

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500.

## THE FRENCH MAILS

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE

The Annis arrived yesterday with dates from Paris to June 23rd, and we glean from the French papers as follows—

There has been serious rioting at Birmingham, caused by the advent there of the Mr. Murphy who, by lecturing and preaching in a violent manner against Popery at Wolverhampton a short time ago, provoked disturbances among the Roman Catholics there. Mr. Murphy, on Sunday, held two services or meetings, in a wooden building which had been erected purposely for his ministrations, in consequence of the Mayor having refused him the use of the Townhall. The sermons and harangues which he delivered were of the most violent description abounding in denunciation. Great crowds of men and women—most of whom were Irish—sembled round the structure wherein Mr. Murphy was, and, shouting and yelling, pelted with stones those who barred their entrance to the place. The police, who interfered, were attacked with stones and bricks, and the struggle lasted in the streets around till the constables were reinforced to the number of 250. Many of them were armed with cutlasses, and several charges were made upon the crowd. On Monday the Roman Catholic mob was confronted by a mob of Protestants and for many hours the town was in the hands of the rioters. A pawnbroker's shop and a number of houses were sacked; an attack was made upon a Roman Catholic chapel; and the police and the city hospital sheets present a formidable list of wounded. In the course of the day the Riot Act was read, special constables were sworn in, and the small garrison at Birmingham barracks was reinforced by detachments of infantry and cavalry from Weedon and Coventry.

The King of Egypt (formerly Viceroy), Ismael Pasha, had a grand reception at Paris, the Emperor giving him a state dinner at the Tuileries. His Majesty is stopping at his pavilion in the Champ de Mars, and busies himself in seeing everything of interest in Paris: he paid a visit to the Pecrii Imperial, who is now quite recovered. Great preparations are being made for the visit of the Sultan Abdul Azziz, who is to leave Constantinople with a suite of 500 persons. The successor of Mahomet will make the voyage coasting, as he suffers much from sea-sickness: he intends also to visit London. Baron James Rothschild gave a picnic at Fernieres to the various crowned heads in Paris. It is a remarkable coincidence that the Czar's favorite dog *Milord* died at St. Petersburg on the day that His Majesty's life was attempted in the Bois de Boulogne.

Among the guests shortly expected at Paris are the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Kings of Sweden, Italy, and Portugal, Prince Arthur, and perhaps the Pope.

The centenary of St. Peter at Rome promised to be a grand affair: some 270 Bishops had arrived, besides 25 coming from the United States, and many others en route. A band of 200 Garibaldians invaded the Papal States but was soon driven across the borders. The cholera has broken out again in Sicily.

Some anxiety is caused by the question between Prussia and Denmark; about North Sleswig: the Danish Government stiffly holds out, and is said to be encouraged by France, to maintain it an open question. The Prussian journals deny that the conferences at Paris between the French, Russian, and Prussian monarchs had reference to a projected disarmament in Europe.

The King of Prussia was well received on his return to Berlin on Saturday last. The next day the Czar, accompanied by Duke Vladimir, arrived in that city, and on Monday was present at a review. Their Majesties were received with loud cheers by the people. King William rode forward to meet the Czar, and the Sovereigns heartily shook hands. The review terminated at half-past one, the King, the Czar, and the respective suites returning to Potsdam. The Czar left for Warsaw in the evening, travelling

by way of Bromberg and Thorn, and was accompanied by the King as far as Berlin.

The King of Prussia has named the Grand Duke Vladimir honorary Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Thuringian Hussars.

The conferences previously held between Lord Stanley and the American Minister about the mediation in Paraguay seem to have led to similar conferences in Paris. The news of the cholera in Buenos Ayres was received at Paris by official report, wherein it is said that, the "Standard" rightly ascribes the plague to the war in Paraguay and the Municipality of our city.

The war in Candia continues, the Turks having sustained a signal defeat near Arkadion, and Omar Pasha demanded 8,000 fresh troops. It is rumored that England, France, Russia and Italy have sent a collective note to the Sultan, demanding toleration for his Christian subjects and the independence of Candia.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Portugal, and permission given to the King to visit the Paris Exhibition. Queen Isabella is going to Paris and then to Rome.

A project is before the French Chambers to bring back to France the remains of Louis Philippe. The Emperor caused to be seized all the English newspapers containing Maximilian's last address to his troops in Mexico.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered his Minister at Washington to consent to pay the ransom demanded (two millions sterling) for his brother Maximilian; it will be paid out of the "imperial patrimony" created by Maria Theresa. Telegrams from New York, June 20th, say that Maximilian's trial has been postponed. The inhabitants of Chihuahua petitioned Juarez to shoot him. It seems the Emperor would have defeated Escobedo at Queretaro, but for the treachery of Gen. Lopez, who betrayed one of the gates for a thousand doubloons. The most dreadful anarchy and bloodshed prevail: even before the capitulation Escobedo begun killing his prisoners. Santanna has fallen into the hands of Juarez. Obará, Mejia, Castilla and other generals have been shot. The physicians of the Empress Chaflotte recommend her removal to Lacken castle, her birth place, as a last hope for her recovery.

President Johnson and Secretary Seward are travelling in the States. Diamond-mines have been discovered near Orange River, S. Africa. The Emperor of China is building an Opera house at Pekin.

The Viceroy of Canton is raising a steam flotilla for war purposes through the consuls of the treaty powers. It is stated that three new ports, viz., Nanking, Kiung-chow in Hainan, and Wen-chow, will shortly be declared open to foreign trade.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The Attorney-General has decided that the military commanders cannot legally remove Southern State officers.

The municipal elections at Washington resulted in a large majority for the Republican ticket, which was principally supported by negro voters.

President Johnson arrived at Richmond, en route for Washington, on the 7th inst. On the previous day he visited the University of North Carolina, and delivered a brief speech reiterating his former declarations to defend and obey the Constitution, and protested sincerity in his actions.

Three American steamers have been seized at Montreal for navigating the River St. Lawrence without permits, which have been required since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The *New York Herald* contains a leader on the subject, in which it says:—

"The St. Lawrence is the great channel of commerce, by which in the near future the grain and mineral crops of our North-Western States must find their most direct feasible and economical route to market. Can the mouth, then, of such a river be permitted to remain in the hands of a hostile Power ready to use its position to embarrass commerce by delays and exactions, and to levy tolls for the right of passage? Not while the Americans continue to be what they are."

## LAS FLORES.

### LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The late heavy frosts in this partido have proved very injurious to young lambs and poor sheep; the flocks in general were in good condition, any that were not, suffered severely.

Butchers have made some large purchases of wethers for town at \$35; farmers in general prefer setting at a lower figure to the graserias; Mr. Solanet's graseria in this partido is now working, and if I am to believe one of his stewards the first troop he killed gave a nett profit of 40 per cent. There is a splendid opening in this town for a sheep saladero; all the commercial men here are anxious to start one, but none of them have any knowledge whatever of the business; outside the river Salado there is no other saladero but that of Mr. Solanet's, consequently there is a splendid chance awaiting the man who with a knowledge of the business takes advantage of the proper moment; if such a person should not wish to start it on his own account he will readily find a sufficient number of associates in this town to form a company. It would be advisable to add to the saladero a candle-factory on a large scale, and a baling press.

I throw out the hint in the hopes that some one will take advantage of it; had I any knowledge of the business I would not hesitate at starting it on my own account.

The cold weather has made us all dancers here; on the 5th of July Mr. Martinez gave a ball at his house at which 'Dick' Mrs. Dick and Miss Dick danced until 1 o'clock the next morning; on the 16th of July the judge gave an official ball at Mr. Kelly's house (the 16th being the patron saint's day of this town; on the 17th Mr. Kelly gave another ball in honour of a visit paid him by an officer from the army who came on leave of absence to see his family, who reside in the th. Nor 40 leagues from Las Flores; the officer must be very friendly with Mr. Kelly whereas he would go so far to pay a visit of pure friendship.

