide battle, may reach the years, without possessing the dignity, of manhood. We look upon war as the destroyer of human life, and the cause of much human misery, and undoubtedly it is so; but at the same time we forget the other great truths which it as indubitably inculcates,—that the law of nature is the law of progress, that men and nations ought to march on to perfection and that the onward and upward course of both lies through a field of much fighting and suffering. Much has been said and written of the civilizing power of the spade, but the eloquent language employed is indebted for its beauty, more to its poetry than its truth. The sword is the grand forerunner of civilization and it always precedes the spade. The spade ever finds its work easier and more lasting when the earth is enriched and moistened by the blood drawn by the sword. And from that dark and horrible day when the blood of Abel cried for vengeance, down to the present hour, how many battle fields there have been, where the earth was covered with heaps of slain, and where human blood flowed like water! The sword and the spade—emblems of blood and sweat—are the two chief instruments employed in the civilization of the world, and at the final consummation of all things, the sublime yet terrible truth will be fully revealed,—that as the imperfections and impurities of the old world were washed away by water, so the new world was renewed and purified by blood, and its surface beautified and adorned by the sweat of the brow of man.

These remarks have been suggested by the comments that have been made on the present Paraguayan war, which has been very generally denounced as a monstrous evil that ought to be removed at any cost. That it has caused a loss of a great amount of money and of life cannot be denied, but we shut our eyes to the many good returns which it also yields. Keeping in view what has already been stated regarding the civilizing tendency of war in all ages, I should wish to direct attention to the bright side of the Paraguayan war, by pointing out the good that will certainly flow from it, in the hope that it may lead the war to be regarded if not as a blessing to be enjoyed, at all events not as a curse to be borne. Before doing so, I would make one passing remark. Foreigners coming from civilized lands should bear in mind, that in adopting this country for their own purposes, they must take the

bitter with the sweet, and forego all the blessings which the sword had in times past secured for them at home; in fact that they must leave the front rank of progress and place themselves in the same backward position with the people of their chosen country and be prepared to bear a succession of wars and buffetings that are sure to be encountered on the road to civilization.

In the present Paraguayan war, it is a matter of little moment who is right or who is wrong, the result will doubtless be the same. The first benefit that suggests itself to be derived from the war is, that it will draw off and silence for ever a great portion of the dangerous class of the population who retarded the progress of the country more than all the other causes put together. It will also give the Argentines and Orientales some knowledge of the art of war, of which they were lamentably ignorant, and without such knowledge no Government can be secure or useful. This may be said to be the first decent war in which the sister Republics have been engaged, and it may reasonably be presumed, that after the taste they have had of the pleasures of a camp life, they will not be so ready as formerly in rushing into petty civil wars. However if they are at any time forced to take the field, the experience they are now gaining will stand them in good service. That such experience was greatly needed, those who are acquainted with the mode of fighting in this country will readily admit. During the long but almost bloodless struggle in the Banda Oriental lately, between the Red and White parties, the writer chanced to live in that province, and thus had an opportunity of witnessing the cleverness displayed by the followers of the two parties. One little town changed hands twenty times in a month, the mode adopted being, that the party in possession always happened to stroll out for a ride at one end, as the opposite party nervously entered at the other. Once only, and probably by mistake, they met in the streets and had a fight, and what a fight! Shops were hurriedly closed—the gentlemen took to their knees, while the warriors outside galloped up and down the streets, performing valiant deeds no doubt. It was a day long to be remembered in that little town, and when the battle was over, the frightened inhabitants had to carry the dead out of sight. Two men and a single shutter sufficed for the job, for only one foolish fellow met his death. I had occasion to visit that village the following day, and when the hotel keeper, who gave me these particulars, had finished his story, I naturally asked him, "which party gained the day? He did not seem to understand me, and to make it plainer I put it in another form, "which party remained in possession of the town?" His eyes brightened intelligently as he answered, "Neither. They all cleared out for the camp!"

A Captain in the Red party informed me, that in the taking of Paysandú General Flores could not get his men to advance in a body to the attack like the Brazilians. The Gauchos, as they neared the scene of action, scattered and took shelter behind trees and little eminences, and advanced stealthily like so many cats: they did not believe in playing long-stops to the besieged bowlers. A grey-haired veteran assured me, that the certain way to win a battle in this country was to make the first charge. It never fails: he added; the opposite party seeing a fierce looking body of men galloping furiously down on them, accompanied with a clanking noise of spurs and scabbards, first turn pale then turn round, at least the two flank men quickly do so and they are immediately followed by all the others in succession, so that when the charging troops reach the spot, no enemy is there to meet them. With such a state of things, no wonder that civil wars are of so frequent occurrence in these countries. Situated as they are now, so far from home, and in the presence of the Brazilians, they must fight, and the past sufficiently attests that they can fight. When the war is over, no doubt they will return better soldiers and better men—the

officers more suited to command and the private better trained to obey. During the war all parties will have an opportunity of reckoning the strength of one another, and of bringing away lessons from the encampment, that will do more than can be imagined for the progress of the country. While it will teach the heads of Government the folly of rushing heedlessly into war, it will also show them that the progress of a country is not to be measured solely by individual enterprise or individual success, but that it depends mainly on the amount of respect which the Government itself can command through its intelligence and power. So long as the war is not on Argentine or Oriental soil, no serious damage can accrue to these countries. Doubtless many will suffer, but the misfortunes of individuals are not taken into account, when the welfare of nations is in question. Whether the Triple Alliance overcomes Lopez or not, the result of the war will be on the side of civilization. It is the fashion to declaim against tyrants and to speak with horror of the deeds of certain despots. This is judging the past by the light of the present. No doubt Francia, Rosas, Oribe and some others were just the men the times required, and when they were no longer needed, they had to pass away. It will be the same I judge with Lopez. He may be a good man, as he is certainly a clever man, but he must give place to the advancing tide of civilization sooner or later, whether it be by the arms of the Triple Alliance, or the united yearnings for liberty of his enslaved people. For these reasons the friends of progress have little occasion to grieve over the continuance of the war, or to be sorry that any offer of mediation has been made in vain. Considering rather the powerlessness of treaties to bind people who have little or no principle to keep them, it would conduce more to the general good; were the combatants to receive.

"A Fair field and no Favor."

DUNDEE.

## REVOLUTION IN RIOJA

### HORRIFYING DETAILS.

Capayan July 5th 1867.

Yesterday General Taboada arrived here with a column of 1000 and odd between horse and foot. We are now on the move for Rioja, at present held by the traitor Varela and two hundred and fifty men. The Chilean Medina occupies the department of Famatina with an equal force. By the 7th. we shall be in possession of the capital; Varela will not dare to shew fight: our men are most enthusiastic, and only desire to have a brush with the enemy. The recital of the revolting crimes which are daily perpetrated with impunity in this unhappy hot-bed of anarchy would arouse the feelings of the most stoic, and numerous respectable inhabitants, have joined our ranks with the determination of crushing the rebellion and restoring order. Among the volunteers is Governor Cavila who has already suffered heavily in position and property, not to mention his numerous friends and relations who have been robbed and butchered by the traitors. Of this class the latest victims are Sres. Justo Gordillo, Camilo Castellanos, Eliseo Chaves, Rodrigo Noroña, Amaranito Conde and several others whose names I forget.

Famatina has been three several times sacked, the fathers slaughtered, and the helpless families left to die of want. In Rioja things are far worse, and no crime however wicked could deter Varela's borders. Doña Genoveva the aged mother of our gallant commander, Don Nicolas Barros, was compelled to fly from Rioja. Regardless of age, sex or position they committed the most awful depredations on the unoffending and defenceless citizens, and had even broke open and desecrated the sacred temples. Varela proposes a tax of 14,000\$ silver on the entire population from the humblest to the wealthiest proprietors—of course this virtually treats of females, as every man has left the town. You are doubtless already aware of the repulse of Linarez on 17th. ulto: there has been a great deal said about it, but I may

assure you the whole affair was not worth talking about; the few men under his command were at best but a handful of irregulars, ill fed, ill disciplined, and easily dispersed. Comandante Charras gave Varela a severe blow at Guandacol, but instead of following up the advantage, he thought it safer to fall back on Jachal, and there await the advance of the main body believing he had come in contact with the vanguard only. Having discovered his mistake, he is fast closing on his man, and may be expected to reach Tamatania at the same time that we take Rioja, thus the shock will be simultaneous and I anticipate a speedy and glorious termination to this reign of crime. Matusalem.

## DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT MITRE

### OVATION ON THE MOLE.

On Monday, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m., H.E. President Mitre, accompanied by the Vice-President, all the Ministers of the National Government, and a host of friends, took his departure for head quarters, being exactly two years, one month, and four days since we chronicled a similar event. The military display on the Mole was as good as could be expected, under the circumstances: two small companies were drawn up under the direction of General Viejo Bueno, and the crowd was much greater than we had anticipated. The Pavon lay in the inner roads with steam up, and her quarter-deck was crowded with soldiers, but the lighters alongside discharging coal, even at the very last moment, showed with what hurry matters had been arranged. Indeed it was only early yesterday morning that the Pavon got out of the Boca, where she had been embedded in mud.

There was something indescribably touching in the scene as General Mitre, with long top boots, a red 'kepi,' and a small 'poncho,' walked down the Mole, leading his little son by the hand. The cheers which echoed along the Mole, could not remove the melancholy which the sight inspired, and judging by the countenance of H.E., we believe he pleaded guilty to the same feelings.

As a state-departure the affair was sufficiently creditable to rescue the authorities from any charge of neglect. The band played the 'National Hymn,' the battery fired the usual salute, and the Port Captain and his officials were dressed in their gayest uniforms. But great indeed seemed the contrast to those who had witnessed the Presidential departure on the 18th of June, 1865, when all Buenos Ayres turned out to do honor to the hero of Pavon, and cheer him as he embarked for that field which, in the enthusiasm of the moment, it was supposed would be the scene of future laurels.

We confess we felt relieved as we shook hands on the stairs with his Excellency and wished him a kind God-speed.

Messrs. Fair and Woodgate were the last to bid him 'adieu,' and the barge then pulled off with 'Cæsar' and his fortunes. Thanks to the efforts of the few foreigners present, the plashing of the oars was drowned with a tolerably good cheer, and we caught the eye of the President as he looked on the friends who thus testified to him their steadfast regard.

The Vice-President and Ministers accompanied his Excellency to the steamer, and in a second boat we noted some members of his family, who, we understand, go up as far as Rosario.

Ten minutes after the departure of the President there was scarcely a soul on the Mole. The Military did not even wait the return of the Vice-President and the Ministers. The muster of foreigners on the occasion was unusually small, owing chiefly to the fact that few thought his Excellency would embark before twelve o'clock; but we were pleased to notice the principal native gentlemen of the city present.

It is to be hoped that we shall be spared, at least for some time, the repetition of such scenes as that of yesterday, and that President Mitre will in a few months return to this city, where he is so deservedly esteemed, having brought this long and protracted war to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM HEADQUARTERS

ARRIVAL OF OSORIO

Corrientes, July 13th.

Gentlemen,

We are here since the afternoon of the 13th. On the way down from Itapiru we met bound up two steamers with tows; one of which had an English barque and a Dutch schooner-brig lashed alongside, while a Prussian brig was being towed from the steamer's stern. The other had two schooner-brigs, one of which showed Hanoverian colours. All the tows had horses; the steamers had hay upon deck, accommodated as usual, without any protection from the elements (it was raining at the time). The steamer Pingo is just in from Itapiru; up to a late hour of yesterday nothing worthy of note had transpired there. The long talk of battle was still the ruling topic; no onward movement had been attempted. We have still an unsettled horizon, at times inclining to rain; at other sunshine and warm, which is supposed to be weather peculiarly adapted to produce cholera. On the 13th Osorio was two leagues from Itati. Upon our arrival here we found your friend Mr. E. A. Hopkins, with whom we had the pleasure of a momentary interview. No man living can be better acquainted with the topography of Paraguay than he is. His opinion of the motives of the allies for remaining so long among the sloughs of Estero Bellaco, are to get the men properly acclimatized for the coming campaign; or to solve the grand problem if it may be possible to transform human beings into carpiuchos or caymans, and further to become well instructed in the noble science of entomology. If so, time has abundantly proved that during the process of acclimatization a large percentage of the troops go the same road as did the horse that was taught to live without eating. As for the possibility if it be attainable, the transformation of the human species into amphibious beasts, "let sages versed in nature's lore" explain.

Corrientes, July 14th

I am here for the past two days. I just got in time from Itapiru to mail a pretty long letter to you per Espigador. I hope it will reach you in due time. Early this morning I slipped a note for you in the Provador's letter bag (it had a wrong date it should have been of the date of to-day), the steamer was to have left at sunrise but has been detained until now (4 p.m.). Yesterday late in the afternoon Osorio arrived with his forces at Itapiru. His army musters 4700 men rank and file, among the army followers are 500 women. They all came in five transport steamers, at Itati they embarked. By the first opportunity I shall set out for Itapiru. It would be better if the Allied Commanders dreaded Paraguayan spies as much as they do our correspondents. It is an acknowledged fact that all the allied movements are known to the enemy in a few hours after they are made. Here we are within the sound of cannon which are daily fired in anger, when the semi-weekly papers are published in neither of which you will find an item of war news; if it is so, it is because the editors are tongue-tied. Mr. Mattos keeps in view the council given Sancho Panza by his master, in the adventure when the squire got a sound drubbing for speaking in disparagement (which was the truth) of the inmates of the house were they changed to be guests. The pith of the advice was, in future to abstain from being so injudicious as to moralize upon the efficacy of halibuts when in society of those of whom one of its members had been lately hanged. Read Mr. M's account of the balloon ascent; you will find little to ponder upon except the autobiography of Mr. Allen the Aeronaut.

SINBAD.

Tuyuti, July 11, 1867.

On the 9th inst., the glorious anniversary of our national independence, Mons. Libertad, the new French Consul for Paraguay, presented General Gelly y Obes with his credentials for transmission to the hostile lines. In deference to the distinguished visitor, General Gelly sent an orderly and flag of truce with the despatches. Lopez made no reply, and numerous are the conjectures on this strange mode of proceeding. Some attribute it to his misunderstanding with the French Consul, M. Cochelet, who, notwithstanding his own desires, and those of his Government, has been frequently denied a pass through the lines. I am inclined to regard it in a very different light, and the delay is

more probably owing to Lopez having sent it on to the capital for the consideration of his Foreign Secretary. Be this as it may, M. Libertad grew tired of the hospitality of the Argentine Commander; and, returning to Corrientes prepared to await the reply. Should it not come in time he will return to Buenos Ayres to lay the matter before Sr. Noel.

General Osorio, with the 3d Army Corps of 6,000 men, has at last arrived at the Paso de la Patria, after a long and tedious journey through Misiones. They are being rapidly ferried across the Paraná for incorporation with the Grand Army, which is daily expected to make a final move.

Before entering on an account of the results of the two ascents made in the balloon, I may be permitted to give a short description of this strange machine, which promises to work a complete revolution in modern warfare:—"The Messrs. Allen, Brothers, the talented manufacturers, are American citizens, born in Rhode Island. During 15 years' labor at their profession, they made no less than 120 ascents and their 'soaring' intellects, have rendered them the most perfect adepts in the art. During the civil war, which for some years devastated his country, Mr. J. Allen rendered the most eminent service. Following the army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, he made two famous experiments, on one occasion having remained 48 hours scanning the hostile lines, and gave such information as ended in their complete defeat. Subsequently he ascended during a battle, and being connected by electric wire with headquarters, he communicated the entire strength and movements of the enemy. The conviction that such feats could be as easily performed in the southern hemisphere, induced the Brazilian Minister in New York to contract with Messrs. Allen, who having procured two new balloons, started off on their mission. Arrived in Tuyuti they at once set to work, and in six hours they manufactured six thousand cubic feet of hydrogen, or somewhat more than it had taken Mr. Doyen 42 hours to make. Their 'modus operandi' is simple enough, but the great difficulty was to find the proper materials; for this purpose zinc was requisite, but only the wrought stuff was obtainable, and to extract the powder and arsenic was the difficulty, for the steam of the arsenic used to mix with the hydrogen. Finally, by the greatest energy and determination, every obstacle was overcome, and the balloons were filled, when one measuring 12 metres 19 centimetres diameter was found to contain 37,000 cubic feet of gas, with accommodation for six or eight persons, and the other was eight and a-half metres diameter, with 17,000 cubic feet of gas, and able to carry two persons. If, instead of being made fast to the earth by ropes, they were let free, the balloons would carry double the number of persons. Both are made of a light cotton material, and varnished outside. There are two wooden cisterns, conic shaped, holding about 1,200 gallons each, which are placed in juxtaposition, and a communication between: in these the water and iron filings are put, in quantities as calculated beforehand, and by degrees the sulphuric acid is distilled, which being mixed with carbonic produces the hydrogen; this, passing through a gutta-percha tube to a reservoir of water, is cooled, and thence sent by another tube into a deposit of water and lime, whence it issues purified of all carbonic acid into the balloon. The gas thus produced is fourteen times lighter than the common atmosphere."