On the great national day—9th of July—there was nothing here to remind the rising generation of the glories of their ancestors but a Te-deum at which only three men and one female attended; in fact no one knew anything about this ceremony; in country towns people are always invited by the judge to attend church functions on civic feast days, but on this day it appears the judge forgot to invite his friends he being too busy preparing to fight a duel; I would say nothing about this were it not that I see it is now made public by a guaranteed letter in the 'Tribuna' of July 19th. The judge sent a challenge to a member of our commercial community, simply because this gentleman said the judge made improper use of the public money; some days previous the treasurer resigned, because the judge would not comply with his just demands and deliver him up the funds—this appears in the 'Tribuna' signed by the treasurer of the corporation which goes to prove that the fact is not a mere rumour, and more because a gentleman stated what was subsequently proved he receives a challenge. This is a poor and weak plan the judge has selected to prove his innocence: the very act of attempting to frighten his opponents in this way only proves his own guilt or at least makes him look very suspicious in the eyes of those who know the details, and what makes the affair look still worse is the fact of his being able to find no person willing to stand as his second in the duel but is own Alcalde. The Judge who has to defend his public character by fighting duels and attempting to silence his opponents by such means is no longer fit to sit on a bench; he should be made show his proclivities in Paraguay. The Judge by challenging, and the alcalde by becoming second, are both guilty of a breach of the very laws which they are appointed to enforce, as such, the Government, for the honour of the administration, should dismiss both one and the other.

The blue book entitled "Memorias de los diversos departamentos de la administracion de la provincia de Buenos Ayres" contains nothing to

interest the readers of the "Standard"; it treats principally of the different branches and departments of education, of the Topographic office, Museum, Public Library &c. It is very concise respecting the bye-laws and internal regulations of the different departments, the furniture of each office and so forth; it is very useful to the officers of these departments as also to students, but is of little interest to the general public.

Within the last week two flocks of sheep have been sold, one at 30\$ each, in good condition and of a very fair quality, half cash in hand and the other half at shearing; the other flock, of inferior quality and poor condition, was sold at 18\$ to be paid for on the 1st of January next.

I have heard of no sales of cattle since my last letter; a quarter of a league of very bad land has been sold for sixty thousand dollars. Bullock carts are so scarce that even at this season—the dullest of the year—enough cannot be found to take in the skins of the district; last year we paid as high as 12\$ per arroba for taking in wool at the shearing season; any person who would put on a troop or two of bullock carts in this district would do well.

Sheepskins are selling here at 100\$ and upwards per dozen; lambskins at 6\$ per dozen.

The much-talked of race course that was to be made outside this town is yet in embryo; the judge and Municipal Corporation have done nothing to forward it although they promised this world and part of the next; the committee is tired of promises and will soon throw up their respective offices or make the race-course without official aid; the writer of this proposed the latter plan long since, but his colleagues preferred to hearken to promises that were never intended to be fulfilled.

It is probable we shall have an election of Municipales here very shortly as three of the members and a substitute have sent in their resignation; two of these and a substitute resigned in January, but it appears it did not suit the views of the Justice of Peace to send in these resignations to Government until very lately; probably it will not suit him to have an election take place for many months. What a pity that this fine country is so governed that any petty official in the camp can laugh at the law! Doctor Avellaneda should not forget his promise of endeavouring to reform the camp administration.

DICK.

## CHASCOMUS.

It is more pleasant to commend than to carp, to laud than to lampoon. This pleasure is ours in awarding the due meed of praise to the sensible and active Juez here, in having ordered the closing of all places of business during the greater part of Sunday. It is also pleasing to notice that the order is generally obeyed, though some have been fined in the paltry sum of \$20 for opening their doors. Why not make the fine \$100 or \$200 for each offence, and strictly carry out this wise enactment. It is rather suspicious to see some horses with 'maletas' standing at an Almacén and the doors all closed. Better to have no such restrictions than make it a shame the authorities deserve commendation in striving for the good of the young men employed in stores, in allowing one day to themselves for that physical rest and mental refreshment which they so much require.

Some months ago an application was made by the Scotch Church congregation, to the Municipality, for a piece of ground to be appropriated as a Protestant Cemetery in this place. We are glad to say that that body has met the solicitation in the most liberal spirit, and complied with the request of the Protestant community. The cemetery committee now are awaiting the appointment of a day for measuring the ground; the want of such a place is more and more evidenced here, as in other parts of the country. At Tandil one is about to be formed, it is needless to advance any arguments whatever for such a project as it commends itself at once to the mind of every person who reflects a moment on this grave subject.

In the Street of Progress, it is reported that Mr. R. Newton is about to establish large barracas.

Good prices are being got for wethers to meet the demand for the 'graserias' which are starting up all around us, and impregnating the air with the delightful odours. Two estancieros on the Mulás camp sold at \$35 to \$37 respectively this week.

Of late it has been very cold and frosty, so much so that every one you meet here seems a very sharp 'fellow' and all in good spirits as they are perpetually rubbing their hands as if in joyous glee at the expected rise in the price of sheep, after wicking the *Standard* price the same operation has to done by.

SCRIBLERUS.

## THE BUDGET FOR 1868.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNMENT.	
To the Hon. National Congress.	
B. Ayres, July 26th 1867.	
The National Executive has the honor to submit for your honorable consideration the proposed budget for 1868.	
The public expenditure is estimated at seven million, nine hundred and eight thousand, two hundred and forty-seven dollars, two cents, as follows:—	
Ministry of the Interior	\$ 901,078.72
“ of F. Affairs.	90,538
“ of Finance.	729,491.92
“ of Justice.	487,940
“ of War.	3,116,572.72
Interest on Public Debt.	2,573,625.66
Total	\$7,908,247.2 ca.

In the 6th item is included the interest not only on the Public Funds of the Nation but also on all the debt of the Province of B. Ayres transferred last year, as well as that of one million sterling of the English Loan of 1866; because, although only half a million was realized, the rest has been given in guarantee for a provisional loan raised in London by virtue of the facilities given to Government in the law of June 6th 1865, and this must be therefore provided for.

The Executive thinks that the ordinary revenues for the ensuing year will amount to ten million, four hundred and thirty-six thousand hard dollars, on sanction of the annexed Customs Laws and Stamped-paper tariff, which are the same as for the present year: the items are—

Imports.	\$ 7,650,000
Exports.	2,070,000
Warehouses &c.	350,000
Stamped paper.	160,000
Post-office.	70,000
Riachuelo mole.	16,000
Sundries.	120,000

Total \$10,436,000

This does not include Extra-duties, which are specially destined for amortization of the Four million treasury-bills lodged with the Provincial Bank. The Extra-duties, for the ensuing year are estimated to yield two million, eight hundred thousand hard dollars, which added to the above will give a total revenue of 13,236,000 hard dollars.

This will leave a surplus over expenditure, of 2,527,753\$, which will go in part towards any balance of the English Debt of 1866 that may have been emitted; in part also for special items of expenditure not set down in the budget; since it is impossible to determine their exact amount; and, finally, for such operations of credit as Your Hon. Chambers may resort to, in case the war call for further extraordinary resources beyond those already voted.

The Executive would have submitted to you the budget at the commencement of the session, as has been heretofore the custom, and which is the right way of proceeding, but for the Fire in the Government-house, which destroyed all detailed estimates and obliged us to make them all over again.

The respective Ministers of State will furnish all necessary explanations for the discussion and sanction of this matter.

May God preserve Your Chambers.  
MARCOS PAZ.  
LUCAS GONZALEZ.



## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The departure of President Mitre for the seat of war is one of the most important features of the fortnight; he has left with the fixed determination of bringing the prolonged Paraguayan campaign to a prompt conclusion. The last news we have received from headquarters, is of a nature to induce the belief that the Allies are this have struck their tents at Tuyuti, and deploying to the right marched around to the back of Humaita; this strategic movement of the Marquis of Caxias, if successfully carried out, must lead to a decisive engagement and on terms possibly more favorable for the Allies than at Tuyuti, but it is not without its risks, and the very extended line of communications which the Allies will be forced to maintain, to draw their supplies from the river, gives rise to very grave fears as to the advisability of the step. We have as yet no positive advices of the army having moved, but Gen. Osorio with close on five thousand men, has come up and landed at Itapiru. The constant observations taken of the enemy's position by means of the balloon, and the crossing of a large force of the Allied vanguard into the Gran Chaco, all tend to convince the public mind that a very important step is meditated. Our own special correspondent at headquarters hazards no opinion on the movement, and we are slow to depart from his studied reticence; in fact few can attempt to form an exact judgment on the future of the campaign; Caxias evidently aims at cutting off Lopez from the means of getting supplies, but at the same time exposes his rear, and the Paraguayans have already availed themselves of every chance that offers to repel the invaders. Still we cling to the hope that we are on the eve of the solution of this great South American question, and possibly ere a month passes over we shall be able to discern the beginning of the end.

The last mails from the provinces are of a most satisfactory character; the National troops have again triumphed over the rebellious hordes of "montoneros" in the remote province of Rioja; still the state of things in the interior is far from satisfactory, and it will necessarily take some time before peace and order can be thoroughly restored in districts so wild and thinly populated. The determination of a large majority of members of Congress to remove the capital of this Republic from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, has caused within the last few days rather an anxious feeling, as it is feared that the measure will ultimately lead to a split between Buenos Ayres and the provinces, and result in a succession of civil wars; that there are sound motives for these apprehensions few can doubt; it is to be hoped, however, that by a prompt and successful termination of the Paraguayan war, the National Government will be strong enough to assert its supremacy and, before yielding to a misguided majority, appeal to the vote of the people on so important a question.

Trade and business with the interior provinces could hardly be duller, the saladeros in the river are at present closed, and produce arrives slowly, owing to the bad state of the roads and the political troubles in the northern districts. Cordova and Rosario are the only places which show any signs of vitality. In the former city a branch of the London and River Plate Bank is about to be opened and Mr. Reginald Cooper has left as agent of the Bank here, to inaugurate the new branch, which we hope to see doing a good business. The Argentine Bank has also opened a branch in the same city, and by discreet and proper management these banks will help to develop the resources of that part of the country.

The great question of curing or preserving beef for export purposes still monopolizes public attention. On Monday last some cans of preserved beef, on what is termed the "Gorges system," were publicly opened at the Exchange in the presence of H. E. Dr. Alsina, the Governor of B. Ayres, Drs. Avellaneda and Varela, his Ministers, and a very large assemblage of most of the leading men of this city; unfortunately the trial did not result so favorably as was anticipated, and owing to the care in the packing, two of the cans proved bad; still those who had of good gave such a decided prompt what with due care may be used, that people are sanguine as to the ultimate success of the enterprise. At Fray Bentos the splendid establishment of M. Giebert is now working away, making what is termed Lieb's Extractum. In this city, also, there is an establishment under charge of Mr. Parke, working on the same system. Happy are we to

say that the results are fully equal to the expectations of the parties interested, and that so great is the demand for this Extractum that the supply falls far short.

As a tribute of respect and esteem to the members of the Provincial Government, for the fixing of the value of the paper-money, which was so long a curse to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Armstrong and several others of the leading merchants of this city have presented to Governor Alsina three beautiful gold medals, with appropriate inscriptions. None were ever more deserved, and the great boon which this measure has conferred on the country and trade in general, has endeared the members of the Government to the whole River Plate community.

National Bonds have suffered serious fluctuations during the fortnight, but this is more attributable to over-speculation than anything else; still the recent speech of the Minister of Finance in Congress on the very low state of the Treasury is not calculated to improve these securities, and in fact until the Paraguayan war is brought to a conclusion, and the troubles in the Interior Provinces quieted, we can hold out little hope of any permanent improvement in these securities.

Business in Buenos Ayres rules at present very dull. Exchange unprecedentedly low, and money a drug in the market, but this is what is termed with us "the dull season," and until October or November, when the shearing time begins, no great change can be anticipated. Our Banks and Railways are all doing a very excellent trade. The Central Argentine Railway will be opened to Villa Nueva on the first of the ensuing month. The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway is doing a very remunerative business, and the Government of Buenos Ayres has finally determined to run a branch railway from Merlo to Lobos; we believe orders for the rails &c. will be sent home by this packet. A concentration of the various railway lines of telegraph, at the office of the Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Telegraph Company in this city, is talked of; Mr. Oldham, the manager of the Company, has been consulted on the matter, and we believe there are some probabilities of the measure being ultimately carried out: it would prove a great convenience to the public of Buenos Ayres.

We have no sales of estancia lands in this province to report. Some few flocks of sheep have been sold by the cut, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per, but the sales were of an unimportant character. The season up to the present has proved mild and favorable, and the increase in the flocks excellent. It is estimated that the lambing season has given an increase of from 14 to 15 millions in this province alone. Owing however to the great increase of sheep, and the overstocking of lands, saladeros for 'cacons' or wethers are now springing up all over the country. The estanciaero thus finds an easy plan of moving off his surplus stock, without the least sacrifice, and mutton tallow is now becoming an important article of export.

The sheepfarmers of the River Plate are, however, all doing well. The wool this season promises to be cleaner and of a better staple than in any former year; and if the price of wool is maintained, the farmers will have little cause to complain this year.

The increased number of respectable young men coming to this country looking for situations in the city, renders it imperative on us to remark, that for that class of emigration the River Plate is the worst country they could come to. Laborers and mechanics are the only class that find immediate employment at high and remunerative wages.

Exchange on England, 48½.  
Do. on France, 5.  
Do. on Rio, 36.500.

## THE STEAM-PLOUGH MEETING.

On Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely, a number of merchants, estanciaeros and capitalists assembled at the Bolsa gallery, pursuant to invitation to attend a meeting to consider the Steam-plough question.

Mr. Luis Chapeaurouge being voted into the chair, rose and said, that the meeting in question had been called to consider agricultural matters, in which he ever took a lively interest. With deep regret he and everyone who has the interest of the country at heart, witnessed the rapid decline in the sheep industry; in fact it could hardly be at a lower ebb. It was essential therefore that people should turn their attention to wheat growing. No country in the world offered greater inducement; the soil alluvial and fertile, a level plain. Grain growing has been for the last few years steadily increasing, but still it is on a most

limited scale. We must try to work on a larger scale, produce not only enough for consumption, but also for exportation; and the best way to do this is by introducing steam machinery, not only for ploughing, but also for reaping. Hand labour in the Plate is not only expensive, but hazardous; and notwithstanding the enormous price paid for hands at harvest, still in good seasons much of the wheat crop is lost owing to the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of reapers. In one fortnight the crop ripens, the wheat then begins to fall, and frequently, although the season could not have been more favorable, the farmer finds that it is hardly worth the expense of reaping, having been left too long standing. To carry on the wheat growing business on a large scale, he believed it was necessary to begin by establishing an Agricultural Society. Individuals by themselves could do but little, expenses are so heavy. We want steam-ploughs and steam machinery for every branch of agriculture. Mr. Brookes, who is present, will now inform the meeting as to the cost of steam-ploughs and afford other information on the subject.