The balloon made two most successful ascents in which the enemy's position, the chief fortifications, and most assailable points were especially noted. On the first occasion the Paraguayans were completely taken aback, and blazed away so hard with their heavy guns that the smoke completely prevented all observation. On the following day they hit upon another and more fatal plan. The balloon had ascended over 270 feet from the earth, and finding all their fire and smoke impotent on those above, they opened a deliberate and murderous fire of small arms, on the poor, defenceless fellows who held the ropes below. In this way four Brazilians fell victims, and their unfinished courage could only be surpassed by the sterling valor of those who took their places. Subsequently the Paraguayans turned their fire on the machine itself, but the only effect was to draw a smile from Major Chodosiewicz, the Chief of Engineers, who, with Lieutenant Cespedes, the young Paraguayan, was all that ventured up. After two hours they were obliged to descend, the wind having changed and a fearful storm come on.

This evening another attempt will be made should the weather hold up, and the observations will be concluded which are hereafter to guide the army operations. Such movements must therefore be fraught with the highest interest to the friends of liberty and the 'alliance,' as on them depends the ultimate success of the campaign. I regret that the departure of the mail will not permit me to hold over my correspondence until to-morrow, but the very first opportunity I shall send you full particulars.

MATTOS.

MILITARY AEROSTATION.

If the Brazilians, when the Paraguayan war broke out, had ordered balloons instead of ironclads, possibly the object of the Triple Alliance would ere this have been accomplished. Wars, however disastrous to the human race, are not destitute of their advantages when they lead to the triumph of science over brute force, and the assertion of new principles, which yield to man an increased control over the elements.

To the reflecting mind, no subject can command greater importance than the possible superiority of balloons over ironclads. What the ultimate fate of the world may be when some aerial hero bounds in his triumphant cars over oceans, zones, and hemispheres, to liberate or to subjugate mankind, we leave to our readers to decide. But the last news from Paraguay has staggered all, and painfully proves that a new era in military affairs has set in, that Ericsson and his monitors, Bismark and his needle guns, Armstrong and his monstrous cannons, are all outdone. The balloon man has proved his superiority over a prostrate world, which gazes with mingled admiration and awe upon the gaseous warrior in the mid-heavens.

The Messrs. Allen at Tuyuti have, if we are to credit the army correspondence at hand, not only saved the Allied army from a repulse, by cautioning Caxias against attacking on the right; but furthermore they have pointed out to the Brazilians the dangers which threatened in another and different quarter, and marked out the route of safety and (we suppose) success.

The real Commander-in-Chief of the Allies to-day is Mr. Allen, the Connecticut balloon-man. The campaign is in his keeping, and woe to the Generals who disregard his advice or disobey his orders. He it was who first discovered the new Paraguayan redoubt in the trees at Yutayti-Cora, which the enemy had constructed by night-work and in rainy weather. He it was who told Caxias that at the very point where he intended to attack on the morrow, the Paraguayans had concentrated their force; he scanned the inside and outside of Humaita, marked every 'torpedo' post, and bend in the river, and if after the possession of such important data we have no other result save the evacuation of Curuzú and the fortification of Itapiru, we must necessarily believe that the acquisition of superior information leads less to victorious battles than preventive measures to escape disaster.

Although balloons have for many years past been constantly employed to aid military operations, yet until employed in this Paraguayan war, they have proved a signal failure. In the long history of the war in the U. States we have repeated instances of balloon trials; but science apparently mourned at the fratricidal strife, and refused her aid. The Paraguayan war is however a different business, and the superiority of hydrogen over gunpowder is at last established. Sinbad states that whilst the balloon was in the sky the Paraguayans fired repeatedly, and that one rocket almost struck the thin skin. But the balloon-man—

"Secure in his high seat,  
Smiles at the high rocket,  
And defies its blaze."

All the efforts of the enemy failed to drive a hole in the balloon, and morning ascents are now made whenever the weather permits. Every movement of the enemy is watched, noted, and on the wings of the telegraph sent around the camp, from the General's tent to the sutler's 'rancho.' In fact, if we are to believe report, the Allies know more of what is going on in the camp than even Lopez himself. We find in the records of no previous war so much science brought to bear on an enemy as the present: photographers, electricians, and balloon-men are pressed into the service, and yet with a powerful army, an invulnerable navy, and all the powers of science at his back, what has Caxias accomplished? Judging by the march of events at Tuyuti, we may well traverse the proverb and say—"Too much knowledge is a dangerous thing." Far better for

the noble Marquis to have pitched to the winds all the innovations of science, discarded attempts at knowing too much, and with the heroism of a Sherman, cut his way right into the enemy's country than be floundering in mud; watching the balloon-man; and dictating telegraphic messages. Why, the programme of the campaign sent down to us last week was so truly Pickwickian, that it provoked nought but jests and laughter. The army to march to the right with the balloon aloft accompanying the vanguard, to which it was attached by a long string, whilst the baggage-waggons in the rear were to preserve communication by means of uncoiled telegraph wires. Shades of the renowned Wellington, Napoleon, and Xérxés, was anything of the kind ever before heard of?

The march of the allied army through Paraguay could only be compared to the journey of a band of necromancers or mountebanks. By some hitch history has been spared the task of recording such a campaign. A halt has been ordered in the swamps of that unknown land, called at times Tuyuti, and anon Estero Bellaco; what the next move of the allies will be it is of course impossible to say. Osorio, instead of crossing into Paraguay at Itati, has come down to Itapiru, where, doubtless, the landing of his men will be effected with less trouble, expense, and danger; but it is significant that he comes to the very spot which Caxias was about to leave, and, according to Sinbad, brings that which Cesar aptly termed impediments—five hundred women. It almost equals the story current some years ago of Lopez having regiments of boys and women in the trenches. Mr. Hopkins has arrived at the scene of these extraordinary military tactics; he may inspire new confidence amongst the Generals; but, after all, we believe that the Connecticut balloon-man is right. His scheme is to make a sufficient number of balloons to wait when the wind is fair say 1,000 men, well armed and provisioned, into the heart of Paraguay. Let not our readers suppose that this is all a dream or a practical joke; nothing of the kind. So far back as 1836 three Englishmen—Messrs. Holland, Mason, and Green—made a balloon excursion. They furnished themselves with provisions for a fortnight and apparatus for warming coffee and provisions by the heat developed in slacking lime, and started at 1.30 p.m. on the 7th of Nov., and by a moderate breeze were wafted towards the south-east. In the evening they crossed the Channel, near Dover, and during the night passed over many towns and villages in France. The lighted streets presented the most beautiful spectacle, but Liege, with the numberless fires of its iron-works, and the murmur of its busy population, surpassed all other objects in beauty and interest. Intense darkness soon succeeded, and the voyagers for a time lost all knowledge of the course they were pursuing. A long rope they trailed along sometimes reached the surface, which warned them to throw out ballast and ascend. At ten minutes after five in the morning they were at an elevation of 12,000 feet, and on approaching the surface they were utterly ignorant where they were; they supposed some part of Poland or the Steppes of Russia. They at last succeeded in finding a resting-place at Napan, about two leagues from Weilberg, 500 miles from London, which they accomplished in eighteen hours.

Now, with these facts before him, we cannot see what objection Caxias can have to Mr. Allen's scheme of a troop of balloons; they could be all made ready in a few months; the expense need not be talked of; and the efficacy of the plan can hardly be called in question when we have positive proof of what three Englishmen accomplished thirty-one years ago.

Sterile indeed would be the conquest of Paraguay and annihilation of Lopez when compared with the unmeasured glory of such a balloon campaign. Brazil would stand the first nation on the globe by such an exploit, and the proudest Empire in the world would bow to the majesty of a nation capable of accomplishing such an astounding military feat.

THE PIC-NIC REVOLUTION.

The mails from the Interior have brought the particulars of another row in the Provinces; but so accustomed are we all to this description of news that, although the Tucuman row is decidedly one of the best revolutions we have had for some time, it has attracted comparatively speaking little notice. Hitherto the revolutions we chronicled mainly proceeded from prison rows or street fights, in which, after the firing of a few shots, the

sacking of one or two pulperias, the inside party went out, and the outside party went in; but, in the present row, the reverse occurred, for the inside party remained in, and very securely in—every man, woman, and child connected with the Government having been locked up, and, if we are to credit the details at hand, the Tucuman Bastille will prove insufficient for all the political prisoners.

The origin of the revolution, as described by the perspiring 'cha-que' who arrived with the news, is derivable from a sort of diplomatic picnic. On Saturday, 30th ult., the weather being remarkably fine, and the Governor of Tucuman in a remarkably good humor, he determined to give his friends a Fete Champetre just outside of the city. All the coaches and 'tandarrun-bl-andrums' of Tucuman were called into requisition for the occasion. The young ladies decked out in their gayest apparel, the gentry of Tucuman on their best caparisoned chargers, all flocked to the scene of mirth and 'carrie con cuero.' Wines from the richest vineyards of the garden of the Argentine Republic flowed; happiness and mirth prevailed; the gay children of Tucuman danced on the green sward to the strains of music. Governor Posse viewed with satisfaction the scene—

"Ah! what a life were this, how sweet, how lovely,  
Gives not the ombu bush a sweeter shade  
To shepherds looking on their silly sheep,  
Than doth a rich embroidered canopy  
To men that fear their subjects' treachery."

Hardly had the feast concluded when bang! went the guns and rockets in the Plaza of the city. Governor Posse was partaking of some provincial Chartreuse, when the astounding news arrived that four members of the opposite party had raised what is technically termed a "shindy;" whilst the Governor's back was turned. The leaders of the revolt, Commander Luna and Mr. Nabor Cordova, with their respective servants, entered the public square, where drilling was at the time going on. Luna rushed to the Captain of the guard, not with drawn sword but with open arms, and embraced him in the name of the Constitution on the Cabildo steps; the two officers then walked arm-and-arm beneath the corridor, whilst the citizens in the square went on drilling. Nabor Cordova meanwhile sat with the two servants on one of the seats in the square, watching the movements of his confere Luna. At a given sign by Luna (supposed to be the lighting of a paper cigar) Nabor Cordova advanced with a firm step, saluted the sentry on guard at the Cabildo, asked him for his musket, which the other at once gave, and then sent the soldier inside. Campo, who was a bosom friend of Governor Posse, seeing Cordova quietly getting the musket from the sentry, at once drew his sword and rushed on Cordova, but the other drew a revolver and fired on "the man of the sword," wounding him slightly in the region of the shoulder. Then it was that the two servants dashed into the barracks, seized the quarters where the arms were, and in a high loud voice proclaimed aloft the revolution.

They sounded the 'revellie' in the Plaza, called the citizens together, told them what they had done, and demanded their approbation, which was freely given. Then it was that the rockets were sent up, which notified the Governor and his friends at the 'pic-nic' that there was something 'up.' To return to the city, call out the troops, and hang the rebels, was the programme of the bewildered Governor, and gathering around him a trusty band, he started for the town; but the rebels were ready for him, and as he approached the suburbs, Messrs. Zavalia, Helguet, and others waited on his Excellency with the strongest pair of handcuffs the prison could afford. Verily, there is but one step from the Governor's chair to the jail, and poor Posse, 'nolens volens,' was walked off to the state prison. All the members of the 'pic-nic' party met a similar fate; and when every friend and relative of the deposed Governor was made safe in prison, the new Government was organized. The charges made against Governor Posse are of a varied character. In the multiplicity of crime laid at his door, we notice that rapine stands pre-eminent. Strange to say that at the moment of revolutionary triumph, the Prime Minister of the province, Sr. Campos, was posting at full speed from Buenos Ayres for Tucuman; at a lonely inn on the road, whilst changing horses, he learned the full extent of his country's sorrows. Thus fell the legal Government of Tucuman; or, in other words, one of the Argentine ninepins has been knocked down. Time alone will show who shall again put it up.

JULY 24, 1867.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
Rio Janeiro, 2nd July 1867  
My last went forward by the Aunis on the 22nd ult. and I now avail myself of this opportunity to hand you further advices.  
The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Chambers a proposal of emitting rs.75,000,000 (£7,000,000) in Government notes, to pay off all floating Treasury acceptances, and he further proposes to issue Bonds of the Public funded debt (Apolices) as circumstances demand. This proposal of the Minister, as well as that of the new taxes to be levied and existing ones to be increased, is certain to be sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly, as in the present forlorn and wretched state of the finances of the Empire there would appear to be no other means of obtaining the funds urgently required by the Treasury, except by an emission of paper money, and no other course open to selection for providing the means of the redemption of said emission—except increased taxation and rigid economy.  
I still maintain, and am glad to see that my ideas (expressed in the brief criticism I sent you of the "Relatório" of the Minister of Finance) have also been proclaimed by the talented editors of the *Diario do Rio* and many of the speakers in both of the Chambers, I still maintain that the only real safeguard, the only *bona fide* means of saving this country from a *de facto* national bankruptcy, is the encouragement and attraction of a continued stream of immigration by all appropriate means, and the protection of all settlers by liberal and wise laws, not only passed by the Chambers and written on paper, but carried out by all the inferior authorities both in letter and spirit.  
The Italian pilot of the transport *Oyapock* was again acquitted on his second trial before the July on the 22nd, and was liberated on the 30th ult., after an imprisonment of nearly 10 months. Who will recompense or indemnify this unfortunate young man for the anxiety, sufferings and pecuniary losses endured unjustly, as is proved by the two verdicts of acquittal pronounced by the jury?  
The bullion taken by the Aunis on 22nd ult., for the River Plate and shipped as follows:—  
Montevideo, A. R. de Oliveira rs. 1,140\$ Gold, E. J. Albert & Co. rs. 15,000\$ Silver.  
Buenos Ayres, A. R. de Oliveira 960\$ Gold.  
Ports of the River Plate, Juan Frias 6,400\$ Silver.  
The religious order of the Carmelites has presented to the Imperial Government seven freed-men to enter the army as soldiers.  
The Galileo arrived here on the 24th bringing us a fuller account of the great fire at the Government House in your city, and also the news of the lamentable accident which caused the death of Sr. Ponte Ribeiro and Sr. Santos.  
The Galileo proceeds on her voyage on the 28th ult.  
Admiral Viscount Tamandaré has been made a Grand-Cross of the 1st. Class of the Order of the Rose, and the Barao do Amazonas has been made a Grand-Dignitary of the same order.  
The steamer Arinos and Guaporé both arrived here on the 27th, and from the advices brought by the former it is generally expected that the great and decisive battle, so long talked of and expected is at last soon to take place; in fact some go so far as to say that private advices have been received here stating that this long-looked-for event had been fixed by the Marquez de Caxias for the 5th July. This great and decisive attack has been so often promised and each time some circumstances have occurred to prevent its execution, so that most people now have expended their feelings of anxiety and impatience for later news from the seat of war and content themselves with the very limited intelligence which the sundry steamers bring, of unimportant changes in that apparently eternal *status quo* at Tuyuty. At the same time it is evident that all this delay on the part of the Generalissimo has been tolerated with a view to rendering the result of the great attack decisive and successful, by the accumulation of constant reinforcements of soldiers and supplies of ammunition, so that now with a total force under his command of some 50,000 men, well armed and equipped, he can invade the territory of the enemy at a vulnerable point and overwhelm the worn-out and emaciated remainder of the Paraguayan troops by numbers as well as by valor.