Mr. Brookes rose and said:—  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It devolves upon me to state the motives of the present meeting. I may beg to state in the first place that I should never have attempted to call such a meeting as the present, had I not received every encouragement from the leading men in the country. I may go further and say that nearly one and all express themselves as coinciding in my ideas. It is self-evident that Sheep and Wool are gradually receding in value. I say so from a practical experience of nearly twenty years. As was expressed in the "Standard" a few days since, "Wool is taking a new phase." Gentlemen, is it not so? When you take into consideration that in this country sheep double themselves in 3 to 4 years, in Australia in 2 years; in Russia in 3 years; in Natal and the Cape of Good Hope in 3 years; in Germany increasing every day. That in the United States the market is knocked from under our feet; virtually so in the present instant by the tariff; but actually so by the increased attention day by day to the breeding of sheep and production of wools in the country itself. May I ask does the consumption keep pace with the production? I answer. No. This brings me to the convictions I have formed ever since I landed in this country: 1st That here you cannot successfully compete with Australians, for many reasons. There is no shelter, no permanent water for washing (of course alluding to this province), no good shearing. I have seen plenty of Wool hacked off a sheep's back, but few shorn. Baling, carting, tying, and all other expenses add up, leaving out of all question dipping, which to be done economically requires permanent water. Therefore I may safely say, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," which perhaps many present know. 2nd. Never could be seen a country in the world more naturally adapted for agriculture. 3rd. Never was a country seen where steam ploughs could be worked to such advantage, no stones, no snags, in fact no impediment. If it pays to ship wheat from Adelaide to Europe, it surely will pay from here, half the distance and labour cheaper!! There are certainly curious anomalies in this country. A dead sheep worth more than a live one. The skin only of a mare worth more than the animal alive. A turkey worth 3 to 4 sheep, and many others I could mention. But here is a plain fact staring us in the face viz: a garden or graveyard under our feet and no one working it on a proper scale. Grain, alfalfa, dairy produce, are a mine of wealth neglected. I will now, if you will have patience for a few moments, answer every objection mooted against the formation of a Company to carry out my design. 1st. Fuel. I have consulted Mr. Banfield and other Engineers. I have worked a steam plough myself, and can safely say the 'bosta' in this country, by its alternative the width of the fire-bars, answers all purposes, and Mr. Banfield will tell you the same. You must bear in mind also steam ploughs can be worked in this country at half the pressure on account of the difference in the resistance. 2nd. Seed.—It is a well known fact that the more you cultivate land the ordinary evaporation brings a return rain. But leave this out. By placing your eggs in different baskets, and say you have a league here, a league there, an establishment in another province, if a crop fails in one place the value is enhanced in the other two; and I will further state

that wheat is not much effected by 'seca' which is demonstrated by Australia where drought is more prevalent than here. 3rd. Labour.—This can always be got if the shoulder is put to the wheel. I prognosticate, however, that all small estanciaeros who are paying high rents must go to the wall and become peones or puesteros. A crisis must ensue when rents go up and produce down. 4th. War.—No estanciaero can at all conscientiously say he has suffered. It is not war that has reduced the price of wool, but excess of production and increase of rents causing forced sales. But in the face of war how is it that agricultural produce brings such prices? But for the war, would alfalfa have ever reached \$1000 per ton? But for the war, would wheat have reached \$280 per fanega? But for the war, would maize be now \$135 per fanega, and last year much more. I imagine that where a steam-plough is not at work for the owner it can be let to advantage on virgin camps.—viz. that it will accomplish in 8 days what now takes 2 years, in preparing pasture for sheep by feeding cattle. Gentlemen, I am a man of few words, if I were to speak for a month I do not think I could say more than I have vainly endeavoured to condense in the foregoing few words. I am open to answer any questions, and should you flatter me so much as to consider my remarks of a practical nature, I shall be happy to render any assistance in my power to further the same.

The chairman at the conclusion of Mr. Brookes' address, asked if any gentleman present wished to make any remark?

Mr. Wilfred Latham asked if Mr. Brookes had any draughts of the machinery, and any statement as to the amount of capital required. Mr. Brookes had no doubt touched a chord that would vibrate in the hearts of all those who had an interest at stake in the country; sheep had declined more owing to errors of management than anything else; the extent of lands here fit for tillage is immense, and he doubted if it were possible to improve the breed of cattle without tillage.

Mr. Brookes stated that he had no draughts at hand at the moment; the cost of a steam-plough would be about £400. The engine itself only cost about £100, but the ropes were by far the most expensive part, and cost about £300.

Mr. Salustiano Puente took a deep interest in the present subject, and had heard read the paper by Mr. Brookes with pleasure. Labor and capital are the real requisites of this country; as regards Entre Rios, he could speak from practical experience, there existed large tracts of land with coarse grass, which needed the plough. He would however ask for information respecting the cost of the machinery and its capabilities. He believed an 18 horse-power engine would be about the thing.

Mr. Temperley considered there was some error in Mr. Brookes' estimate as to the cost; a steam-plough could not be obtained in England under at least £600.

Mr. John P. Boyd offered to the meeting a catalogue containing the prices of every class of agricultural machinery manufactured in England; he had one in his office, and placed it at the disposal of the meeting.

Mr. Richard Newton insisted that about £600 is the cost of a steam-plough, which after all is a mere trifle. He in fact believed the enterprise should be left to individuals, rather than attempt forming companies, which during his long residence in this country had ever proved failures. Look at the Monte Grande affair; the company broke up and the parties brought out, when left to themselves became independent, and realized large fortunes. Steam-ploughs, if ever they are to succeed in Buenos Ayres, must be left to private parties; the expenses are so heavy, that no matter how good the business, it invariably succumbs to the heavy charges. For instance the dairy business people, who have gone to much expense in starting dairies, have invariably found that it is a losing concern, whilst on the other hand, puesteros who have worked at it have made fortunes.

The Chairman wished to know if a company could be formed.

Mr. Temperley suggested the naming of a committee first to look into the matter and report.

Mr. C. B. Krabbe thought we required some further statistics than those supplied. He heard Mr. Brookes' statement with pleasure, but we required something further to go by; the cost of labour of working the machine, the probable yield of grain per acre; in fact some figures to guide the meeting.

Mr. Brookes replied that at the moment he probably was unprepared to give all the data required, but he spoke with the experience of an Australian farmer, who had already worked steam-ploughs. The Australian Agricultural Society had worked steam-ploughs with the happiest success, they worked farms in different parts of the country, thus defeating droughts and bad seasons. For if in one part the crop failed, in other parts the price received for grain more than recompensed the loss, and he thought it advisable that the same system should be adopted in the Plate; one plough would till 280 squares in one week.

Mr. Krabbe—That is to say 1100 acres. And what about fuel? Mr. Brookes, as to fuel we had consulted Mr. Banfield and other equally intelligent parties, and he felt convinced that sheep "bosta" from the corrales, properly dried and pressed, would do.

Mr. Oldendorff wished to offer some remarks. He was a farmer, and had been a farmer all his life. When last in Europe he inspected some steam-ploughs, the cheapest £1,100, and each machine required 16 men. He could not find a plough to travel; they were all stationary, but any attempt to introduce such machinery into this country must be encumbered with serious drawbacks. Agriculture is in its infancy; every one is groping in the dark; not one man in a hundred can say how much seed to the acre, how much the cost of ploughing, what the probable yield; in fact, no one can give any statistics to go by.

The Chairman remarked that the usual amount of seed was from three-quarters to one fanega per square, but of this a great deal was squandered and lost, owing to the negligence of farmers. What we require is what we have not; namely, machinery.

Mr. Oldendorff corrected the chairman and stated that if he went out to his estancia he would find sowing by machinery going on; when he came to this country first and saw the villainous system of sowing on horseback, he was struck with the backward state of things in this country; he had considered the possibility of introducing steam-ploughs but could not find the right sort of plough, the most improved system he thought was two engines which required only 2 men and a boy, these pulled across the field one way, and the other another.