An unsuccessful attack on the Paraguayan lines at Tuyuty—a check—a reverse—a defeat suffered by the Generalissimo in any battle—would be a most serious and lamentable affair both for Brazil and for the Commander in Chief of her Forces. After all that has occurred it would never do for the Marquez de Caxias by any precipitate or imprudent attack to lay himself open to the signification of the line:—  
*Heu puer infelix! impar congressus Achilli!*  
And therefore before action he took care to provide himself with every thing which might render his attack, as far as human intelligence could calculate, a certain victory.  
The transport *Orellana* has been named by the Imperial Government the *Werneck*, after the brave 1st. lieutenant of that name who fell in the combat of Curuzú. Captain Pedro Thomé de Castro e Araujo has been appointed to the command of this vessel.  
On the 29th ult. the picturesque Bay of Botafogo presented a most enchanting scene in consequence of the large concourse of spectators which lined the beach and filled the numerous steamers and boats on the water, to witness the Regatta which was to take place at 4 p.m. In due time the Imperial Yacht, with their Imperial Majesties and Highnesses on board, took up its position off the Praia Vermelha and in its wake some 10 small steamers and numerous boats. After all the races had been decided the contending boats all proceeded to the Imperial Yacht where His Majesty the Emperor distributed to the winners the various prizes for which they had contended.  
In the Chamber of Deputies since the Ministerial party succeeded in carrying the reply to the speech from the Throne no discussions of any great importance have taken place although some excellent speeches have been made by members of all three of the parties composing the House, and it seems that with the majority which the Cabinet has in the representative Chamber the Ministers will be enabled to hold their places against the Opposition unless a coalition is made between the Liberals and Conservatives for the special purpose of sending the Government out of office. The Minister of Justice has not yet given to the Chamber his explanation of the serious events of the 6th ult.: meanwhile some 40 persons are being prosecuted for riotous conduct, and the real causes of the tumult, the three Figueiredos, father and two sons, are still in custody and the authorities are forming a prosecution against them for "illegal imprisonment" and "attempt to murder" their sister D. Amelia da Costa Figueiredo.  
In the Senate there have been some very interesting debates and some splendid discourses in opposition to the Ministry have been delivered by the Barão de S. Lourenço and Barão de Cotepepe; these speeches full of well-founded argument and debatable matter were uttered with such dignity and calm conviction of the truth of the accusations made against the Government, that the impression made on the public mind was very great, and the only loop-hole by which the President of the Council was able to free himself from this powerful opposition was the maxim that "the Senate is not a political body" [O Senado não faz politica].—The fact is that in this Chamber of the Brazilian "Patres Conscripti" the Ministers have only one supporter.  
The American Gunboat "Pawnee" arrived here on the 30th ult. with 11 days from Montevideo.  
The Steamer *Fronades* from Liverpool via Lisbon and Bahia arrived here on the 30th ult. bringing us later dates.—I therefore hand you separately a summary of the latest miscellaneous and Commercial advices from Europe, the U. States and Northern Ports of Brazil. [N.B.—As two transports leave to-day I send you in duplicate the summary of news.]  
Exchange on London has opened for the Oneida at 21½ to 21¼ for Bankers drafts and 21¼ to 21¼ for private Bills.  
Sovereigns have since my last fallen momentarily to 11½ in consequence of the Minister declaring in the Chamber that the Government had plenty of Gold [?]; but the effect of this soon passed, and they are now quoted 11½300, with so firm a tendency upwards that for the next English Mail of 8th July I fully expect to see them quoted 12 or even above this figure.  
The English steam-ship *Nassau* entered this port on the 1st inst.  
The Naval School was on the 1st inst. opened by the Emperor on board the Brazilian Frigate *Constitution*.—

This School formerly was held in a building in the Rua da Saude, but as the Government considered that the matter to be taught could be more efficiently demonstrated on board a fully armed vessel, the frigate *Constitution* was specially armed and prepared for this purpose.  
No packet yet from Europe.  
Rio Janeiro, 8th July 1867  
I last wrote you by the Arno which left this at 8 a.m. on the 6th inst., and now avail of this convenience to hand you further advices. The Bourgeois also left our port at the same time as the Arno, so that these two steamers representing two rival companies have now a chance of showing which of them excels in speed.  
The bearer (Arinos) takes a further reinforcement of 400 men for the Brazilian army invading Paraguay.  
The ultimate result of the meeting of the British residents in Rio, for the purpose of considering the form of welcome to be given to H. R. H. Prince Alfred, was as usual, nothing or the next thing to it. First it was proposed to give H. R. H. a dinner, but to carry out this proposition in any creditable way would be a more expensive affair than the meeting was prepared for. After sundry other proposals which did not meet with the approbation of those present, it was resolved to present an address to H. R. H. from the British residents, and Messrs. Gallop (English bank of Rio Janeiro), Steele and other gentlemen were elected by the meeting to represent their countrymen and draw up the address.  
The remarks made by you in the *Standard* of the 18th June, on the book I sent you entitled "The Empire of Brazil at the Paris Exhibition of 1867" have been published in the paper of the worthy editors of the *Diario do Rio*, and will I am sure be fully appreciated as expressing the opinion of impartial persons. The *Diario do Rio* is daily becoming more popular, and most deservedly so, for it is now-a-days the daily paper that furnishes the fullest Miscellaneous and Commercial news to the public, while at the same time the editors daily offer to their readers excellent leading articles on all the topics of interest, in which all sides of each question are discussed, with uniform ability and impartiality. The *Diario do Rio* is in fact the only real daily newspaper we have in Rio, as the *Jornal do Commercio* is always nearly full of advertisements and "Communicados", while the *Correio Mercantil* devotes almost the whole of its space not occupied by advertisements to the advocacy of the interests of the "partido conservador".  
On the 1st inst. the agency of the British Post-office was removed from the Rue do Carmo, where for many years it had existed, to the British Consulate in the Rue Diretia, but the change of superintendence and of locality would appear not to have been beneficial to the public, as there are numerous complaints of delays in the transaction of the business of the office and also of a want of the "suaviter in modo" on the part of the employees.  
The Judge of the Orphans of this capital has just decided an important question of international law. Mr. Ginty, late engineer of the Rio Gas Company, was a British subject, was married in England where nearly all his children were born, and where he made his will. In Brazil he succeeded in making a fortune and subsequently died, leaving some of his children minors, but all above fourteen years of age. The question was raised whether the will of Mr. Ginty should be carried out, as regards the division of the property, in accordance with the laws of England or with those of Brazil. The worthy judge decided that the will should be executed in conformity with the English laws. The widow consequently has only a life-interest in the property, which on her death is to be equally divided among the children.  
A society has just been formed in Rio by several members of the commercial body for the purpose of establishing schools for swimming, races, and the distinction by medals or remuneration peculiarly of those persons who may save the lives of parties in danger of drowning. This society is denominated the "Associação Humanitaria de natação".  
The bullion exported from Rio by the Arno, this trip, was shipped as follows:—  
For Montevideo, D. A. Peña rs. 90,000\$ Gold and  
D. Block & Bro. Silver, rs. 22,000\$  
B. A. Penra, do. rs. 14,000\$  
Mauá Co., do. rs. 18,000\$  
Widow Amardo, do. rs. 3,034\$  
D. Suir Ponte Ribeiro do. rs. 2,000\$  
CABRAL.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION  
LETTER FROM M. PALLIERE

Paris, June 7th.  
The success of the Exhibition is beyond all anticipation, the receipts at the doors ranging from 75 to 90 thousand francs daily, and representing the same number of visitors; the employees and exhibitors, of course, have free tickets. We are in the full bloom of summer, and our city is now the resort of a host of foreign kings and princes. The Russian Czar and his sons made their entry on the 1st inst., an immense crowd filling the line of route of the two Emperors; the windows were all hung with flags, but there was very little enthusiasm. We shortly expect the Sultan of Turkey, and there is even some talk of the Emperor of China. All nations seem to imitate the example of their sovereigns, and Paris at present offers indeed a novel spectacle. Dinners, balls, reviews, horse-races, and every kind of amusement. The good of all this is, that while the grandees amuse themselves, the poor people find plenty of work. It is impossible to estimate the enormous sums of money spent in Paris during the last six months.  
But, to return to the Exhibition; the machinery and metallurgical departments are among the most interesting. The French section certainly takes the palm; it occupies half the entire space for the machinery of all nations, besides having five or six buildings apart in the Park for the same purpose. Entering from the Pont de Jena you meet a very pretty edifice belonging to the firm of Petin, Gaudet & Co. iron-founders, who exhibit two blocks of cast-steel weighing 50,000 lbs., a cast-steel gun weighing 32,000 lbs., with spherical shot from 34 to 1500 pounders; also samples of the steel-plating which resulted ball-proof in the battle of Lissa (while the English plates were pierced through). Close at hand is the "annex" of Chatillon Commeny, where we see unbroken pieces of galvanized and telegraph wires from three to six miles long. Turning to the left, near the river's edge, we find the "annex" of the Indret foundries, with engines for a steamer 1,000 horse-power, screw and shaft, and 9-inch plates with balls stuck in them, but which did not pass through; these balls are cast-steel, conical shape, weighing 290 lbs. each and were fired at a distance of only 20 yards from the plates, with a charge of 50 lbs. of powder. We next come to the Creusot establishment: here are cranes for putting up machinery, force 80,000 lbs.; a machine for the iron-clad Ocean, of 3,800 horse-power; tender and express locomotives for the Great Eastern Railway (England); and all around the walls of this immense hall are needlework, embroidery and drawings done by the children of both sexes at the Creusot works, where 20,000 operatives are constantly employed.  
Before entering the Palace let us take a rapid sketch of some other "annexes". There is a fine ice-house, to supply all the wants of the Exhibition. Next are two steam-bakeries, and a railway department; next, Printing house square, and here are steam-presses, printing both sides, turning off ten thousand sheets an hour.  
The machine department of the Palace, comprising the sections of all nations, consists of an immense circular gallery, 3,800 feet long, 80 high, and 115 wide. The committee, having decided to provide gratis all the necessary motive power for such a world of machinery, found a difficulty in the oval form of the gallery and had to construct motive powers at given distances: the sections were, therefore, apportioned as follows—  
France 8 lots 305 horse-power  
Belgium 1 " 40 "  
North Germany 1 " 35 "  
South Germany 1 " 15 "  
Austria 1 " 20 "  
Switzerland 1 " 17 "  
United States 1 " 50 "  
Great Britain 1 " 100 "  
As far as possible, each country has the direction of its own motive power, but South Germany, Austria, Switzerland and U. States, have entrusted theirs to French management. The establishments for steam-breeding are in the Park, about 100 feet from the palace, the chimneys being 100 feet high.  
The ventilation of the palace is provided for by means of 4 groups of 16 ventilators, corresponding to as many galleries, directed by a force of 100 horse-power which throws into the edifice a volume of 700,000 cubic feet of air, so that the entire atmosphere is renewed every two hours.

Entering the machine-gallery, we turn to the right: the English exhibit a pyramid representing the amount of gold taken from the Australian mines, an idea worthy of the Spaniards of the time of Hernan Cortez. Just opposite, in the French section, is a pyramid of copper tubes of all sizes, an exhibition unequalled of its kind. M. Lavoissiere has copper-tubes in one piece, as much as 22 feet long, and 640 lbs. weight, and locomotive-tubes purchased by the Great Eastern Railway. Messrs. Estivant, freres, also exhibit fine specimens. Continuing our route we are in the midst of the weaving, spinning, bleaching, thread, silk, cotton, wool, and linen machinery, all in full play before our eyes. Here they are making game and fishing nets, 50,000 feet a minute, and so on. The machines for printing steel-engravings by electricity are very handsome, also those for ruling and cutting copy and account-books.  
We are now in the department of models: there is a multitude of ports, moles, bridges, tunnels, breakwaters, reservoirs, light houses, docks, and constructions of every kind beautifully carved and finished. Then come the naval models; iron-clads, floating batteries, monitors &c.; and close by are miniature paddle and screw-steamers sailing about. No less interesting is a rocket-gun [full size] for rescue from shipwreck, the rocket carrying a cord attached to it. Next we have a number of railway carriages and tenders, and all the apparatus for sinking Artesian wells, mines, &c.  
The French carriage department is unrivalled, and quite worthy of Paris in the 19th century. On the walls are various objects of saddlery.  
Beside us is an organ, whose full-toned accents reverberate along the vaulted avenues, mingling with the sound of the Moorish waterfall hard by.  
We enter another series of machinery, dedicated to the everyday arts of life—cabinet-work, planing, boring, gold-crushing, gun-rifling &c., all self-acting, and without requiring the aid of a workman. You cannot imagine the interest displayed in seeing these machines at play: one makes ladies' hair-pins, another umbrella-handles, a third hinges, a fourth turns out 100 rife-balls a minute. They work in iron or wood with equal facility, and you see the wood-carvers turn out work as delicate as the finest lace.  
Next are the operatives in rooms, with very small machines, and the crowd is so great that it is impossible to get in: they are making felt-hats, peg-boots &c., nearly all the operatives being women. They also make artificial flowers, papier-maché, baskets, fans, jewellery, barometers, envelopes, sewing-machines, corkscrews, types for printing &c. &c. In this section you may buy articles and take them with you. I had almost forgotten to mention the lace-workers, who make such beautiful Point d'Alençon.  
The French section ends with Algiers, which exhibits a small collection of jewellery, saddles, cork-cuttings, shoes and slippers. It is the contrast of the past and the present, the slow work of savage times placed alongside the wonders of our age of machinery. In the 19th century the work of man is entirely superseded by machinery.  
I have observed that ladies mostly visit the painting-galleries, and men of intellect return incessantly to the machine-gallery. Poetry, my dear friend, has had its day, and the world is now tending to prose; but this has its happy feature, in being for the welfare of the masses and the extinction of misery. It is no longer the age of Leo the Tenth and the Fine Arts, nor the Augustan era of letters: the present is the age of steam and electricity.  
In my next I shall give you a detailed account of the rest of the machinery section, as I have only spoken yet of the French department.  
The trees and flower-beds of the park are now in full bloom, the sun shines out gaily, and the waterworks are in constant play. The Seine is covered with a flotilla of steam-yachts, French, English and Swedish, and there is a very extraordinary craft from the banks of the Nile, belonging to the Vice-roy of Egypt. Never before have I enjoyed anything so much as I do this World's Fair of science and civilization, and I only regret that so many friends in the River Plate are unable to see it also.  
Yesterday [6th June] there was a grand review of 60,000 men at the place-ground in the Bois de Boulogne: the King of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and a host of princes attended, besides five hundred thousand spectators.  
Kind regards to all friends.  
PALLIERE.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Nil fidei andeant, nil veri non andeant dicere." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

ARGENTINE RUIN.

The vote of the Congress-men on Sunday on the capital question, showing a majority of twenty in favor of removing the National Government to Rosario, has produced so great an effect in the minds of all thinking Argentines that we notice a change has come over our colleagues, and now all cry out against the impending danger consequent on such a vote. For our part we have never changed in one iota our opinion on the matter. Buenos Ayres is the only proper site for the capital of the Republic; however much it may cost the country to keep the Provinces quiet under the present system, a total rupture of the Argentine Confederation is imminent if the vote of Congress be carried out.

Political passions hold such sway in this country that it is idle to appeal to the good sense of the members of Congress. It is even affirmed that the Deputies from the Upper Provinces are sworn to sustain the vote, which in Sunday's special session they accorded. But if the public weal is to be consulted, if the best interests of the country are to have any weight in the consideration of the subject, the members of Congress will pause before they vote the dismemberment of the Argentine Union by removing the capital from Buenos Ayres. Commercial interests have such little weight with Argentine politicians that of course it is idle to suggest that Argentines should fix the capital at the fine commodious port of Ensenada. We have the testimony of the most experienced engineers as to the adaptability of Ensenada for a maritime port; and on more than one occasion we have pointed out the great commercial and natural advantages which Ensenada possesses over B. Ayres. If, therefore, it be deemed imperative to remove the capital from this city why not lay the foundation for a first-class seaport town by locating the capital at Ensenada? It is but in the natural order of things that the establishment of the State authorities would soon draw around it population; whilst commerce, which invariably seeks out its own convenience, would soon crowd that desolate bay with the foreign shipping, which at present is at the mercy of the four winds of heaven in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres.

Verily Argentines may boast of having the most bewildered, moon-stricken, representatives ever heard of. Congress-men can be only compared to a number of misplaced mile-stones, for any one who bases his views of the country on their votes, discussions, or decisions, will be like a misguided traveller.

What motive can justify Congress in discussing Frayle Muerto, Las Piedras, Cordoba, Rosario or Villa Nueva as fit localities for the capital, we confess we are at a loss to discover when it is alike the convenience of the authorities and the interest of the nation to keep as near the seaboard as possible. Political fanaticism is the only plea that can be offered for such grave errors, such unpardonable delusions; and we fully coincide with our colleagues that the removal of the capital from Buenos Ayres, is the unerring omen of years of civil strife and ultimate national prostration. Our public men have yet to learn that it is far easier to rule even the most rebellious of the provinces than to hold the city of Buenos Ayres to the Federal union, the instant the capital be removed hence. Have we not dearly bought experience, of this fact? The Parana administration was but one continual strife between B. Ayres and the provinces, and yet, with the events of the last few years fresh in our memories, Congress-men have the courage to attempt a repetition of the scheme?

The Custom-house of B. Ayres is the real capital of this country, it is the bone and sinew of the nation, it is what the Americans call the 'spoils'. And no matter what Congress may vote, or in what remote or gloomy

locality the Deputies may establish the paraphernalia of National administration, the Custom-house remains here, and here only is the empire of the Argentine nation.

If the capital must be removed from Buenos Ayres then Ensenada is the only fit and proper place for its establishment, but our public men seem to play with the question like children with toys. They will yet discover their error—and the truth of our assertions—when, we fear, it will be too late.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATER FROM SINBAD.

Itapiru, July 19, 1867.

Gentlemen,— Owing to bad weather we were unavoidably detained three days at Corrientes; in the meanwhile Osorio's army arrived at Paso de la Patria, with a train of baggage, commissariat carts, and numerous herds of horses or draught cattle, in a tolerably good condition, the greater number of which are already upon the right bank of the Parana. A part of the force came by water direct from Itati and were landed here. Those remaining on the opposite side of the river will all be crossed over in a day or two at furthest. The weather for the last three days has been fine, which facilitates the passage, and the mud is fast disappearing. The men have a martial appearance, well clothed, and their health declared to be very satisfactory. As they are from the Province of Rio Grande there are fewer blacks among their number than may be seen in the contingents that arrive from Rio or Bahia. They are encamped upon a knoll a short half mile from the landing-place, where Osorio's and Porto Alegre's headquarters are. The ground on all sides is bare of herbage, the want of which will soon be felt by the horses, particularly those unaccustomed to eat maize: for this sole reason, the sooner the onward movement is made the better.

The carts loaded with camp equipage and scaling-ladders are still unmovable, meanwhile the draught cattle are gaining nothing in flesh. The troops, more particularly the Argentines, are anxious to start, and are well tired of being so long here or at the well-named Tuyuti. (Tuyuti is a Guarani name, which literally translated signifies "a vast expansion of mud.") Again and again they are heard to say "It is better far to venture at once the chances of war upon the battle-field, and await the consequences, than stop longer here amongst the pestilential quagmires, where so many of our comrades have found inglorious graves, victims of the dire exhalations of the surrounding inhospitable bogs."

Contrary to all expectations the river is rising, a which circumstance, it is said, has not occurred this time of the year since 1824.

Here many new buildings of pine are being constructed, intended for Government store-houses or sutlers' establishments. Since the arrival of Osorio there is much stir among the steamers: they come and go at all hours in quick succession, towing large vessels or 'chatas' filled with cattle, or loaded with military and commissariat stores. The sutlers are reaping a golden harvest.

The balloon went up again on the 16th; the Paraguayans fired at it repeatedly without effect. I will not attempt to give you any versions of the many different tales respecting what the aerial voyagers saw; it is enough to say they are idle false stories. It would seem some Brazilian soldiers at the time of the ascent had been fallen upon by a party of the enemy that were posted in ambush. It is reported some lives were lost. All I can aver with certainty is that two ambulances with wounded came in, and were subsequently sent on board a Brazilian transport.

Picket-shooting is still in vogue; cannonading is not so common as it was; nevertheless if a Paraguayan is seen, no matter if it be at a distance of 3,000 yards, he is "blazed away at" with a 68-pound shot, the enemy returning the compliment with an 80 or 120-pounder, causing no damage or sensation whatever.

The earthworks that are being raised here will soon be in a position to withstand a siege; they are located upon the site where the encampment was, that Lopez burnt when he retreated hence.

Corruption is said to be abandoned, which is probably the truth, as it is some days since any cannon were fired there.

We are within the hearing of the report of a musket fired in the River Paraguay, yet the news from that quarter has to make a circuit of 30 miles by water ere it reaches us, as

the Paraguayans are masters of the road by land.

The first of the coming month is the day spoken of when the grand battle will take place.

You may get an idea of the shipping here if you take your stand upon the high ground near the Recoleta Church and look southwards in the direction of Quilmes. At the present hour there are more sailing vessels, with more tonnage, and five times more steamers, moored to the bank or anchored in the stream in front of Itapiru, than in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres.

The Cisue came in twenty-four hours behind time, with over a hundred passengers.

PRICES AT CORRIENTES JULY 17TH.

Caña de Brazil, pipe 80 pats, Carlon wine 70 pats, pipe, in demand. Malaga wine quarterola 24 pats. Bordeaux wine 40 pats. Bds. Hamburg gin 3 pats. per box, abundant. Dutch gin 6 pats. per box, scarce. Brandy common 4 pats per box. Brandy supposed to be Martel 12 pats. per box. Sait 3rs. arroba. Coal 30 pats. per ton, a sale of 200 tons just been made at the price stated for cash. Alfalfa 16 pats. per bale if in good condition, if deteriorated valueless. Coffee 11 pats qtl. Hogs lard 3rs. per pound. Leaf tobacco of the country 16 pats. arroba. Fideos de Genoa 34 rs. per box. Stearine candles 7 pats. arroba. Olive oil 7 1/2 pats. per arroba. Rice 18rs. arroba. Sugar refined 25rs. arroba, abundant. Sugar Pernambuco 26rs. scarce. Yerba Argentine 4 1/2 pats. arroba. Ale Tennant's mark barica 16 pats. a large stock in the market. Farina 6rs. arroba. Kerosene oil 10rs. gallon. Maize 1 pat. arroba. Lime 3 pats. fimega. American pine scarce, last sales were 30,000 feet of inferior quality and in bad condition, at 125 pats. per mil. feet, with no deduction for splits or false measure. Beans (yigas) of Uruguay or other hard wood of the country 10 inches by 10 2 pats. vara. The above stated prices are the wholesale rates, at retail an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent. is demanded. The currency alluded to is patacones 16 of which make a doubloon.

Market Produce.

Beef 12rs. per arroba. Eggs 12rs. per doz. Turkeys 3 pats each. Hens 2 pats each. Wild ducks 2 pats each. Sweet potatoes 12 pats. fenega, Mandioca 10 pats. fanega. Oranges 1 pat. per hundred, at the quintas 1 1/2 per thousand, and sugar cane 2 pats. per doz. sticks. Pumpkins from 4rs. to 8rs. each. Mutton, pork, veal fish, butter, or vegetables excepting those mentioned are not to be found in the market. Potatoes and onions are brought from below and are sold at fabulous prices. Firewood 10 to 12 pats. per load. Peons wages 2 to 3 pats. per day. Washing and ironing 4rs per piece.

Boarding at hotels 60 pats a month, and extra charge made for eggs. Barbers price shaving 2rs. cutting hair 4rs.

The market produce is stated in Bolivian currency, 22 dollars of the same is equal to a doubloon.

SINBAD.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) July 14, 1867.

The glorious Ninth was duly celebrated in Rosario with a Te Deum, fireworks, the distribution of premiums to the school-girls and boys, and a very handsome ball given in the club-rooms by the members of the Bouquet Club.

The schools made a very creditable appearance—about 500 boys and girls were present—and the Municipality distributed about 200 silver and bronze medals, and a quantity of books. It is pleasant to be able to notice the efforts made in this province to increase the sphere of education. Mr. Oroño, the present Governor, is almost fanatic on this subject, and looks upon it as of equal importance with immigration. His arguments on the subject are extremely Argentine, but very sound. He says that the advent of large numbers of immigrants obliges the authorities of the country to educate the masses of their countrymen, if they do not want to witness a continual collision between the two. The foreign farmer, with his intelligent active habits, places himself alongside the native gaucho; off the same land he will take ten bushels of wheat where the other will only get a couple; the former sells his well-cleaned grain at ten, while the latter can only get seven or eight for his. The same thing will occur in all the branches of industry, and the consequence will be the perpetuation of a jealousy that will degenerate into hatred, and the gaucho will take to his knife to equalise accounts. To avoid this state of things, which all of us who have any knowledge of the

country must confess is by no means problematical, Mr. Oroño desires to educate the masses, and place them more or less on a par with the immigrants from abroad. There will then be no reason for animosity, and the moral as well as the physical tone of the lower orders will be improved and developed. It is with this laudable, this magnificent idea, that Mr. Oroño desires to turn the now useless conventional buildings at San Lorenzo into a great Normal School, where, besides an ordinary school education, the children of the poor shall be taught correct notions of agriculture, sheep-breeding, gardening, and horticulture, and by these means be placed on a par, when they commence to work for themselves, with the farmers from other parts of the world. The idea is so patriotic, and so full of good sense, that the Legislative Assembly has voted a sum of one hundred thousand patacons to carry it out. But the establishment itself would cost that amount, and leave nothing for details; consequently the desire to take advantage of the huge and idle buildings of San Carlos.

The ball of the 9th was one of the best I have witnessed in Rosario, and deserves particular mention, as the avowed object of the Bouquet Club is to purify the society of Rosario, and draw social lines of distinction. Democracy is all very well in a political sense, but there is no necessity of introducing it into our drawing-rooms; and, besides, the doors of society ought to be closed against people of tainted character: if not, what advantage does the educated man, the honest merchant, the virtuous woman, possess? The estimation and respect which good people enjoy (or ought to enjoy) is generally their only reward, for it is oftener the other class that eat from the flesh-pots of Egypt.

The Governor of the Province, Mr. Oroño, is now in Rosario, leaving as his substitute in Santa Fé, the invariable D. Tiburcio Aldao, and the Minister, Mr. Santa Ana. The Governor's stay will be prolonged probably to three or four weeks.

The Legislature has passed a law to organise two Commissions of Immigration, one in the capital, and another in Rosario. This is an excellent move, and a very necessary one too, as this province will be the most favorite region of the Republic for agriculturalists, and second to none for sheep-farmers.

We have had a question of no little import to the mercantile community solved by the Government. Dr. Campillo, when he was Minis ordered, that all judicial sales should be made by a person specially nominated by Government. This was unjust to other auctioneers and to the public, for it obliged an insolvent debtor to accept one auctioneer, when he might have more confidence in the abilities of another. Mr. Wild has succeeded in changing this system. Now any one can be named judicial auctioneer.

Banks, banks, banks. It never rains but it pours. Four banks in Rosario, and all of them with respectable capitals, and all doing a fair, and, it is to be hoped, a safe business. There are now in full blast in Cordoba Mr. Cabal's Commercial de Santa Fé, the Argentine, and Messrs. Otero's Cordoba Bank. Here are the different rates of interest:—

Table with interest rates for Banco Comercial, Banco Argentina, and Banco de Cordoba.

The Argentine Bank is managed by Mr. Julio Fraguero, and the Commercial by Mr. Adolfo Maucilla.

The skeleton regiment, the 12th of the Line, and a small body of artillerymen, have arrived in Rosario from the Interior. Colonel Conesa came down with them, and went on immediately to Buenos Ayres. The 4th remains on duty at Rio Cuarto.

Five San Franciscan friars arrived in Rosario from Italy yesterday. A pity they do not understand the language; they will not be able to appreciate all the good things that are being said of their community.

The proceeds of the Custom-house at Rosario in the month of June of this year are said to be 85,197 hard dollars.

The works on the railway are in progression; but somewhat paralysed for want of bricks for the culverts, as we understand. The same reason has prevented the commencement of the station-house in Rosario. In the meantime traffic is increasing, and

every day tends to prove that when finished to Cordoba, the Great Central Railway will be one of the best-paying concerns in South America.

Besides the handsome houses of Mr. Caminos and Mr. Aldao, in the northern part of the town, Mr. Sastre, of Cordoba, has commenced the erection of an extensive block of buildings in Calle Rioja. The Government-house is progressing; the workmen are occupied on the second storey. There is not a street in Rosario in which the people are not building or improving their houses.

We all here feel very grateful to the Standard for your article on the capital, in which you compare Rosario to the Falkland Islands, and ask what Foreign Ministers would come up here to live? Your strictures put Rosario in quite a delightful point of view; and it is a pity the greater part of our Congress men do not understand our Saxon lingo, or you would probably carry your point about the capital.

But I fear the Standard will be obliged to move up to Rosario if it insists on residing in the capital of the Republic, for I cordially confess I do not see any other possible solution for this vexed question. The Standard, I am sorry to see, does not treat the subject on broad national grounds, but purely on those of local prejudices. The Standard ignores the Argentine Republic north of the Arroyo del Medio, when it writes on politics, although there is no other paper that publishes so much on the Provinces in relation to their physical and commercial importance.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

W. P.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

SPLENDID FETE AT THE COLON THEATRE

The distribution of prizes to the children of the Beneficencia Schools is always one of the most imposing and gratifying spectacles in Buenos Ayres, and the ceremonial of Sunday last at the Colon Theatre was almost as brilliant as any that we remember. The citizens, especially the fair sex, had a regular holiday of it, and all the fashion and beauty of our city had a rendezvous at the Colon Theatre. At 12 o'clock, an hour before the appointed time, the fine building was crowded, at least 3,000 persons being present, while the school-girls, over 500 in number, were ranged in tiers around the stage, facing the orchestra. In the centre was a tasteful trophy of national flags, with the shield and arms of the Republic, overshadowing the Lady-president's table, where the prizes were to be given.

The appearance of the children, even for scenic effect, surpassed anything that dramatic or lyric performances could present: they were dressed in white, with blue ribands, forming the national colors of Buenos Ayres.

Governor Alsina and his Ministers occupied the state-box, but President Mitre or the National Ministers did not attend. The dress-boxes, pit, and cazuela offered a very splendid display; and at 1 o'clock, when the orchestra intoned the first notes of the Argentine Anthem, 'Oid, Mortales!' the whole house rose, and remained standing until the conclusion. The Lady-president then took her seat and read out the usual preamble on such occasions, alluding to the progress of education in the girls' schools of the city.

Previous to giving out the school-premiums, the interesting ceremony took place of distributing the annual Municipal rewards to deserving females of poor condition: one for filial piety, another for fraternal affection, another for industrious habits, &c. A silver medal and a small sum of money were given to each recipient.

The distribution of premiums was then proceeded with, in the order of the schools, each child on coming up being presented with a silver medal which was hung around her neck by a blue riband. Several little girls had two medals, and the toute ensemble of the fete was certainly admirable, but rather long in duration. In fact it grew almost tiresome as tier after tier of children came out to be rewarded. This continued, without relief or variation, for two hours: it could have been got through in half the time. The National Anthem was again sung at the close, and the day's proceedings terminated.

We sincerely congratulate the zealous ladies of the Beneficencia Society on the admirable appearance of the children, and think the country cannot be lost so long as the cause of female education is so ably and earnestly attended to.

LATEST FROM MENDOZA.

HUMORS OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Very alarming news has just arrived from Mendoza. It seems Colonel Arredondo left that city on July 30th, for San Juan, en route to march against the Rioja rebels. He left Major Martinez de Hoz in command at Mendoza, and two days later certain parties waited on the latter to advise him of a plan to expel the National troops, whereupon Martinez de Hoz took precautionary measures, but the outbreak had not occurred up to the departure of the mail.—(Las Noticias).

MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

There was a grand dinner given by the employees of the Mauá Bank last Friday, to Mr. Hayden the popular manager of that establishment. At six o'clock p.m. the guest of the evening arrived, when the party, including several directors and assistants of the branch establishments, sat down to a sumptuous repast. Sr. Suarez, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health and success of Mr. Hayden on his new mission, to which the Baron had been pleased to call him in consideration of the abilities and energy displayed in the discharge of his business. The toast was warmly received by all present, and Mr. Hayden having replied the company separated. Several good speeches were delivered during the evening, and the proceedings were enlivened by some select airs from a band which the Chief of Police had kindly provided for the occasion.

The Italian journals to hand by the last mail mention the departure of fifty families for this country. It appears that there are only the pioneers of 2,000 families, which Dr. Bottoni has agreed to bring out for a subvention of 25,000 National dollars annually for twelve years. The new settlement will be called Colonia Lombardia, and besides being purely agricultural must be formed within four years.

General Flores assisted last Sunday, at the inauguration of the new roads to Union and Molina. The weather was favorable, and from an early hour crowds of citizens were to be seen wending their way to witness the ceremony. The works are well done and reflect great credit on the contractors.

A new company is on the ' tapis ' for procuring machinery, &c., to work the silver mines of Santa Catalina lately discovered, and it is said of great richness. The discoverer has spent four years privately experimenting on them, and is quite sanguine of their success if properly worked.

The Siglo produces in its review for the French packet an interesting and flattering table of the Custom-house receipts, with the banking and commercial transactions, for the past half year. The figures speak for themselves, and as compared with those of the corresponding months last year manifest an increase which is the best proof of the progress of the country, notwithstanding the many drags entailed on it by the continuance of the bloody struggle in which it has been so long engaged.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1866, 1867. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June.

Total, \$1,619,500.27 \$2,023,950.96 It will be seen by the above that the total increase of \$404,450.69, or 25 per cent. over the previous year, is not due to the artificial stir of one month but to the steady development of trade, and to this must be added the fact that not only have no additional duties been imposed, but that that on coal, which formerly formed a heavy item, has been entirely struck off.

Exports for the first half years of 1866 and 1867 show also most flattering figures.—The export returns for this year in hides give 30 per cent. over that of last year, and in wool no less than 50 per cent. The saladero returns show a slight falling off, but not of much importance.

The number of animals killed during the ' fauna ' this year is 408,620, against 429,967 last year.

The Montevideo banks show a very satisfactory statement, much more so than what is generally supposed.

Table with 3 columns: Bank Name, Metallic, Emissions. Rows for Mauá, Italian, Comrol, M. Videan, London, Navia.

Total, \$64,940,795.45 \$6,718,226.05

The Salteña Steamboat Co. has again declared a splendid dividend of 10 per cent. for the first half year.

The new Italian steam line is now fairly established, and the steamer from Genoa shortly expected.

Near Paysandú there is a very fine estancia, with cattle and sheep thereon offering to be sold or rented—a good chance for some 'gentle shepherds' stopping at the fashionable hotels in Buenos Ayres; also a very fine place in Cerro Largo, particulars to be had at 57 Calle Canelones.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

QUESTION ABOUT MARTIN GARCIA (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT). Rio Janeiro, July 3, 1863.

The Diario do Rio of yesterday in a leading article calls the attention of the Government and the public to a paragraph in the Siglo of 26th ult. which says:—"Martin Garcia. The Argentine Senate has voted a project authorising the expenditure of four hundred thousand patacones for the purchase of heavy rifled guns, with which to fortify the island of Martin Garcia." Such a fortification of the said island would, in the opinion of the writer of the article referred to, be a direct violation of the treaties of 10th July 1853 and 7th March 1856.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th inst., Sr. Paulino, José Soares de Souza the talented Representative of Rio Janeiro, submitted to the appreciation of the Chamber, a project for the issue of a forced loan under the form of circulating bonds or paper-money bearing interest and with a fixed period for their redemption in gold. He suggested that the said bonds or notes should be for amounts of 100\$, 200\$, 500\$, and 1000\$, bearing an annual interest of 7, 3 per cent. or 20rs. per diem for every hundred miles, and should all be redeemable in gold—4\$ per oitava—or 27 Ex.—at a period not under two and not over five years. The idea of the noble Deputy is by this means to avoid the issue of 75 thousand contos of Government notes, and the consequent depreciation of the currency with all its concomitant evils, under the conviction that such interest-bearing bonds, or notes redeemable at a Sterling Ex. of 27d.—or 4\$ per oitava gold—and receivable in all the public offices, would furnish the Government with the same funds as an issue of Government notes, but without any further depreciation of the currency. As yet the Minister of Finance, who appeared to listen to the speech of the noble Deputy with all attention, has not given his opinion as to the adoption of the project or any of the ideas suggested by its author.