The Chairman having consulted Mr. Brookes, arrived at the following figures:—1,120 ploughed in one month, giving at the very low average of 20 fanegas per, would give 22,400 fanegas, which at the very low figure of \$200 per fanega (to-day worth \$310) would give 4½ millions, a sum quite sufficient to defray every expense.

Mr. Salustiano Puente availed himself of the opportunity to tender to any agricultural society formed as much land as they required, gratis, to experiment the steam plough. The land he offered was situated on the banks of the Paraná, near Villa Urquiza, which place, parties who read the Standard must be aware, now produces excellent crops. He should be glad to see a society accept his offer, and, as far as he could, he was determined to promote the enterprise, as he believed it one of immense importance to the whole country at large.

Mr. John Fair thought that as far as land was concerned, everyone would freely give land for the experiment. Possibly the most practical way to carry out the views of this meeting would be to get up a company. The capital required was a small matter; the enterprise deserved a trial.

Mr. Latham suggested that the most practical way to proceed would be to name a committee to collect statistics to be presented to the friends of the enterprise on some future occasion.

The following gentlemen were then named on the

## Committee:

Messrs. Luis Chapeaurouge, John Fair, C. B. Krabbe, W. Latham, R. Newton, G. Temperley, J. Brookes.

A vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman, the meeting then adjourned, sine die.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER SS. URUGUAY.  
H. G. Airlie, Alfred Tarrant, E. G. Tarrant, William Beveridge, Charles Flower, Jane Flower, Adelaide Flower, Jane Flower, Alfred Wilkham, Wm. Burn, Mrs. Ann Clarke, Mary Ann Clarke, John Smith, A. Cohen, F. Skilbeck, John Magrath, Mary Lane, B. Farrell, E. Kenny, Catharine Kenny, James Kenny, Edward Kenny, G. Hamouth, Patrick Dorrugh, Arthur Jones, Eban Burrell, Lewis Burrell, Elizabeth Mehedy, Bridget Farrell, Patrick Kenny, John Davis, Margaret Farrell, Edward Daly, Peter Daly, J. Mullens, T. Aitken, Mrs. Aitken, John Seymour.



THE URUGUAY'S MAILS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Paris, June 13.  
 Marshal Bariatynski has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.  
 The examination of Beregowski is nearly concluded. His behaviour has been the same as on former occasions. There is no truth in the rumour that tetanus will supervene from the wound in his hand.

Paris, June 15, Evening.  
 The Emperor and Empress of Austria will leave, about the 10th of July, for Paris. They will be lodged in the Pavillon Marsan.  
 The Prince and Princess Napoleon have returned to Paris.

M. Jules Favre, who has been ill, is better.  
 In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Nogent laid upon the table the report of the committee on the bill relating to the press.

The diplomatic documents concerning the Luxemburg question will be communicated to the Chamber on Monday or Tuesday next.

Toulon, June 15.  
 The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here to-day. Salutes were fired by the forts and the ships in the harbour.

The Grand Duke Constantine has received a congratulatory deputation at Cronstadt of English and American residents, as well as a deputation from the Slavonian delegates to the Moscow Ethnographic Exhibition. To the latter he expressed his satisfaction at the reception they had met with from the Russian people, and declared that he fully shared the sentiments expressed to them by the Emperor.

Florence, June 16.  
 Telegrams received here from Athens dated 12th instant assert that Omer Pasha has failed in his expedition against Spakia and Apocorona with great loss. His junction with Mehemed Pasha is said to have been prevented, and the latter, twice beaten in the province of Apocorona, had been compelled to retreat to an entrenched camp.

The Turkish steamer Isidhi, which unsuccessfully chased the Arcadi, had returned to Candia severely damaged, and with several of her crew killed and wounded.

Signor Crispi proposed that a Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted as to the expenditure of the secret service money during the first four months of 1867.

The motion was discussed; and finally rejected by 162 against 114 votes.

Berlin, June 13.  
 The semi-official North German Gazette of to-day says:—

"The presence of the Prussian and Russian Sovereigns at Paris, their intimate friendly relations with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place between the respective foreign Ministers, are not only events of historical importance, but events by which the certainty of agreement between the Governments is definitively established. New guarantees for the maintenance of peace are thereby gained, which it is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe."

Baden Baden, June 13.  
 The Czar has arrived here. His Majesty was received by the Queen of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the principal members of the Grand Ducal family.

Madrid, June 13.  
 Senor Barzallana, the Minister of Finance, will introduce a bill to-morrow in the Congress for the establishment of a Spanish Credit Bank.

Pesth, June 13.  
 Their Majesties left this city yesterday evening upon their return to Vienna.

Bombay, May 20 (via Trieste).  
 The Bombay Government has authorized the Bombay and Baroda Railway to make a complete survey of the projected line from Neemich to Delhi, with a branch to Agra.

The annual cotton report of the Cotton Department states that 936,697 bales were exported from the Bombay Presidency last year. Affairs appear to be quiet at present at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions.

Burmah is said to be still threatened by famine, and the King is buying up grain for his troops.  
 The public health continues satisfactory.

Copenhagen, June 13.  
 The Danish Government has declined the proposals made by Prussia that it should guarantee the national rights of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig. The reason given by Denmark is that, in case of the restoration of the province, it could only regard the laws of the country as governing its attitude towards the German population.

MAILS FROM BRAZIL.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).  
 Rio de Janeiro, 11th July 1867.  
 My last went forward by the transport Arinos on the 8th inst., and now seeing a paragraph in to-day's papers stating that the S. Paulo would leave to-day with more troops for the River Plate, I have resolved to send you a few lines by this conveyance.

By the transport Marques de Caxias we received advices of the diabolical attempt to blow up the Government House at Montevideo and effect a revolution. Such a conspiracy deserves to be classified among the most cold-blooded and murderous that history relates.

The papers all announce now that there is no further need for secrecy as to the movements of the Army and the intention of the Commander in Chief as "authorised communications and private correspondence convince the Editors that at this moment (8th) the campaign of Paraguay is decided. All is now known; nothing is hidden from us but the designs of Providence. It is known on what day the decisive operations were to commence; when the two armies were to unite; the plan of the battle is known; the weak point of the enemy's position is also known; it is also known that, co-operating with the army, our squadron will pass Curuzu, Curupaity and Humaitá. Only a few days more, and all will be laid before the public." This decisive language has excited anew all the enthusiasm and anxiety of the public, so that the next advices from the seat of war are awaited by all with the greatest solicitude.

The British residents have at length resolved to give a grand Ball for the entertainment of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and it is said that great honors will be paid to him during his stay in Rio by the Emperor and the Imperial family.

On the 8th in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance replied to the speech of D. Paulino José Soares de Souza of which in my last I gave an outline. His Excellency stated that it was not the intention of the Government to issue 50 or 100 thousand contos of reis at one time, but on various occasions when it became necessary to recur to this expedient in order to obtain funds, and that it was for this reason that he solicited the Chamber to grant him the faculty of emitting notes up to the amount of 50 thousand contos. "The great thing we have to bear in mind," continued the Minister of Finance, "is the necessity of avoiding a national bankruptcy; as we cannot reply to the holder of a Treasury bill when it falls due, that we are waiting for the collection of taxes not yet voted, or for the result of the measures proposed by the noble Deputy. The suggestion made, by the issue of interest-bearing bonds redeemable in gold in not less than 2 years and not over five, cannot be admitted, as it resumes itself into a substitution of one paper by another. Our floating debt is enormous and falls due at short dates. To wait for the protracted remedy of the noble deputy for the province of Rio de Janeiro is simply to decree our bankruptcy. In our present circumstances the means proposed by the Government are indispensable. The first condition to enable us to raise our credit is the imposition of taxes; previous to this measure it is useless for us to think of a foreign loan. I have obtained bona fide information on this subject, and the reply I received was that Brazil might obtain perhaps a million and a half sterling; therefore I preferred not to throw this disgrace on the Treasury of Brazil."