Exchange on London for the Onaida continues 2 1/4 for private bills. On France small transactions have taken place at 48rs. to 450rs. per fr. On Hamburg a fair amount has been done at 830rs. to 820rs. per MB. Sovereigns, the last sales were at 11\$320, 11\$250, and 11\$340. Bank of Brazil shares, 160\$ to 180\$. the latter being the closing rate. English Bank of Rio Janeiro shares have been closed at 75\$ each, dividend for the purchaser.

CABRAL.

NOTES OF A CAMP TRAVELLER

I have just finished my month's excursion through more than 500 leagues of country, visiting the principal sheep and cattle farms in a radius from Lobos to the Guardia del Monte, part of San Vicente, Ranchos, Chacomus, Magdalena to the Eisenada; in short, all the principal establishments and many 'puestos' between the Salado and Buenos Ayres, to the south, south-east, and west. As you desire a report such as may afford general and valuable information to colonists, parties newly arrived and about to settle, I will convey to you the state of things as they really are at the above date, with my remarks upon them.

In the neighborhood all around Lobos there are some few 'rodeos' of black cattle; but a circumstance which appears to have escaped the observation of many of your clever writers upon rural affairs, I must not pass over, the impossibility of a small estancia, well stocked with sheep, to maintain any number of black cattle without, as in Europe, being fed upon hay or fodder, however slight, during our short winter. The cause of this necessity is, as was the case before Buenos Ayres became a sheepfarming country, the land itself gave a sufficient quantity of long grass, much of which not being consumed ran to seed and dried, sheltering a thick crop of green, which abundantly grew under, and the dry grass in its turn serving also for hay, when the new grass was too short to be nipped by the incisors of the ox breed, gained

strength and substance. Now all farmers know how close to the ground sheep will nip every little shoot of green grass as it springs, and besides the quantity of clover and thistle which have sprung up in every farm where sheep feed over, have completely taken the place of the old seed grasses, which not alone have almost all disappeared, but if seen in some patches are seldom allowed to seed. Thus we hear all say "it is only outside you can keep banded cattle," which was not the case in former years. The ground outside, forsooth, is better. Yet this is not the case. Land inside is as good, and, in many cases, superior to land outside; but the former in the first instance, as the 'father' of sheepfarmers explains, in his work upon sheepfarming (John Hannah) is overstocked by sheep, and the pasture not only eaten too closely down, so that the ox cannot catch it in the winter season, but, in the second place, its nature, substance, and quality is completely changed owing to the class of animals that feed on it. The latter is proved by the existence of some very large establishments in every one of the Departments which I have just travelled through, whose sheep stations or 'puestos' are on the lie all around the estancia, the sheep never by any possibility, feeding over the centre, which is stocked with black cattle, and which cattle give as good product as any outside. Practical farmers will tell me that mares feed as closely as sheep, having the four upper and lower incisors, and I grant it; but mares will never pick up either thistle or clover, when they can find gramilla, and even coarse grass. Hence the permission so freely given by John Hannah and other estancieros to keep mares upon those tracks of fine high lands growing 'esparta' and other coarse pastures, in the line of country south and west. Of sheep, there is but one opinion; all sheep-breeders are content, and more than satisfied with the increase and condition of their flocks: in some instances you will find the increase to exceed 30 per cent.; in more less than 25. The great increase appears an equivalent for the fall in 'puesos' at small rented stations or 'owintos' there is much discontent, sheep to high rents, higher than when thap and wool were of more value than they are at present.

There are poor prospects for farmers in the ensuing year, and an impossibility of realising even upon ruinous terms; for in every case where stock could be sold, the house, 'corrales,' posts, wire, and the many necessary implements and articles attendant upon a farm homestead, find no purchasers.

I have visited the Departments of Lobos, some of Cañuelas, Guardia Monte, and Ranchos, taking notes from the estancias of Cascallares, Videla, Urqueola, Terrero, Juan Hannah, whose breed of sheep can show long-continued purity of blood and care, and whose rams are in my opinion positively second to none, for the same reason which in every instance I have seen proved by the size and get of these rams, when taken off John Hannah's land, which is by no means first-class, and put upon better soil. I also visited the estancias of the Srs. Villanueva, Vivot, Fair, Anchorena, Juan Fernandez, Casco, Casalins, Blundiguez, Lezama, resting at the 'barrancas' of the late James Carthy. In every instance I could learn but the same report: camp increase and season magnificent; sheep, lambs, cattle, and horses fat; plenty of room everywhere, owing to the abundance of pasture; sheepskins, \$90 dozen; capons or wethers, \$35, \$15 less than this time last year, and butchers most fastidious.

In the town of Obascomus there are several capon saladeros, but their prices are much under the prices the butcher pays, and they are not so difficult to please. Along the coast of the Salado River are many preparing largely for agriculture, hoping to make it an equivalent to the fall in sheep. This is to be rejoiced at: even by a loss, could we create an industry to bring forth the many resources of this abundant and fertile land; and as 'necessity' is the parent of 'invention,' let us learn from the ancients that 'effodiantur opes irratamenta malorum.'

From the 'barrancas' I visited the estancias of the Srs. Jurado, Ochoa, Paravicini, Alsina, Miguens, Lomo Alto Calderon, Pancho Diaz, Piñero, Escoribano and Ricardo B. Newton. Some of these establishments have large 'rodeos' of black cattle, where the land is low in upon the coast of the Plata, Salado, and Samborombon Rivers, and there are large tracts of coarse lands abounding with woods, 'pajanaules' and wild dogs.

Yours, &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOBA.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

ANARCHY IN RIOJA AND CATAMARCA.

Cordova, July 15th.

Dr. Luque's Government is going on admirably, trade and commerce are going ahead, and we have now four banks recently established here. On the 12th inst. the Legislature passed by acclamation the bill submitted by the Governor, offering this city as permanent capital of the Republic. There were serenades in the streets, same evening, in honor of the event.

We are anxiously awaiting tidings of the long-expected battle between General Taboada and the rebel-chief Varela: since the 5th inst. the belligerents have been observing each other, only 9 leagues apart. Taboada cannot remain many days at Chumbita, the place being destitute of pasture for his horses, and his men without beef. Varela is encamped at Salado, a worse place still, for the mules have to go to Chumbicha for water. The belligerents must, therefore, at once either fight or shift their quarters.

Rioja has suffered terribly, no less from the rebels than from the liberating forces of Taboada: the latter sacked the whole province, until Arredondo took pity on the inhabitants, and ordered Taboada to evacuate. The 'liberators' went out of the city on one side as Arredondo entered on the other; the former driving off 5,000 mules, to sell them in Bolivia. Within the last 7 months Rioja has had no fewer than 15 Governors:

- Col. Julio Campos. Dr. Tristan Davila. Dr. Guillermo San Roman. Major Francisco Alvarez. Capt. Carlos Angel. Col. N. Corvalan. Dr. José Maria Campos. Gen. Antonino Taboada. Dr. Carlos Bruzuela. Capt. Martinez Masorca. Dr. Cesario Davila. Major N. Zalazar. Rev. Dr. Marena, friar. Manuel Sanchez, free-booter, and finally Mune—a widow lady.

In Catamarca the vicissitudes of administration have been no less remarkable; the Liberal party have put into power 17 Governors in less than four years. In Rioja some Governors lasted a month, some (including the widow lady) only two days, but Catamarca is now quite blotted out of the list of Argentine provinces, as appears by the following letter—

Bracho, June 19th.

"The province of Catamarca no longer exists. Gen. Taboada gave the last Governor, Rev. Father 'Tolosa, the coup-de-g. ace, and so finished the independence of Catamarca. Requiescat in Pace!"

There is much anxiety to know the wind-up of the Tucuman revolution. Ex-Governor the Rev. Dr. Campos is still here in Cordoba, having been advised not to venture up country lest Gen. Taboada should catch him. In fact it is known that Taboada has placed pickets on the highways to Tucuman and Catamarca, which he jestingly says are intended as a guard of honor for the Reverend Doctor. Taboada will probably treat Tucuman as he has done with Rioja and Catamarca, and before long the flames of civil war will have enveloped all the Northern provinces.

Letters from Cuyo announce that the rebel Generals Juan and Felipe Saa started from Copiapó on June 9th, to invade Jujuy and Salta a second time.—Republica.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Rows for Cordoba hides, Mendoza do., San Juan do., Sar Luis do., Horsehair, arrobe, Do. of Santiago, Wool, Cordoba, Do. Mendoza, Do. Santiago, Do. San Luis, Tanned hides, Do. Tucuman, Do. Salta, Dried figs, Cordoba, arrobe, Do. Catamarca, Dried peaches, Walnuts, Tobacco, Tucuman, Wheat, first quality, fan, of 375lbs, Do. regular, Barley, 12 almudos, Corn in cob, fan, 250lbs, Do. in grain, do., Flour, Cordoba, quintal, Do. Mendoza, Do. Chile, Do. Rosario.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ty-Duna telegram states that a great sensation has been caused in Montevideo by the publication of the article from the Diario do Rio (mentioned by our correspondent, Cabral) with reference to the vote of the Argentine Congress for the fortification of Martin Garcia. We hope this trifling question will not lead to fresh complications, although we put no faith whatever in the Triple Alliance. But, surely the Argentines have a right to fortify in their own territory!

We have good authority for stating that the rumor of a project for laying a telegraph cable from Europe to Rio and Montevideo is not a "bola." The concession was really signed by General Flores last week.

The Noticias states that there are 22 votes pledged in the Chamber of Deputies to remove the capital to Rosario.

The Eco de Cordoba reports the discovery of the skeleton of a giant in the province of Salta, on an estancia belonging to Mme. Arias. The head is five times the ordinary size. It is suggested for the National Government to buy so interesting a relic, but our colleague forgets that Riestra's new loan is not yet out.

Some of the papers foolishly make Osorio's army to appear as six, eight, or ten, thousand men. "Sinbad," who was never yet mistaken, reports 4700 men and 500 women.

Latest telegrams from Montevideo say it is doubtful whether Gen. Flores will banish his son Fortunato by the Bourgoyne ss. or not. If not, the General's term of power will probably be shorter than otherwise. Flangini, the prime minister, is very sick.

A very original dispute occurred at the Cabildo, about 11 o'clock, on Sunday night. A friend of the sentry's stopped to talk with him, and spoke disparagingly of his (the sentry's) wife, the sentry raised his musket, and shot the other party.

Respecting Mr. Linnay, whose defence we alluded to the other day, we have to correct a very important item, viz: it was not muskets, but fowling-pieces that he sold the conspirators.

A subscriber from Mar Chiquita informs us that the camps in the far South are very bad, and the cattle dying in hundreds, especially near the Arroyo Chico. It has not rained in those districts for some time.

The Argentine Consul at Trieste has notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Austrian Government has conceded all the rights and privileges granted to the most favored nations to the Argentine flag. As yet we do not thoroughly understand what this privilege amounts to.

The Plata ball on Saturday night was equal to the best that Club has ever given. It was crowded with all the 'ton' and fashion of Buenos Ayres, and much gayer than the ball at the Progreso. We understand that it cost the Club something about £300.

The history of the duel between Saa and Videla, as current through town, is as follows:—Saa charged Videla with having sold the pass to Paunero, and contracted to receive 9,000 ounces for Saa's head. After the Ignacio battle Saa took to his heels, but on the summit of the Cordillera found about 100 men waiting to apprehend him, having been posted there by Videla. He and his followers routed them. Videla subsequently fled to Chile, and when he arrived Saa looked him up and challenged him to mortal combat. They fought, and Saa slew Videla. Had both parties been killed, the Argentine Republic would be spared the expense and risk of another invasion.

A most melancholy accident occurred at Dolores B. O. the other day. A German gentleman went to a gunsmith's to purchase a revolver: the first he tried he thought rather weak about the trigger, he asked for another which the owner of the shop handed him; whilst handling it, it went off, killing instantaneously the owner of the shop. The poor German terrified at so awful an accident went at once and gave himself up: he was put in irons, but subsequently liberated, as every one in the town knew how it occurred. People cannot be too much on their guard about firearms; only a few days ago two English gentlemen, who were sojourning at an estancia in the Banda Oriental, narrowly escaped having their legs blown off by some incautious person handling a rifle, the ball passing between their legs.

The auction of Cordoba lands at Balbin & Plowes', notified for Monday, has been postponed until Thursday. We believe this was on account of a very important real estate auction for the Municipality held on the same day.

An indefatigable Brazilian, who has scrutinised everything, informs the Argentine world that his country has paid a sovereign each for hens for the Brazilian hospital in Corrientes; and when poultry could not be had a lamb would be received in lieu of 12 hens, thus making \$56.40 s., or £12 sterling, the price paid by his Government for a lamb, in a country where a full-grown wether is only worth 4s., and a young heifer can be bought for 5s. Verily, when the Paraguayan war is over, some rare facts like these will be disclosed, and possibly show up how the unfortunate Brazilian Government has been victimised.

The friends of General Conesa have set a subscription on foot to present this wounded hero with a sword. As General Conesa is so deservedly popular in Buenos Ayres, there will be little difficulty in raising the necessary amount.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Sherry, who were creating such a furore at the French theatre, have been suddenly brought to a stand still by the iron despotism of M. Guillot, who has declined to give them the theatre any longer. We regard this as very unfair, and hope our inimitable French Robson will take some other theatre.

Congress has been busily employed in making Colonel Majors, Generals and Brigadiers. We salute our friend Paunero on his promotion. No man in the Republic better deserved it, and the hardships and dangers which he experienced in his late Provincial campaign none save the immediate friends of the General are fully acquainted with. The present promotions, although all well deserved, will considerably increase the National disbursements.

The latest news from the Straits is that some officers of a French war vessel have discovered rich coal mines close to the Magellan Colony. Samples have been sent to France, and the coal pronounced first-class bitumen coal. It would be a happy discovery for us all if this new coal business leads to anything, as the price of coal in Buenos Ayres is really most exorbitant.

The great flower and plant auction at Mr. Billingham's on Thursday attracted most of the wealthy men of Buenos Ayres. The plants were from Mr. Buschental's famed quinta in Montevideo. The largest buyer was Sor. Elortondo, the great River Plate horticulturist; this gentleman has expended a princely fortune in his magnificent garden at San Isidro. H. E. the Minister, D. Mariano Varela, also bought largely; and Sr. Elizalde, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, purchased at very high rates some camellias, which we suppose are destined for the Elizalde pavilion on the Barracas road. The most expensive of all tastes in Buenos Ayres is a taste for flowers.

We have received a long brief with Mr. Bilbo's defence of the unfortunate English gunsmith Mr. Linnay, but the translation is so utterly unintelligible that we cannot print it. Still the case of this unfortunate British subject calls for some comment. We understand that he is the only prisoner now in the Carcel charged with complicity in the January conspiracy. We have not seen the indictment or warrant of arrest issued by the Attorney general, but, as far as we can learn, the sole charge against this most unfortunate Englishman is for having sold 180 muskets to the revolutionary party. Now as Linnay has been all his life a gunsmith, and had no other trade, profession or calling save selling and repairing fire-arms, 'prima facie' there is no charge whatever against poor Linnay; for in selling these guns he but exercised his regular trade and calling: the 'onus probandi' therefore rests with the Government. The Fiscal must prove that Mr. Linnay did more than sell guns, to make him a criminal in the eyes of any law. If Linnay made a present of the guns to the conspirators, the Fiscal might have some grounds for his charge, but nothing of the kind; he sold the guns at \$100 each, the ordinary price of the article, and it is unfair, ungenerous, and highly unjust to keep this unfortunate man shut up in prison during the long period it must necessarily take to bring his case before the Federal Court. Mr. Linnay should be admitted to bail, and we confess we are surprised our active British Minister has not been applied to. Linnay is today a ruined man, his business destroyed, and himself a bankrupt. Verily if even the Attorney general could charge him with the full knowledge of the conspiracy, he has suffered so much that the President might exercise Colonel Alsina, first aide-de-camp of General Mitre, had arrived at Corrientes last week, en route for headquarters; he is generally regarded as a precursor of H. E.

The Minister has decided that all 'restaurants' shall pay a patente of \$2000, which seem to be a very high figure. The patente office is crowded night and day, and the amount of money collected must be something enormous.

On Friday at one o'clock the supreme command of the Argentine Nation passed into the hands of our next door neighbor Vice-President Paz. We are now between two fires, the Vice-President on one side and the Government-house on the other, we hope the carpenters will soon finish the repairs to the Government-house, as our streets are so crowded with military men and Government clerks; that our subscribers can hardly get in to see the museum.

It is with much regret we hear of the rumored departure of the Spanish Ministers of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, both gentlemen of great worth and highly esteemed by the whole body of the River Plate community. This diplomatic change, we understand, is caused by a spirit of retrenchment which has crept into the Cabinet at Madrid. Henceforward we shall only have Charge d'Affaires in all South American Republics.

Governor Oroño has arrived at Rosario, and the Minister of War, now in Frayle Muerto is expected on Saturday.

From the *Esperanza* of Corrientes we take the following piece of alarming news, which appears to have entirely escaped the attention of our army correspondents. We fear Osorio's forlorn hope must be by this time in a bad way. "A few days since a small steamer towing a brig laden with provisions for General Osorio's division grounded in front of Yahape, a few leagues from Itati; in this way she lay for many hours before any effectual assistance could be rendered. Meanwhile the Paraguayans having observed the difficulty from the opposite shore opened a steady fire on her from a gun which they had brought during the night and placed in position. In a few minutes she was completely riddled, and boat and cargo was completely lost. The crew managed to escape from her beside on board the tug, which having severed her hawsers, moved down the stream rapidly.

Mr. Michael Ascenaga seems determined that if there is anything to be "made" in the way of new corrales the Municipality shall have it. Only the other day we noticed the formation of a joint-stock company for the purpose of providing Buenos Ayres with a decent cattle-market; some of the best names in town figure on the list of Directors; the capital all subscribed for, and in a word, a move in the right direction; when suddenly the body of men "vulgarly called, the Municipality," stepped in, and propose to do the work themselves without the intervention of the company; of course this is but a repetition of the Municipal water-supply scandal, and we demand of Governor Alsina not to tolerate it. Last February when the Municipality stopped the water-supply company, we cautioned the public against Municipal promises, and stood a flimsy prosecution. To-day we repeat the charge. Nothing that is within Municipal control that is not botched and mismanaged, even the very collection of tolls and taxes, and yet this abomination not only exists, but positively impedes the slightest effort at improvement. We can have no water-supply because the Municipality must have the business to themselves, and now we can have no cattle market because the same "dog in the manger" policy is triumphant. It rests with the Governor of Buenos Ayres to say how long he will tolerate this regiment of old fogies to tie us all down hand and foot in Buenos Ayres? The awful state of the city, the break-neck pavements and the hideous 'vasura' justify a 'comp d'etat,' and we venture to say if Governor Alsina had the moral pluck to make one clean sweep of this horrid Municipal body, every man in Buenos Ayres would approve of the act; but there is not a city in the world where there is less public opinion than in Buenos Ayres. If any London or Dublin Municipality dared to act the part of the Municipals here, they would have their windows smashed in by an indignant mob. We are opposed to mob law, but at times it renders very effective justice.

General Osorio has at last arrived at Itapirú; his strength is represented as 4,700 men, which we suppose includes the men sent up some months ago by Caxias to await the arrival of the General. It is presumed now that the whole allied army will—as soon as it stops raining—deploy to the right and take Lopez in flank. The fleet has not stirred, and the grand attack on Humaita has not as yet been attempted.

The Proveedor arrived Wednesday bringing us two letters from Sinbad. The Paraguayans when the balloon ascends make immense fires, so as to blind the aeronauts with smoke; they also keep up a heavy fire on it. A shell that burst close to killed four of the men engaged in holding the ropes, and now the Paraguayans fire at the men holding the balloon, rather than the balloon itself.

General Flores' visit has been unavoidably delayed by the severity of the storm; with which like our own, the port of Montevideo was visited. Late on Monday morning Mr. Basso received a despatch from the agent in that city announcing the postponement of the Villa del Salto. He is not expected up before Saturday.

The reported capture of Osorio by the Paraguayans has proved as we suspected, a mere 'bola'; in fact, latest dates report the gallant General at Itapirú.

President Mitre's second and most energetic decree, calling on all the chiefs and officers now in town to present themselves at the War-office within twenty-four hours, under penalty of dismissal or court-martial has met with little response. Out of the 200 or 300 individuals thus included, but 60 have made their appearance, which speaks worlds for the allurements of this city, but we suppose they are waiting the departure of the Commander-in-chief to accompany him.

Colonel Mitre's artillery brigade with several bat talions of infantry have already arrived from Frayle Muerto, and Conesa's battalion, 4th of the line, is daily expected in Rosario from Rio Cuarto. There they will doubtless concentrate whilst awaiting the arrival of His Excellency to proceed to Paraguay.

Sr. Cullen had chosen the glorious day of National Independence, the 9th of July, to open the new branch of the Argentine Bank in Cordova. A perfect banking fever has spread throughout that city, and Messrs. Otero y Co. talk of establishing an opposition bank, the capital to be subscribed by the local merchants.

Sr. Miguens, the worthy Justice of Peace for Magdalena, has received the sum of \$50,000 mpc. from the Provincial Government for the erection of public schools. The products of the 'patentes,' could not be better applied than in the education of youth, and for the sake of our camp friends we hope to see the work well and speedily executed.

The great military lottery for the benefit of the unfortunate widows and orphans in this war, was played with all ceremony at Tuyuty on the 27th ult. One Manuel Ferreira Rontinho, a cavalry officer, won the half of the big prize of 2,000 pats., which was at once paid him.

We have received some samples of English wool, belonging to a Wurtwickshire sheepfarmer, who has a brother a sheepfarmer in the Plate: the wool is very long, but coarse, sells for 18d. per lb., and each fleece gives about seven pound.

We received our Entre Riano exchanges yesterday; nothing very particularly new from the Uruguay. In Concordia there has been a heavy failure, Juan Sassi, whose affairs are now before the courts. The applications to purchase public lands, particularly in the district of the Uruguay, are numerous. All the estancias in that district are fully stocked: at Calderon's, Du. Portal's, Mauns, Ogilvie's, Black's, and McDougall's capon saladeros are working. In fact, this is the only way the estancieros have of getting rid of their surplus stock. The only estancia for sale about there is that of Benitez, but the price asked is too high. We hear that Dr. Wells, of Gualeguay, purposes removing to Gualeguaychu, and a young English doctor from Buenos Ayres is expected up to take his place. The town of Gualeguay is however so remarkably salubrious that doctors do very little business. Sr. Moreno, the Chief of Police, keeps everything in admirable order, and the Partido of Gualeguay may be regarded as the model district of Entre Rios. The railway has however proved decided failure. The new locomotive is not yet put up, but the trains run as usual with the old locomotive, which is considered 'too small for the work.' Calderon does the chief business of the town; he has recently imported 'comestibles' to the value of 400,000 patacons, and they are already sold. A 'barraca' with press, and a pine and salt yard are much required, and there is a good opening in this line. Calderon is the only wool-buyer about there: he loaded an English barque last season, with Gualeguay wool direct for Europe. The 'saladeristas' have done an active trade. Owing to the numerous 'capon saladeros, carpenters and American plies are called into great requisition.

Entre Rios is gradually getting filled with ship-plasters. The country people, few of whom can read or write, at first found the paper money inconvenient, but now all know the true value of each note; in the market people seem to have vanished from Entre Rios, and it is difficult to find even a bag or a 'talega' of Bolivianos. How all this flush of paper-money will end, it is not very difficult to say. The notes pass current everywhere through the province, but passengers by the steamers, when about to leave, find a difficulty in getting Buenos Ayrean or Montevidean paper, and gold or silver cannot be had.

We have received a letter from a London friend which states that Consul Parish will not return to the Plate before September.

What we require, in Buenos Ayres is an independent Board of Works similar to that in London.

We have received by this mail a letter from the Secretary of the Melbourne Public Library, making us Honorary Members of that splendid institution, in return for our having sent them last year the *Weekly Standard*. Parties who take any interest in judging of the great growth of our Australian brothers ought to call at our office and see the view of this magnificent Library which the Secretary has sent us. Buenos Ayres may well hold down her head in shame when she sees what this city, only 31 years old, has risen to the building in question, is a stately pile in the Doric style, and owes its existence to the patriotic efforts of the brother-in-law of Mr. John Hughes of this city.

We received on Friday a letter from a German gentleman at present at headquarters, who says that the new Paraguayan redoubt of the 9th of the Line is finished and mounted with heavy artillery. President Mitre was momentarily expected at headquarters, as also Paunero with the Army of the Interior. The little theatre has been shut up, but whilst open afforded much amusement: the Shakespeare of the battlefield is a Captain Pipa of the Voluntarios, and the play which took the rage called 'El medico a palos.' General Mitre and wife attended every night: the weak point of the performance seems to be the ladies, the ugliest Brazilian soldiers being invariably selected to personify some Tuyuti 'Desdemona.' Respecting the balloon business—the most plucky man in the camp is the engineer of the Argentine army, Major Chodosiewicz, who on the first ascent accompanied one of the brothers Allen, who made the balloon: this heroic Pole has seen much service before Sebastopol, and subsequently in the United States; he is very deservedly esteemed at headquarters by Gelly y Obes and Caxias, and has proved himself of great use to the allies on more than one occasion. General Argollo, a Brazilian officer, has caused some very exciting scenes at the hospitals, last week—he sent back to the ranks no less than 1,300 men out of about 2,200 reported to be dying. Our correspondent states that the Brazilians are so well cared and treated in the hospitals that they are great hands at 'shaming,' whilst the treatment at the Argentine hospitals is so villainous that Argentines even when sick hold out to the last in their regiments rather than be sent to hospital.

Mr. Carmody states that he sent a similar project to that of Mr. Landois' to the Municipality, but never received the slightest answer or reply. He offers to pump up the River Plate to the Socorro, free of charge, and to supply the cartmen with good clean water at a most moderate price. Mr. C. has good reason to complain of the Incivility of the Board. We heard on the Bolsa yesterday afternoon that Landois' proposal is at present before a committee and with some prospect of being passed.

There seems great probability that shortly we shall have a telegraph line between this city and Rosario. The Provincial Government at its own cost makes the line to San Nicolas from Mercedes to Rojas, Pergamino and San Nicolas, and the National Government concluding the line to Rosario. We believe the estimate cost is 180 pats. per mile. Except as a public convenience and for the use of the Government, it is difficult to appreciate the object of the proposed line, as the trade and commerce of Rosario is utterly insufficient to maintain a telegraph line.

We understand that there are at present in town a number of Americans and Englishmen, ready and willing to go up to the Unico to join the Californian Colony. Mr. Perkin's attention to this matter is requested. On good authority we hear one hundred can be got to join in the expedition, but then of course they require an outfit and free passage up.

But a few years ago it was an established fact that sheep paid far better than cattle, but cattle breeding again seems to be assuming importance. An English estanciero from Entre Rios informs us that cattle-breeding in that province when well attended to gives very splendid returns; he states that in 1864 the number of cattle on the estancia was 7000, since then he has sold to the saladeristas 7000 head, and his 'rodeos' to day number his original capital 7000. This shows what cattle give when properly cared.

The trip to Colonia at the present season is tedious enough: we hear of an English gentleman who took four days last week to get across. We want a steamer on this route badly.

The Oriental Government has recognised Don V. F. Lopez as Chilean Consul in Montevideo. As the Chilean trade is greatly on the increase the post is becoming of some importance.

According to the general rumor President Mitre starts for the seat of war on Wednesday. As the Amazonas has left, we cannot say in what steamer H. E. will get up.

The discussion respecting the future site of the Southern Cemetery has lasted sufficiently long now to show up in true colors the body of men commonly called Municipality. Private interest ever has and ever will gain the ascendant in Buenos Ayres until a new order of things is established. Mrs. Viola offered her quinta, but it was declined, and for the last six months the municipality has been haggling and peddling about this question until the matter has become so stale and repugnant to the public that no paper in Buenos Ayres desires the subject in its columns. Last week there was a stormy meeting about this matter: meanwhile, however, and whilst these tedious "municipales" are wasting precious time in discussing a matter which properly speaking could be disposed of in five minutes, we are well pleased to see that a private company has started up for the purpose of abolishing the old and filthy Corrales, and supplying Buenos Ayres with a proper place for the killing of animals for the market: nothing that we could say would give our readers a correct idea of the shocking manner in which this business is carried on; in rainy weather the meat is thrown on the backs of horses, to be carried into town, as the roads about there are in such an abominable state that even bullock-carts cannot approach the killing ground: in fine weather hideously filthy meat cuts crowd around the corral and convey the meat to market; verily it is sufficient for any European to once see how the meat he eats is prepared for market, to become a vegetarian for life. Thank God, there is now a prospect of some reform in the matter: an excellent and highly responsible company has been formed to lay out a proper site for what is termed a killing ground; the ground will be paved, the yards well watered and cleaned, something decent at last attempted.

The proposed company is a limited liability concern, and the shares worth forty thousand patacons each: all the shares have been already subscribed for, the capital sufficient paid up, and it now only rests with the Government to grant a charter. As a matter of course the proposed company will meet the most decided hostility from the Municipality, but may we ask how long such an abuse to be tolerated? Governor Alsina owes it to the city and the citizens at large, to use his authority in this matter, and we hope and trust he will exercise it, for the the abuse of the Corrales is a scandal which can no longer be tolerated.

The people out at Lobos and Navarro seem fully determined that the Western Railway shall be extended. We understand that a committee of estancieros and sheepfarmers is at present going the rounds, collecting subscriptions and also donations of land for the construction of the works. The Government has already received the assurance that all the land required will be given free; and as Governor Alsina and Vice-President Paz have put their shoulder to the wheel there is every probability that the branch line will soon be commenced. The Western Railway is at present paying so well that it will require very little effort to raise whatever money may be required for the new line. A great deal of money has been spent on the Barracas extension; the line is finished and ready and yet has not been opened to the public: we hear that the Government thinks of renting or selling this branch.

Owing to the extraordinary news from headquarters all trade with Corrientes is at present brought to a standstill. In Montevideo cargoes engaged have been suspended: merchants are afraid to ship at present.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1868-69.

HORRORS AT MENDOZA AND SAN JUAN.

(By an English eye-witness)

Revolution, in a political sense of the word, and, as applied to the anarchical and barbarous struggle for Governmental supremacy in the Argentine Republic, must be considered by all sound-thinking and rational people as a great and dire calamity to the human race.

Geologically considered, the word has a no less significant and appalling meaning, for when Nature, in the exuberance of her power and in fulfilment of her inscrutable designs, belches forth the lava stream and inundates the surrounding country, it annihilates every object which may intervene to turn its onward course, heedless alike of the tender lichen and garbled trunk, reduces to ashes the once luxuriant vegetation, and only leaves as a monument to future ages a charred and blackened mass, sterile and barren, to mark the unlucky spot victimised by a Revolution.

To this metaphor only can I compare the five months 'Reign of Terror' as recently imposed upon the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuyo. The almost extinct volcano of 'Federalism' burst forth afresh, and, selecting for its crater the condemned cells of the public gaol of Mendoza, sent forth its destructive stream of lava in the shape of some thirty convicts, who, like a mountain torrent, increased and multiplied, aided by various converging streams from the Andes (and beyond!), until the surrounding country was deluged to overflowing.

The events immediately subsequent to this scandalous occurrence are already well known to the public, and I will not here intrude a repetition of them. It was only on the—I must say—audacious invasion of the Province of San Juan, and the signal victory obtained over the National and Provincial forces at the memorable Rinconada de Pocito, that the rebel triumphs began to incite not only alarm but an absolute panic in the minds of the Liberals, and which, doubtless, extended to the ruling powers of the Republic. This is not to be wondered at; for considering that from a handful of seditious mutineers, not quite two months in action, a formidable and fairly disciplined army of over two thousand men was recruited and brought into the field, that General Paunero with 1,500 men well armed and provided, had to retire in confused haste on Rio Cuarto, when already in the Province of Mendoza, and that the seeds of sedition were being scattered and fast germinating all over the Republic, we can easily conceive that an all-powerful effort on the part of the National authorities would be demanded—and at great sacrifices in order effectually to put down the movement, with a national and 'quasi' unpopular war to sustain in Paraguay—a paucity of discipline and loyal troops disposable for a campaign in the Interior, and an almost impoverished exchequer, the National Government at Buenos Ayres looked upon the recent triumphs of the rebels in their true light,—as decidedly serious and probably importing an eventful crisis.

By many it is contended that this Revolution was connected with the approaching Presidential election, but to any one who was present during the entire drama, and saw and studied every act carefully, it must be quite apparent that such an opinion is not tenable. To suppose that to carry a Presidential election any candidate or his supporter would select a few convicts cooped up in a country prison as the agents to move in the vanguard of the struggle, would be too absurd and not to be entertained for a moment. From personal observation I am convinced that in the beginning of the Mendoza mutiny no programme of future action was even contemplated—it was simply an emanation of the moment to regain liberty—allowing subsequent events to work out political results. Even when the rebel forces entered San Juan there was no fixed plan—save robbery—and that every chief should look out for his own pocket, and if he neglected to fill it the fault would be his own.

The disaster at the Rinconada de Pocito is already well known—with whom the fault lies of that disgraceful defeat it is difficult to say; and indeed so many seem to be implicated that it is questionable if blame can be attached specially to any single individual. The root of the evil—and from personal knowledge I believe it to have been the true cause—was disaffection amongst the San Juan troops. Now, disaffection is rarely spontaneous amongst such barbarous materials as the Gaucho armies of the Interior are

generally composed of—and to some ruling or equally influential individuals must we attribute its generation and rapid development. Few people in San Juan are at a loss to divine whence that influence came, and who those individuals are; but it is not my place as a foreigner to publicly denounce individuals for political or party crimes, however guilty and reprehensible their conduct, but simply to criticise their acts in a fair and impartial spirit, leaving outraged society to deal with them as they deserve.

For three nights previous to the 5th of January the troops were momentarily expecting the signal for revolt, and the chiefs knew this well. This is proved by the disposition of the forces made by Governor Campos in the camp. The Riojanos were separated from the San Juaninos, and these in their turn from the Mendozinos (of Irrazabal), forming a sort of triangle, which in case of revolt might be converted into something like Capt. Marryat's triangular duel. This was really the case, and the men of each division were kept in subjection by the fear that the others would fire upon them; hence, up to the eve of the 'battle' nothing definite was arranged amongst the malcontents; but at day-break next day the revolt was to have taken place. Before that hour, however, orders were issued to form and march into the entrenched position, and the stern, determined comportment of Commander Irrazabal, with his handful of national cavalry, alone prevented the disgraceful consummation of open mutiny. This officer kept moving round the infantry, instilling into them a wholesome dread of a rear or flank charge, until they were safely 'pitted' against the enemy.