Referring to the speech of Sor. Paulino de Souza and the above reply of the Minister of Finance the "Diario do Rio" in a very able leader upholds the views of the Government, as it would appear that now the only course open is the issue of paper-money—a complete case of Hobson's choice—but at the same time the writer of the article urges upon the Minister the advisability or rather necessity of making a part of the Import and Export duties, say 80 p.c., payable compulsorily in Gold as a guarantee of the early redemption of this extra emission.

I enclose three tables containing statistics which may prove of interest to some of your numerous readers:  
 No 1—Contains the names of the leading Shippers of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 6 months from 1st January to 30th June 1867, and also the total amounts of shipments of that article during the same period.  
 No 2—Is a comparative table of the Exports of Brazilian produce to the River Plate from Rio de Janeiro during the first and second quarters of the present year.

No 3—Is a statement of the Imports of Carne Secca from the River Plate and Rio Grande do Sul into Rio de Janeiro during the first six months of 1867 compared with the like period in 1866.  
 I also enclose my usual report on the market and call the attention of your readers to the position of Flour and Spanish Wines at the present time.  
 The Associação humanitaria de Natagao held a meeting on the 8th, when Sor. José da Silva Ethena was elected the President; Elkin Hime junr. Esq; Secretary; and Sr. A. Marques Paixao, Treasurer.

COMMERICAL NEWS.  
 Rio Janeiro, July 11th, 1867.  
 Exchange: the total amount passed on London for the packet Oneida is about £380,000 at 21½ (on 26th ult.) 21½, (on 28th) 21½ and 21½ for bankers drafts, and at 21½, (28th) 21½, 21½ 21½ and 21½ for private paper.  
 On France the total transactions amount to about frs.1,200,000 at 430rs. per fr.  
 On Hamburg the total amount done has been about MB 50,000 at 828, 830, 835, and 838rs. per MB.

Brazilian 6 per cent stock: on the 27th and 28th ult. the Government sold about 2,000 of these bonds at 90 per cent., dividend for the purchaser: subsequently some sales have been made in the open market at 87, 88 and 88½ per cent., dividend paid: last sales at 88½.  
 Bank of Brazil shares, some important transactions have taken place at 175½, 176½, 177½ and 178½, dividend paid, last sales at 176½ to 177½.  
 Discouints, the rate at the banks continues to be 9 per cent. In the open market first class bills meet ready discount at 8½ to 10 per cent.  
 Sovereigns, some 50,000 have changed hands at 11\$320 to 11\$350, a small lot obtained 11\$400.  
 Freights, the Portuguese brig Eurico has been taken up to load Fairinha de mandioca at Sta. Catharina for Montevideo, at 1½ real per alqueira.

CABRAL.

FORTIFICATION OF MARTIN GARCIA  
 ANXIETY IN BRAZIL

Our correspondent Cabral alluded some days since to the following article of the *Diario do Rio*, with reference to the vote of the Argentine Congress for £80,000 to buy heavy artillery for the island of Martin Garcia. We translate the article for our readers—

It is necessary in time to settle this question prudently and thus cut off the root of future complications between Brazil and the River Plate: this is the common interest of all who have at heart the free navigation of the rivers. Brazilian diplomacy has now an opportunity of doing a notable service to humanity, by preventing the motives that may lead to a new war more disastrous than the present one. On the 10th July 1853 the Paraná Government made a treaty with France and the U. States, of which Art. 5. says—

"The high contracting parties, recognizing that the island of Martin Garcia may by its situation embarrass or impede free navigation of the confluent of La Plata, hereby engage to use their influence so that the island be neither occupied nor kept by any of the River Plate States that has not given in its adhesion to the principle of free navigation."

And in Art. 7, the following reserve is made for third parties—  
 "It is expressly reserved for the Governments of Brazil, Paraguay, and Banda Oriental, the faculty of entering into the present treaty, in case they feel disposed to apply its principles to those parts of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay where they may have fluvial rights."

At that time B. Ayres was separated from the Confederation, and held Martin Garcia, the Federal capital being at Paraná. General Urquiza, who was then President, foreseeing the immense injury that B. Ayres could do the other provinces by fortifying Martin Garcia, laid much stress on this clause, so as to have the guarantee of the foreign powers for this partial neutralization of the island and the unimpeded commerce of Paraná, Rosario, and the other upper ports.

In the treaty of March 7th 1856, between the Paraná Cabinet and Brazil, this is still more clearly laid down, in Art. 18—  
 "The two high contracting parties seeing that the island of Martin Garcia may by its position impede or embarrass the free navigation of the affluents of La Plata, in which are interested all the neighboring States and those who signed the treaty of July

10th 1853, recognise in like manner the convenience of neutralizing the island in time of war, whether between the River Plate States or between any one of them and a foreign power, as well for the general good as for a guarantee of the navigation of the rivers: they, therefore, agree.

"1st. To oppose by all possible means the possession of Martin Garcia passing from one of the River Plate States interested in freedom of navigation.

"2nd. To endeavor to obtain from the possessor of said island a pledge that it will not be used to impede free navigation by the flags of neighboring States and of the parties signing the treaty of July 1853, and that the island shall be neutralized in time of war."

When B. Ayres re-entered the Argentine Confederation, the neutrality of the island gave rise to no question, as no opponent was in the field. The Argentine Government entered into possession, and was bound to fulfill the solemn stipulations of the treaties of Paraná, which were duly ratified by the Congress of B. Ayres and printed in the official collection of 1863.

It is, therefore, evident that any attempt to fortify the island (which is the key of the affluents of La Plata) and impede free navigation, is contrary to the wise and just prescriptions of those solemn treaties, and the States interested in same are bound to remove amicably such causes as may lead to very grave conflicts.

What is the meaning of this vote of the Argentine Areopagus? Who is it that menaces the Confederation, calling for such heavy outlay, to make Martin Garcia bristle with cannon?

We do not comprehend the drift of this measure. It cannot be for the defence of B. Ayres, since there is no power above the island to cause alarm the Brazilian fleet having destroyed that of Paraguay. American or European navies, if threatening B. Ayres, have no need to pass by Martin Garcia. If, then, the fortification of the island be neither for defence nor display, we must suspect a latent jealousy of Brazil and the upper Argentine Provinces.

It is necessary to dissect well the matter, in order to get at its meaning, and unfortunately the conclusion we come to, after a careful analysis, is that, at the very time while our soldiers are sacrificed by thousands, alongside of Argentines and Orientals, to overthrow the strongholds of Curupaity and Humaitá and open up one of the finest rivers in the world to free navigation, by a strange contradiction one of our allies is getting up colossal fortifications, two hundred leagues lower down, to threaten the navigation of the Paraná and Uruguay.

We naturally think that the Imperial Government cannot look on with indifference, but must make a definitive arrangement with our worthy ally for the neutralization of Martin Garcia, so that this island, so insignificant of itself, may not prove a Luxemburg question between us and call for new sacrifices.

While there is yet time let us debate the matter, the natural solution of which must be in accord with the treaties concluded. Later on it might bring us into fatal opposition, and now that Brazilians and Argentines are reaping glories in common, let us seal with our blood a solemn treaty that will guarantee the maintenance of peace.

The Government of Brazil will no doubt meet with every support from Gen. Mitre, his Government, and the press of B. Ayres, in the solution of this delicate question. Let us not, then, miss the chance, to leave room hereafter for a serious danger.

PARAGUAY IN 1867.