The faces lasted but a very short time, indeed, and the whole affair more resembled a sham battle on Brighton Downs, with our Volunteers, than a death struggle for the maintenance of law and order!

The Mendozinos appeared at dawn on a slight eminence, close to the entrenched camp of the Liberals, and without scarcely firing a shot, their infantry charged down, assisted by a simultaneous flank movement of their cavalry, and carried the position, driving back their opponents in disordered columns, which gradually became a confused and dispersed 'muddle.'

The Mendoza infantry were supplied with only seven rounds of ball-cartridge each man, their muskets were mostly of the 'flint pattern,' or old 'Tower' reminiscences of the Second and Third 'Georges,' and the few detonators were so bad, that after a few rounds the nipple (being made of soft iron) became so hammered down as to close up the ignition holes and render the weapon useless. Thus when the rebel Commander-in-Chief, Videla, ordered Colonel Olascoaga to open fire from his centre, that officer replied, 'that he dreaded to give the order lest more of his own men should succumb to the result than the enemy.' The ground was heavy, ankle-deep in mud and sand, and the wretched Federal infantry, after marching on foot from Mendoza, almost without rest, exhausted and worn-out, numbering barely 600 raw recruits, stormed the San Juan position, and carried it at the point of the bayonet, defended though it was by a rifle brigade and good cavalry, numbering in all some 1,200 or 1,500 men. I must, however, confess that little resistance was offered on the part of the Liberals, as disaffection had done its destructive work, and the individual efforts of Commanders Campos, Sanchez, &c., unaided by their troops, were futile to stem the fatal onslaught. The Mendoza force numbered some 1,500 in all. The result is well known. In a few minutes unrestrained confusion reigned everywhere, and those officers of the Liberal cause fortunate enough to find horses, might be seen ignominiously flying in every direction, dashing through fields and fences, now floundering in a deep 'acequia,' then sloughing through a series of morasses, pursued by their enemies, who not being 'vaqueanos' got 'stuck in the mud,' and soon gave up the chase, until eventually they gained the centre of the 'ciuega,' and more leisurely retired towards San Luis.

All this occurred, or rather finished, about 10 a.m., and at 11 an officer dashed into the Plaza of San Juan, carrying a despatch for Governor Rojo, who with his brother 'Thady,' and Ministers, together with a force of 100 men, held the 'citadel.' On reading this document there were loud bursts of 'vivas' and joy at the victory announced by his Excellency as obtained over the Mendozinos! By his orders the Cathedral bells were caused to toll forth a merry peal, and all

seemed delighted with the result. Within an hour Governor Rojo, nor his brother 'Thady,' nor his Minister, nor his most intimate friends, were to be seen anywhere. A party of some 30 Lancers, accompanying a few muffled figures at a full gallop, might have been seen to pass out of the lines, and go towards San Luis! Why this haste? Why this flight of respectable citizens in broadcloth, accompanied by an armed escort? and why take an opposite direction to that of the 'victorious' army, awaiting at Pocito the felicitations of the Chief Magistrate of the Province, who so recently shouted his 'vivas!' with such admirable genuineness and sincerity to celebrate the triumph? These are questions easily answered. Governor Rojo wilfully deceived the confiding citizens around him, and caused the 'repiques' to send forth their merriest tones in order to divert the attention of the people whilst he made his escape and abandoned the province to the vandals of San Luis and Mendoza. These are public facts about which there cannot be the slightest question of doubt. I was present in the Plaza, and not a hundred yards from the Governor, when he stealthily sneaked away and mounted amongst his Lancers in a bye-street.

At one o'clock p.m. (the people still believing in the victory) I distinguished with my glass some armed gauchos wearing red ribbons round their hats, galloping around the southern outskirts of the town. This convinced my already doubting mind as to the result of the battle; and I communicated to an officer the alarming fact that the Federals were already in the town. A general panic seemed to seize the previously courageous and stalwart defenders of the barricades, and although they did not absolutely abandon their post, they shewed most unmistakable signs of a desire to "skedaddle." The officers harangued them and tried to instil a little courage—a difficult task seeing that they themselves were not overburdened with that commodity. Now the approaches to the plaza became filled with Federal Cavalry, but keeping a respectful distance from the barricades. Several rounds were fired from each canton. I believe about two hundred in all—but not a single bullet took effect on the enemy—and they were rifles too—but what accuracy of aim can be expected from men who fire with their eyes shut! and, as I observed one, or two actually turned round their heads in the opposite direction at the moment of pulling the trigger, shouting at the same time "Viva! San Juan!" I question whether the fore-rank man felt comfortable under the circumstances—I should not.

At 3 p.m. the trenches were abandoned, and now the scene became ludicrous in the extreme. The forces in charge of the barricades were composed of the principal merchants and men of standing in San Juan, of all ages and sizes—a most heterogeneous mass, denominated as the "pasiva;" they certainly did not belie their name whilst at the trenches, but on the order to evacuate being given, it was surprising to see with what alacrity they were converted into "activa." They bolted in a body down the streets leading to the plaza, and thence into the "Cuartel," where pitching down their rifles "en masse," they skeltered out again in wild confusion, tumbling one over the other, and taking various directions as their houses lay. The most amusing scene was that of endeavouring to extricate their bodies from a species of uniform cotton shirt worn by all, made of course to one pattern, hence the "stout parties" were more than fully engaged in fruitless endeavours to divert themselves of this party-coloured garment, and during their headlong flight down the street many got it up partially over the head, but the sleeves were so tight it would not come off bodily. Thus their progress was impeded, and every moment was now most precious to those unlucky warriors, for the fast approaching enemy finding them wearing such insignias would inevitably cut their throats, as really occurred in a few instances on their entry.

The vanguard of the Federals now reached the barricades (formed of planks set on edge between two upright posts and bound up with things). In a moment these were demolished, and the red shirts of Videla's corps filled every entrance to the plaza. The main guard at the prison had early abandoned their post, leaving the door closed, and the excited and overjoyed prisoners might now be heard endeavouring to batter down the gates from within. The Chilian Consul rode up and ordered a Chilian who accompanied him to open the outer gate, when

a rush of human beings—or I should rather say evil spirits bearing that form—blocked up the doorway, and immediately after seized the abandoned arms of the late guard. The scene here was most characteristic of revolutionary times. Chains and irons were struck off in the wild excitement of newly acquired freedom, and the vilest criminals of the earth set loose upon society. Their deliverers were embraced in the wildest manner, and exclamations of intoxicated joy and gratitude, mingled with threats of vengeance against the late Government were freely made use of. They mounted guard at once in the now empty prison, but not before they had ransacked every department and corner appropriated to civil prisoners and officers of the gaol. Amongst the former some alarming scenes took place on being recognised as anti-Federals, and many narrowly escaped with their lives at the hands of the blood-thirsty and ruthless ruffians. Some were glad to abandon all their clothing and effects on condition of being allowed to escape, or rather run the gauntlet of a dozen fixed bayonets in the entry and a hundred Federal lances in the street! The scene strongly reminds me of what a witness recently examined on the Hungarian election riots said, when asked what were his impressions on seeing the 12th Lancers charge down the street, and his escape in the crowd—"Faith it was mighty unpleasant to be 'prod'd' at all at all, but more especially when a body was retratin for his life."

Troop after troop of cavalry now poured into the Plaza, and everywhere the 'red riband of Federalism' might be seen prominently displayed. The houses seemed literally to germinate and sprout forth spontaneously any number of red flags, and any unfortunate proprietor who neglected this necessary precaution for self protection was victimized most summarily either in person or goods.

It is almost impossible to describe the scenes of horror and blood perpetrated on that and following days, and indeed during the three months' reign of terror imposed upon the wretched San Juaninos. All the houses were closed and barricaded, but armed Gauchos are altogether unaffected by such flimsy precautions, and a free use of gunpowder and axes soon demolished all obstacles to their 'looting' propensities. Dozens of houses were broken open and sacked of every valuable, whilst their owners in many instances were killed in defending their families from insult and violence. The crimes committed in this latter respect in San Juan were really appalling! Whole families of virtuous girls were carried off to the encampments, and kept there by the ruffianly Gauchos until satiated in their lust; these in many instances—I would say charitably—murdered their victims and thus ended their unhappy existence.

I must however bear testimony to one act of humanity or good intention at least on the part of one of the Revolutionary Chiefs, Col. Olascoaga, who on entering San Juan steadfastly declared that no robbery or violence would be permitted by the troops, and a decree to that effect was promulgated and thereby all householders were justified in killing any soldiers attacking their houses. This was of course almost a dead letter, for although the infantry were kept in perfect order by Olascoaga, and even sent to many private houses to protect property, still the wild Cavalry regiments unbridled and unrestrained by their officers, committed fearful atrocities in the suburbs and Olascoaga had four of them shot one morning for crimes of this class.

The morning after the entree I walked out in the town and was horrified to find the streets and pathways strewn with dead bodies! Most of them with their throats cut, victims of the previous evening and night. This reign of terror and state of things, lasted more or less for three months, during which at times, lulls of quietness and peace would intervene, to be followed by the most barbarous cruelties; of course the Chief's principal object was plunder and after a few days of quiet Government by their legally elected candidate Sr. Flores, Videla deposed him summarily because he would not inflict the contributions set down by him on citizens, and commit other atrocities on his fellow townsmen. Having once got the reins of Government fairly in hand, this scoundrel began the most outrageous and barefaced robberies, sending off to Chile by thousands the fat cattle and mules &c., leaving the province almost destitute of meat for ordinary supplies; arresting all the richest men in San Juan and casting them into prison with

irons to extort contributions, those refusing to pay being drafted into the Cavalry to exercise amongst Gaucho cut-throats for 10 hours a day. In this general robbery none escaped, Federals as well Liberals being drawn into the same net and treated alike, proving how little idea Videla must have had of sustaining his power for any lengthened period, and at once destroying the hypothesis of its being an electioneering revolution to secure the Presidency of the Republic to a Federal candidate.

Those who got free on paying the first contribution, well knowing what was to follow, managed to escape to Chile, and very soon the city became deserted, as a city of the dead. It was a wretched place to live in during the Federal sway, as one's life was not safe for a moment. Foreigners were no more respected than citizens of the Republic, and alas! I have to recount to you the dastardly and cold-blooded murder of two much-esteemed countrymen, James and William Barron, Esqs., victims to this scourge of humanity—a Revolution. They were on route from Rosario with intention of settling either in San Juan or Mendoza, and brought with them some 80 to 100 untrained mules. On arrival at San Luis in January they found Paunero's forces were already marching on Mendoza, and hearing that he would not allow anyone to advance in front, they took a northwesterly course to outflank him and reach San Juan.

At Renca they met Felipe Saa with his forces, and obtained a passport from him, which saved them from any molestation for many days, until a few leagues from Caucete, a populous agricultural district close to San Juan. On the 7th Feb. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the two brothers Barron left their troop or mules in charge of the capataz, and taking a servant with two pack-mules, pushed on ahead in order to reach a watering place early, and rest a while before continuing their night journey to San Juan. About half a mile ahead of their troop they met a party of some 15 lancers of the Federal army, commanded by one Captain José Manuel Ozan, of the Llanos, Rioja, a well known assassin. Having previously encountered many similar parties on the way they paid no particular attention to this one, and in being stopped were asked to produce their passport, which they did quite unsuspectingly of hostile designs. Whilst appearing to examine it, the Captain made a sign to the men, who were now formed in a circle round the poor victims, to seize them. In a moment they were dragged from their mules and laid side by side on the ground; several ruffians knelt upon their bodies, whilst the Captain cut their throats from ear to ear! Their servant on seeing this made off at full speed with the pack mules, but was soon overtaken by the assassins, the luggage ransacked, and all valuables taken. He managed to escape amongst the thickly wooded camp, and after some time returned to look for his late masters' bodies. The Capataz, who remained behind with the mules, now approached the scene of the murder and was terrified on meeting Ozan, who levelled a rifle at him. Recognising the rifle (a breech-loader) as belonging to his late master he at once concluded that foul play had taken place. Ozan asked him if he were the Capataz of the 'gringos,' and on approaching closer to reply recognised at once this famous 'bandido' of the Llanos, with whom he had had some previous acquaintance. Owing to this friendly recognition he escaped with a whole skin, and was informed that the bodies of his late masters were lying a few paces from the roadside a short distance ahead. Ozan coolly told him that he had cut their throats, simply for being 'gringos,' and that he intended to 'do likewise' by all 'gringos' who might fall into his hands. He presented the capataz with the mules, and told him to sell them for his own account. On coming up to the fatal spot he found the mutilated bodies of the poor victims lying side by side, almost naked, having been stripped of their clothes by the assassins. This poor faithful man at once proceeded (at the peril of his own life) to dig a grave in the soft sand with his knife, and laid the two brothers together in their last sleep! covering them as best he could with sand and prickly thorns to prevent the beasts of prey from tearing them up. He then gathered up the scattered papers and luggage, and proceeded to San Juan at all speed. I was one of the first he came to, and on hearing the sad news, I at once went to the authorities and made every effort to have the assassins captured, but they laughed at such an idea being entertained for a moment,

and in short what justice could I expect from such 'birds of a feather.' The mules and other things left by poor Barron were deposited in the hands of a respectable foreign merchant for realisation, and the product ordered to be transmitted, together with papers and private effects, to H.B.M.'s Consul at Buenos Ayres. This sad event should be a warning to all adventurous young foreigners who may be desirous of settling in the Interior, where in the best of times there is no guarantee for either life or property.

The decisive battle at Rio Quinto, on the 1st of April, put an end to the realisation of Federal hopes for the present, yet, notwithstanding, the revolution is still raging, with all its virulence and attendant crimes, to the north of San Juan. Felipe Varela still holds out, with a numerous band of cut-throats of the 'chacho' stamp, and only within the last few days gave battle to the National troops near Jáchal, according to some accounts routing them completely, but the official reports (which of course must be correct) announce it as a glorious victory for the Government forces. It is strange, however, that a victorious force should 'steal away' from the enemy in the darkness of night and precipitately fall back on Jáchal and the protection of other forces. Amongst the killed on the Government side I notice the name of Dr. Manas Gomez (nephew to H. E. Sr. Sarmiento), a youth of much promise, and only recently returned from Paraguay.

People here seem to think it quite probable that on the opening of the Cordillera, in spring, a formidable invasion of Federals will take place from the Chilean side: Varela has a good band of Chilean infantry, and he will no doubt give the Government much trouble to put him down. Meanwhile the commerce and agriculture of these provinces are ruined. Cut off from all communication with the 'litoral' for many months, the Andes being now closed, the impossibility of transmitting produce or receiving merchandise, and the wholesale robberies committed on the inhabitants, all tend to declare the Provinces of Cuyo bankrupt. The wine crop this year has, however, been rather better than usual, and wheat is cheap, considering the quantity which must have perished at harvest time for want of hands to gather it in. Fat cattle only exist in name, and we are reduced to eat lean cows for want of better. Here in Mendoza, however, I believe we are better off than in San Juan, at least we don't make such 'poor mouths,' and have a more commercial and progressive spirit than our unfortunate neighbors. The principal men of standing and means in San Juan seem to be migrating 'en masse,' all are disgusted and wearied of the repeated and apparently never-ceasing political turmoils. The 'carcel' is so full that private houses have to be rented by the Government to accommodate the daily increasing prisoners. The authorities seem to be coming down with a vengeance on all who had in the remotest way mixed themselves up with the late movement, and we certainly cannot accuse the National Government of apathy and indifference in prosecuting the late disturbers of the peace in the Interior. The mining industry recently established in San Juan under such bright auspices has been nipped in the bud and all but paralysed by the revolution. The works of the English company suffered considerable damage, and although again working on a small scale, the ruinous effects of the manager's illegal imprisonment at the hands of the Constitutional authorities, are severely felt. San Juan is infested with a number of ravenous, starving, pettyfoggling lawyers, whose only object in life seems to be to 'embrollar' honest people and plunge them into litigation. I regret to say that in this they are to a certain extent abetted by some of the judicial authorities, who commit the most flagrant illegalities with impunity! It may be truly said of Justice in the Interior that she is not only blind but deaf, and I cannot help exclaiming with a well-known and celebrated progressionist at present in the Argentine Republic, in his own words—"I am amazed at myself to think I should have ever come to this country." The elements for progress and remunerative industry exist here in abundance, but alas! 'tis the wretched people who cannot or will not see their own interests, that are to blame for their non-development. The few mines now worked are more productive in good ore than ever, and on reaching depth seem to improve in yield and quality; but who can dedicate himself to follow up any enterprise of this sort with energy and gusto, whilst he is in continual dread of having his throat cut

on the one hand and his property seized and spirited away in the name of 'law' and 'justice' on the other? You no sponser discover a rich vein than a dozen claimants start up and beset you with all the horrors of a dozen lawsuits, sustained by petty-foggling lawyers—generally interested in the proceeds of their villainy—and 'patrocinado' by the very judges who have to decide the case. If you enter into any commercial contract with a San Juanino, however stringent and clear the terms may appear, you are sure to be swindled in the end and lose all the apparent advantages originally offered! Of course the blame must rest on the richness and pliability of the Spanish language!!!