BY M. BENJAMIN POUCEL.  
 We received yesterday, from Marseilles, a copy of this work, the most voluminous yet published on Paraguay and one of the ablest apologies we have seen for the policy of Pres. Lopez, the heroism of the Paraguayans, and the independence of their country. The author is Mr. Benjamin Poucel, a Frenchman formerly resident in the River Plate, and the founder of the Pichinango model sheep-farm, in the Banda Oriental. We extract the following from the preface—

"A competent person, who kindly took the trouble to read the first 'proofs' of this book, has honored me with the following testimony—  
*In whatever relates to the history properly so called of Paraguay, I have not detected a single error.* This is very satisfactory, for the author has spent two years in its compilation.  
 Marseilles, April 23rd 1867.  
 BENJAMIN POUCEL.

The book is elegantly got up, in two vols. together forming 550 pages, printed on the finest paper, by M. Olive, of Rue Paradis, Marseilles.

The first two chapters treat of the commercial relations between Europe and Spanish America: the 3rd. gives a comparison of the progress of Paraguay in 15 years (1850—65). Two subsequent chapters are devoted to the epoch of Francia and Lopez the 1st. After a sketch of the causes of hostility between Paraguay and Brazil, the author proceeds to narrate the policy of B. Ayres in the Flores war, the league with Brazil, the commencement of the war, the Triple Alliance, and the campaign of 1865 in Corrientes and Rio Grande, terminating in the surrender of Estigarribia at Uruguayana and the evacuation of Corrientes by the Paraguayans.

Chapter XI begins with the campaign of 1866; the battle of San Cosme, on January 31st, so disastrous to the Argentines; the foolish attack on the island at Itapirú by Lopez; the passage of the Paraná and invasion of Paraguay by the Allies; the battles of Estero Bellaco and Tuyutí; on the 2nd and 24th May; and the awful carnage at the Boqueron on the 16th, 17th and 18th July.

The author next narrates the remarkable interview at Yatayti-Corá, between Marshal Lopez and President Mitre, followed by the fatal assault of Curupaity, the retirement of Gen. Flores from the war, the reaction in B. Ayres, and the apparent conclusion of the campaign: he says, in the trenches of Curupaity the Paraguayans erected a wooden trophy with the inscription "*Here lies the last of the Triple Alliance!*"

In the frequent extracts from B. Ayres papers we have to thank the author for his partiality towards the *Standard*, but we emphatically protest against the following inuendo.

"The *Opinion* of Paris states, that 'all the papers of B. Ayres, even the 'English journal, the *Standard*, are 'over-awed by the Government, and 'forced to publish many things of 'doubtful authority.'"

*Sinbad*, our valued and truthful correspondent at the seat of war, will be gratified to see some of his graphic writings placed so flatteringly before the French public; and the other army-correspondents, such as Palleja and Orion, have also an honorable place.

We have not reviewed vol. II., as it consists almost exclusively of official documents already well known to our readers. The map of Paraguay is very fine, being a reprint of that from M. Du Graty's work.

In returning thanks to M. Poucel for his attention we think we may say that if he send out a hundred copies of his book to Messrs. MacKern of Calle San Martin they will find ready sale.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY OF B. AYRES

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE GUARANTEE

Government-house, B. Ayres, July 23rd 1867.

To the Hon. Provincial Legislature.  
 The law of May 27th 1862 obliged the Province to guarantee a minimum interest of seven per cent. on the cost of construction of the Southern Railway. The Company have handed in their accounts for the year 1866, shewing a balance of nearly four millions (£32,000 sterling) against the State. These accounts are now under examination, and the Government is desirous to fulfil its obligations as soon as possible after such examination. The annexed project is, therefore, submitted to Your Hon. Chambers, since the law of May 1862 does not authorize such expenditure, as annexed to the Northern Railway concession. The Government now solicits such authorization in general terms, as the expense is eventual and cannot be exactly determined beforehand. Moreover, as regards outlay arising from a concession legally sanctioned, it is nowise necessary that the Legislature should discuss and vote it each time, since the amount is unalterable; and this, doubtless, was the reason of the Legislature voting the guarantee of the Northern Railway in the form now solicited for the Southern.

ADOLFO ALSINA.  
 MARIANO VARELA.  
 NICOLAS AVELLANEDA.  
 Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to pay out of the general rents of the Province the sum requisite to cover the guarantee of the Southern Railway, as by law of May 1862.  
 AVELLANEDA.  
 VARELA.



## NOTICE.

Messrs. Torroba Brothers being duly appointed our agents in Chivilcoy, all parties heretofore getting their papers to care of Don Federico Gonzales, will in future find them at the new general camp store of Messrs. Torroba Brothers, Chivilcoy.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Weekly Standard.

\$ 20 PER MONTH.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

## VISIT OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G., TO RIO JANEIRO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the night of the 14th inst, the Cape Frio telegraph station sent word to the central station at Rio Janeiro that at a great distance to the north an English Frigate was visible and supposed to be the Galatea: this supposition proved and at about 3 p.m. on Monday the 15th, the Galatea entered our port with the Royal standard at the main, being commanded by Prince Alfred.

The forts and all the various vessels of war saluted the illustrious guest and the latter had all their yards manned as the Galatea passed by.

His Highness the Comte d'Eu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and gentleman in waiting, Siqueira, at once arrived alongside and went on board to welcome the Duke of Edinburgh.

As soon as ever the telegraph announced that the Galatea was at the bar, His Majesty the Emperor ordered one of the Imperial coaches to proceed to the landing stage at the Palace square, and remain at the disposal of the Prince, but H. R. H. did not come on shore until the evening.

H. M. the Emperor sent a message on board and a generous invitation by gentleman-in-waiting Siqueira who was further accompanied, as above stated, by his Highness the Comte d'Eu and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh desired the British Minister, Mr Thornton and his own private secretary to proceed to S. Christovao and thank his imperial Majesty for his kind message and to offer his compliments to the Imperial family.

At night his Royal Highness was present at a small "reunion" given by the Comte d'Eu at the Palacio Isabel in the Rua da Guanabara.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th H. R. H. Prince Alfred came on shore in company with the Comte d'Eu who had been on board the Galatea to fetch him: their Highnesses lauded at the Arsenal of war where one of H. M. the Emperor's Chamberlains was waiting for them with one of the Imperial coaches. H. R. H. then drove with the Comte d'Eu to the Palace at S. Christovao to pay his respects to the Imperial family.

At 1 p.m. H. R. H. returned to the city Palace and in one of the saloons kindly placed by the Emperor at his disposal, received a deputation from the British subjects residing in Rio Janeiro; the deputation was introduced by the British Minister, Mr Thornton, and the President read the following address:—

To H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh,  
K. G. May it please your Royal Highness.

We the deputation of the British residents of Rio Janeiro come to congratulate your Royal Highness on your arrival in this hospitable country, and to assure your Royal Highness of our loyalty and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen and to all the members of the Royal family. We hope that the voyage which your Royal Highness has undertaken may be attended with every comfort and enjoyment, that your Royal Highness may return in safety to our native country to fill the exalted position to which your birth and merit have entitled you and that your name may become renowned in the annals of the British Empire. We desire individually to present to your Royal Highness our most respectful homage.

Rio Janeiro 16th July 1867, James Andrew Senr. President, Andrew Steele, Jordon Crewse, Thomas S.

Fewlands, John Gallop, Charles H. Lowe.

To this address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following reply:—

"Gentlemen—I thank you for your kind address of welcome on my arrival here. I appreciate extremely your attention as regards myself, and your expression of these true sentiments of loyalty to your Sovereign and to Her throne, and of that attachment to your native country which all Englishmen entertain. Thanking you once more for your good wishes, I assure you that I shall not fail to inform the Queen of the sentiments you have expressed towards Her Majesty and Her Family."