The Smelting works erected by Messrs. Babié & Co. (Frenchmen) in the Castaño Mines, in opposition to the Hilario works (English) have collapsed, the head partner and manager, M. Roman Babié, having taken "French leave" of his friends, to visit the Paris Exhibition, preferring like a sensible man to enjoy the quietude of a Pyrenean life, to a continued series of skirmishes amongst San Juan "Lawyers and Lancers." In the exuberance of his grief on leaving San Juan, he, however, forgot to arrange his outstanding accounts on the "Dr." side of cash,!

The Messrs. Klappenbach I have no doubt suffered much loss and inconvenience during the revolution, and their wild district is again becoming the scene of Varela's and Elizondo's exploits. They are now suffering much inconvenience from scarcity of rich ores, as very few miners can work at the Huerta during this disturbed state of the country.—Mr. Edward Klappenbach has lately married an interesting young lady in San Juan.

The Mendoza Bank of Dn. Daniel Gonzales y Ca. has resumed operations in this city after a seven months political exile on the part of its enlightened and spirited manager. This is really a most useful and flourishing institution and one that was much needed in Mendoza. This now issuing small notes for "reales," well got up and executed in Valparaiso.—The members of this distinguished family of Gonzales are an honor to the Republic and had we a few dozens of this class,—enlightened and wealthy in the interior, I would be enabled to chronicle a very different tale to that which I now write. In public and private life they are deservedly esteemed and appreciated for their broad views, elevated ideas and—numerous meritorious acts tending to the advancement of progress and civilization in their native country.—They number amongst them a statesman of acknowledged capacity and high merit who is perhaps better known to you in Buenos Ayres as the able minister of Finance, than to us provincials.—Another has ruled his native province for three years with that sagacity and wisdom for which he is distinguished, having during his period of Governorship almost reconstructed the ruined city of Mendoza where many monuments of architectural progress testify to his indefatigable energy and success.—Commerce is ably represented by another Dn. Daniel, the manager of the Bank,—whilst science lays claim to a younger member of the family, who no doubt will follow up the career he so auspiciously begun on the Central Argentine Railway.

The great favorite for the coming Presidential election, in these provinces is our old friend Ex-Governor Sarmiento.

I must now conclude as I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space, and remain.

Your Audine Volcano. (Not yet extinct) Tupungato.

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

REVOLUTION IN TUCUMAN

THE REBELS IN RIOJA AND CATAMARCA

The Luxan arrived last week with mails from Salta, June 22nd, and Santiago del Estero, July 3rd. A glorious revolution has occurred in Tucuman, the Government being expelled, and a new administration formed by Luna, Cordoba, and Zavalla. The situation of the upper provinces is something awful and requires sweeping remedies.

General Taboada is getting up an expedition at Salta, to consist of 800 infantry, 400 horse, and two pieces of cannon, to overthrow the rebels now in possession of Rioja and a part of Catamarca. (Las Noticias)

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes subscriptions to British Hospital and National Bonds.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Ounces, Sovereigns, and Patacons.

There was very little business in Bonds to-day, and no sales whatever for cash. It was at first rumored that the Bond King had commenced to buy, which gave the market a momentarily firm tone; but the Bond King sold again to-day, and commenced with the sale of one lot of 80,000.

The new Bank project introduced by the Government was much spoken of, and rather favorably viewed. It is believed that it will lead to the most favorable results, and place the Bank on a more solid basis than ever.

The new branch of the River Plate Bank in Cordova will shortly be opened. Mr. Reginald Cooper proceeds immediately to Cordova for that purpose to act as manager. The stationery, &c., for the concern, was prepared to-day by the Messrs. Mackern Brothers. It is hoped that the Bank will do a good business; but as usual several rival banks have at once started up, and it was said on 'Change to-day that new Cordova will have no less than four banks.

The Provincial news is of a gloomy nature.—Another revolution; and the Governor of Tucuman a close prisoner. From Paraguay nothing, save the arrival of Osorio and narrow escape of the balloon.

The Braziler is still in the same place. She has been placed in the hands of certain parties to get her off. She is insured for £12,000 here, and £12,000 in England.

In Gas Shares 14 at 62 per cent. premium, buyers. In Exchange nothing doing. Some bills on the States passed at 2 per cent. premium.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bond sales to-day and telegram information.

The Bond market showed great firmness to-day, and the brokers seem to think that at last these securities have touched bottom. One or two well known speculators have entered the market and are buying, but except for the end of the month there was very little doing: the cash sales of the day only amounted to 2,000, whilst those for the end of the month figures up to nearly half a million.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes National Bonds and River Plate Bank.

There was much said to-day on 'Change respecting the late arbitration decision in the Bond and mortgage case, and the Directors of the Provincial Bank are almost unanimous in rejecting the award in their favor. This speaks highly for the strict honor of the men who constitute this Board, and their unwillingness to lend themselves to the establishment of so dangerous a precedent as that attempted by the arbitrators.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bond sales to-day and telegram information.

National Bonds 52 1/2. Bonds opened firm and closed weak. So bewildered are the brokers at the attitude of the market, that only the giant speculators have the courage to buy or sell. In the morning every one felt confident that Bonds were going up, when suddenly more Bonds than were looked for made their appearance and down went the prices. In fact, it now seems admitted that the speculation going on is a mere change of hands, nothing more, and as long as business rules dull and money easy, we suppose this kind of speculation will continue; but it is far too superficial to endure very long. The public does not speculate, the whole business is left to a few brokers, and when the busy season sets in people will forget Bonds in toto unless they decline to such a figure as to induce speculation.

In Exchange several bills passed at 48 1/2 and 48 1/4: about £40,000 sterling passed. The telegraph is still out of order. Mr. Oldham leaves in the morning for Colonia to inspect the line.

In Produce nothing of importance done. Gas Shares are in demand, and buyers for large amounts at 52 and 53 per cent. premium. The arrest of a clerk of a leading house on a charge of defalcation, was talked of on the Bolsa. At 2 o'clock a German engineer was suddenly taken ill in the Bolsa, and fell in an epileptic fit: after much ado he recovered slightly and was conveyed to his house.

There was much excitement in the Bond market to-day, and sellers on time were forced to buy largely to meet their engagements. Many attaching great importance to the statements of the Minister yesterday in Congress, supposed that Bonds must experience a still further decline; but precisely the contrary has occurred, which goes to show how little the intrinsic value of the security has to do with the nominal price. The Bond market is completely at the mercy of some half dozen of wild speculators. The Bonds change hands about twice a month, and it is to those changes that the increased or diminished credit of the country is attributable. But if the sudden rise last March in National Bonds of ten and fifteen per cent. caused little loss and immense gain to the general public, the sudden depreciation caused by any new emission, must on the other hand entail incalculable loss and ruin, and the Minister of Hacienda labors under a great delusion if he supposes he has any margin whatever to allow of such emission. Bonds maintain a fancy price to-day and an artificial value, because the brokers have nothing else to dabble in. It is the real cause of the rise in Bonds was the Exchange-office, and not any increased national prosperity. The real value of Bonds will be tried when money in the market rates at 12 and 15 per cent. per annum; merchants and others look forward to this about October and November.

The loan which M. Riestra is trying to negotiate in England, is the same about which we mentioned. Mr. Green was using his efforts. One of the chief obstacles to the realization of the loan is the uncertainty about the capital. Bonds opened at 52, and closed at 52 1/2. All the Bonds sold 'disposable' were called in to-day, which caused a stir on the Bolsa. Over 400,000 were thus taken up.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bond sales to-day.

In charters nothing. We have the following from Montevideo by telegram:— Coal cargo to arrive, Elfin, Curdiff, 12 pats. The steamer Huron had arrived from Rio. Freight for bonch engaged at 18s. 400 salt hides, 54 reals.

Nothing has been more creditable to the Mitro administration than the punctuality with which it has met its obligations, notwithstanding the pressing demands caused by provincial rebellion and foreign war. The President and his Ministers seem to have been fully alive to the importance of credit, both at home and abroad; and the exactitude with which the interest and amortization, periodically due on the debt of the nation, has been paid, has raised the value of National Bonds considerably. Future administrations may take a lesson from this, and Argentine Ministers put full faith in the old proverb, that 'honesty is the best policy.' No paper in Buenos Ayres has taken more care to call attention to the strict financial punctuality of the National Government than the 'Standard,' and if we made an ostentatious display of the regular quarterly payment of coupons we have been influenced by the double motive of serving the credit of the country abroad and impressing upon our public men here the importance of such a line of conduct. It is, therefore, with no slight regret we hear the most continued complaints respecting the great irregularities and inconvenient regulations touching the payment of the coupons of National Bonds, technically called the Roads and Bridges Stock. The holders of these securities, from all we have heard, have certainly good reason to complain. A round-about system has been established for the collection of the quarterly interest, which can be only justified on the grounds that the Minister is desirous to keep such securities from enjoying a marketable value. Neither in the language or the face of the Bond, nor in the history of the security, is there anything to induce the belief that the stock in question is of an exceptional nature; National Bonds are, we hold, all the same. Neither law nor equity can draw any distinction between the Bonds sold each day on the Bolsa—which were created to liquidate debts due by the nation—and the Bonds in question, issued to pay for the most necessary of all work in a young country—roads and bridges; and yet, nevertheless, this Roads and Bridges Stock is surrounded with such formulas, and even tricks, that they are all but unalienable in the market. Verily it would seem to be optional with the Minister whether to pay the interest on them or not, for the presentation of the Bond, with the Coupon attached, amounts to nothing; the special fiat of the Minister, backed with the President's indorsement, must be first had, then a receipt for the money signed by the owner of the Bond (before he has received one farthing) must also be sent in; the matter then is in the way of adjustment, and if the Government House, with Roads, Bridges, Bonds, Coupon, and a special receipt, are not all burnt down possibly after innumerable journeys to and from the Contaduria the interest may be paid. Luckily, up to the present the total amount of this stock in the market is trifling, but on strict principle we try out against such odious procrastination, even though only one Bond be in the market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cash, July 31, August 31, and Sept. 30.

July 20, 1867. National Bonds 52 1/2. There was much excitement in the Bond market to-day, and sellers on time were forced to buy largely to meet their engagements. Many attaching great importance to the statements of the Minister yesterday in Congress, supposed that Bonds must experience a still further decline; but precisely the contrary has occurred, which goes to show how little the intrinsic value of the security has to do with the nominal price.

July 22, 1867. National Bonds 51 1/2. National Bonds opened at 53, with an upward tendency, but they soon began to show signs of weakness. The majority in Congress for the removal of the capital to Rosario, and the import of Sunday's session, when talked of and generally known, at once showed an effect on prices. The bears, availing themselves of the matter, sold heavily for cash and on time; and, as a matter of course, prices at once gave way.

The opening of the Gorges met with a very crowded attendance on the Bolsa, and the brokers apparently attached much importance to the matter. Some of the most sanguine bulls expressing a belief that if the cans proved sound, and the scheme could be carried out, National Bonds would be cheap at 90; but the news from Paraguay was unsatisfactory, and the mails from the provinces equally so. The bears sold right and left, and prices succumbed. Governor Alsina, with his Ministers, Drs. Avellaneda and Varela, visited the Bolsa to-day to witness the beef experiment; and subsequently the Provincial Bank, the Board of which was at the time sitting. The President of the Bank came down stairs and showed the distinguished visitors over the establishment. In the liquidation Bonds went up slightly and ruled at 52 1/2. Bond sales to-day— Cash, 23,000 53 1/2 to 51 1/2 July 31, 613,000 52 1/2 Saturday, 35,000 51 1/2 The first sale this morning was 300,000 at 53 1/2, in one lot; and the lowest sale 20,000 at 51 1/2. Exchange 48 1/2.

July 23, 1867. National Bonds 52. The Bond market to-day presented rather an extraordinary attitude—not a single cash sale; and although every one on the Bolsa believes that Bonds must fall they keep rising. People who dabble in these securities are selling short on long dates, and prices for Bonds on time may be quoted considerably above the cash price. The truth about this Bond business is, that they are so often oversold no calculation as to their value can be relied on; signficant, however, is the fact that the same speculator for a rise who drove the market up last month to 55, has re-entered the market, and although within the last few days he has purchased considerably over a million, he has failed to do much more than sustain prices. It is said the Bond King is buying in to meet his stupendous sales of last week, and that the same parties who took all the Bonds off the market at 55 and 56 still hold their securities, and may at any moment fling them on the market. The real intrinsic value of National Bonds is never for a moment considered by those who speculate, and Bolsa people exclusively base their calculations on the operations of the brokers. The rate of money rules the price of Bonds. A tumble may be expected about October, with or without any emission. In Exchange there is so little doing that the rate is nominal. A few bills have been passed at 48 1/2. Some bills have been passed at 48, but the large importing houses remit specie in preference to taking bills at this rate. We may call attention to the fact, that the rate for July English packet last year, was 49 1/2 and 50, and some £150,000 sterling passed. This is the best proof of the state of trade. The rate for the July packet, 1865, was 49 1/2, and the total amount passed £100,000 sterling. The River Plate and Maua Banks drew for that packet at that rate. There are many persons who believe that henceforward, even at the busiest seasons, Exchange will never touch much over 50 1/2, owing to the heavy balance of trade against the River Plate at present existing and each day increasing. The auction sale of building lots at the Parque, shows how steadily city property is increasing. Never before have such prices been paid for sites in this city. The full value set on the property was \$1,011,977. But the auction realised one hundred and five thousand dollars over the valuation. 1st lot, 14 varas, at \$16,000 per vara. Bought by Sr. Dominguez. 2nd lot, do. do., \$10,000 per vara. Same buyer. 3d lot 14 by 29. Bought by Godoy. 4th and 6th lots, 17 by 23, at \$8,500 per vara. Arcazo. 7th lot, 12 by 67, at \$11,500. Charles Jackson. Sheepskins— 85 dozen, at \$110 130 " " 118 79 " " 122 Hides— 5,000 dry Entre Rios, 42 1/2 Bond sales— Cash, None. Saturday, 47,000 52 July 31, 268,000 52 1/2 August 31, 50,000 52 1/2 Sept. 30, 20,000 52 1/2 The preserved beef, which yesterday was pronounced so bad, has been washed and cooked at Sr. Terrero's. A sample was sent us yesterday, and certainly it did not seem by any means so bad or useless as it appeared on the opening of the can.

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DEATHS. On the 20th inst., Mr. Charles Dawes. On the 19th inst., Margaret, daughter of Mr. William J. Saffron, aged five months. At Montevideo, on Thursday, 18th inst., Henry Andrew, Esq., aged about 41 years, after a lingering illness. Deceased was long resident in these countries, and favorably known among the British mercantile community of the River Plate.

LAMINE IN IRELAND.

The 'Morning Star,' 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and other London papers, give us the most harrowing accounts of the famine now prevalent in the West of Ireland. Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevidean Consul-General in London, writes to the Editors of this paper to the same effect. A Subscription List will be open for one week at this office, to forward whatever sums by this mail, as much depends on the promptitude of the relief. Remittances can also be forwarded direct by Post-office Order through the British Consulate, to Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevidean Legation, London, or to Rev. Canon M'Manus, Clifton, Galway.

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes The Editor, Mr. Florence Donovan, wool-broker, Mr. William Murphy, estanciaero, Salta, Mr. Michael Ryan, F. H. M., A. Lady, and Mr. Thomas Guyer.

The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietor and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULLALL.





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Notice. The undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general that on account of the increasing state of his business in town, and also in the port of the Tigre, he has entered into co-partnership with Mr. Samuel Kay, formerly manager in the late Messrs. Mather's Ship-Building and General Machine Factory in Buenos Aires, and he hopes by this connection to be able to extend the business to meet the demands of the Public, and at the same time assure that his business may honor them with any order with respect to Machinery, Ship-Building, or Iron Work of any kind, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to execute and carry out each order with all possible despatch. Henceforth the business of Engineering, Ship-Building, Boiler-Making, &c., in town at 117 Favallo Street, and at the Tigre, will be carried on by William Stephens and Co., WILLIAM STEPHENS.

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THE PRICES of the various Implements in use in these countries have been greatly reduced, without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship and high quality of materials which have gained a world-wide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—The Portable Steam Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims are designed so that light weight, easy strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement; and for districts like Spain, Mexico, California, and South America, where fuel is extremely scarce, these Engines are especially constructed so as to burn the smallest amount of wood or coal. They have been awarded many prizes at various Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists, under their names.

STRAW CHOPPING MACHINES, with Straw Chopping Apparatus for preparing the Straw for Fodder. These celebrated Machines are largely coming into use in Spain, Mexico, and South America, where they have been found to be much more economical than the old system employed by trampling out the straw with the feet. The new machine is thrashed perfectly clean, at the rate of one bushel per minute; and the farmer obtains a larger quantity, and of better quality of Corn, than when it was thrashed by the old method. The machine also prefer the straw when chopped by the machine, on account of its cleanliness.

COLLIERIES.—The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims are coming largely into use in the countries where Steam Thrashing Machines are employed, and are driven by the Portable Engines when the thrashing is completed. OLEUMS are especially constructed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims to suit the wants of the soil and climate in Spain, California, Mexico, and South America, and are adapted to the habits and customs of the natives of those countries. They will be found to be cheaper and more durable, and will perform a much larger quantity of work with less power than the machines at present in use. PULLOCK POWERS, for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, and Pumps, are designed so that the full power of the animals may be developed at the cheapest cost, and will be the lightest and most economical.

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