The deputation then retired, and shortly afterwards His Royal Highness returned on board the "Galatea."

At a little after nine o'clock at night His Royal Highness, wearing the uniform of a Captain in the Royal Navy, appeared at the Gynnasio Theatre to witness the performance of a concert given by the distinguished pianist Bernard Wagner and other artists; His Royal Highness took his seat in the Emperor's box among the various members of the Imperial Family.

On the 17th H.R.H. only came on shore in the afternoon to attend the funeral of the Hon. Mr. Willoughby, a midshipman on board the Galatea, at the English Cemetery at the Gamboa. This much esteemed young officer fell ill during the voyage of the Galatea to Rio de Janeiro and was on the 17th removed to the Egmont where he expired the same night. The corpse was accompanied to its last resting-place by Prince Alfred and staff, the officers and midshipmen of the Galatea, 30 seamen and 25 marines.

On the 19th at 7 o'clock in the morning His Royal Highness and the Comte d'Eu arrived at the Naval Arsenal and accompanied by the Inspector of that establishment visited the various departments, the Imperial dock where at present the steam-frigate Amazonas is undergoing repairs, the five monitors now building at the Ilha das Cobras, the steam saw-mill, the steam-corvette Vital e Oliveira and the frigate Constitution now serving as a Naval College. At a quarter before ten Prince Alfred returned on board the Galatea and the Comte d'Eu to his palace at the Rua do Guanabara.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, H.M. the Emperor and His Highness the Comte d'Eu accompanied by their respective staffs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Viscount Tamandaré left the Naval Arsenal and went on board the Galatea to return the visit of Prince Alfred. His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to accept the invitation of Prince Alfred that he would stay to dinner, and did not return on shore until close upon 8 o'clock at night. The vessels of war all manned their yards and saluted His Majesty the Emperor as he went on board the Galatea and as he passed on his return to shore.

On the 19th the British Minister Mr. Thornton, gave a grand ball at his residence, the Chacara das Mangueiras at Botafogo. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Imperial family of Brazil honored the Ball with their presence and there was a brilliant and fashionable assemblage of guests.

I have not time on this occasion to give you a full account of this affair but will do so in my next when I shall also send you a full report of the grand Ball to come off to night (22nd) at the Casino Fluminense, and which is offered to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred by the British residents in Rio. The committee have published in each of the daily papers a request that all persons, who can conveniently do so, will appear in their respective uniforms.

The Saloons of the Casino will be opened at nine o'clock, excellent bands of music have been arranged, and altogether this is expected to be one of the grandest and most brilliant Balls ever given in Rio de Janeiro.

On the 20th H.R.H. did not, I believe, come on shore as it rained all day and the weather was very rough so that he probably stayed on board to rest after the fatigues of the Minister's Ball.

On the 21st (Sunday) H.M. the Emperor invited Prince Alfred to dinner at the Palace at S. Christovao. The Comte and Comtesse d'Eu were present; also the English, French, and American Admirals and the Ministers of their respective countries, the members of the Imperial Cabinet, the Lord Steward of the Imperial Household, and other persons of high position. Dinner was served at 5 p.m. and at nine o'clock all the guests retired.

CABRAL.

## H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

We are in a position to state that our worthy British Minister, Mr. Buckley-Matthew sent through Mr. Thornton a communication to the Duke of Edinburgh expressing the great satisfaction it would give His Royal Highness's many countrymen here to see him at Buenos Ayres on his further voyage.

H. R. H. regrets that he finds it impossible to visit B. Ayres at present, because he is already much behind time, and has been obliged to stay longer than he intended at Rio. He goes straight to the Cape, and thence to Australia, but not to India, as he is to be back in England in a year's time from his leaving it.

## ROSARIO.

TRIP TO SAN LORENZO.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
July 23, 1867.

The grand question of the Convent of San Carlos, in San Lorenzo, has given an interest to this little hamlet that, celebrated in Argentine history as the scene of a brilliant passage of arms, in which San Martin, with his renowned Grenadiers, vanquished an invading body of Spanish infantry, has been allowed to dwindle into forgetfulness; and few Argentines, a couple of months ago, would have been able to answer the question as to where the village of San Lorenzo might be situated. But the wants of the last few weeks have again brought the place prominently before the public, as it is extremely probable that before long San Lorenzo will be the Oxford, on a minute scale, of the Argentine Republic.

On Sunday last the Governor invited a party of select friends to accompany him to San Lorenzo, to partake of a grand dinner and a ball, to be given to the fair San Lorenzinas. The day was brilliant, but excessively cold.

We started at nine o'clock from Rosario, and in a couple of hours found ourselves at the end of our journey, for the distance is only about four leagues and a-half. On the way we were enabled to examine the new road that is in process of construction between Rosario and San Lorenzo. This will start from the grand avenue that lines the station-house of the railroad, and will run partly alongside the river Paraná. It is seventy-five yards wide, and is to be planted with trees on either side the entire distance. This will be in a few years the handsomest avenue in the Republic. Near the town a large public square will also be laid out. These improvements, aided by the railroad, will take the town up the river, and the old part will fall into the sere and yellow leaf. However, as we expect the workmen soon who are to erect the National Government buildings, we are thinking of placing these in the southern part of the town, as it will not do to allow the grave deliberations of the 'Conscript Fathers to be disturbed by the rattle of the locomotives. I have selected a nice lot for the Standard buildings, which, of course, must be on a scale commensurate with the vast importance which your paper will obtain once removed from Buenos Ayres, and permanently established in the capital of the Republic. You will observe I am anticipating 'good times a-come.' But I am digressing.

San Lorenzo is a scattered hamlet of about one thousand inhabitants, and with the friars of the monastery, one thousand and five! There are several good houses, one hotel, two or three stores and billiard-rooms, and three schools.

I do not think in any part of the country is education placed on a better footing than in San Lorenzo. This is all the work of the Government, mind you, for the friars have never even had a primary school; they have never made a single effort to teach the A B C to the children of the place. The boys' school is an extensive and commodious building, with school-room and four other rooms for the preceptors. The school-room is twenty-five yards long and fifteen, aided in wly whitewashed and well ventilated. The seats and desks of the boys are of the newest form adopted in the United States, and the preceptors are intelligent and respectable persons. The number of pupils amounts to 130, and I was very well satisfied with the progress they are making.

There are two schools for girls, of whom there are educating 120. I was very much surprised and pleased at what I witnessed in these schools. The pupils were all scrupulously clean, decently clad, and evinced a good deal of intelligence. The specimens of writing and needle-work were more than creditable, and the progress of the girls is far more rapid than in the school of the Sisters of Charity in

Rosario. One little dark-featured creature, in two months of schooling, had learnt to read, and formed letters with moderate care in her copy-book. The copy-books of girls who had been one year at school, showed an excellent style of writing.

The preceptors of the schools were brought from Buenos Ayres, and are in every way competent for the task allotted to them. A new and large school-house for girls is contracted for, and will be finished in the month of December.

We then proceeded to dinner, which was excellent: *sa capones*, well stuffed turkey, fish, game, &c., in abundance, with wines that one would hardly expect to find in a little hamlet like San Lorenzo, except on the supposition that they were borrowed from the cellars of the 'padres.' The after-dinner speeches were eloquent and in good taste. Mr. Oroño, who speaks very fluently, and even eloquently, was followed by Mr. Zuviria, the Federal Judge, Mr. Ruiz Moreno, the Commercial Judge, Dr. Perez, Mr. Madrid, Mr. Lamas, and other less brilliant orators.

An immense concourse of San Lorenzo farmers and estancieros had congregated to see the Governor, who disdained in the place. After dinner a series of stump speeches were made outside, in which the very best advice was given to the people, and the advantages of education, industry, and peaceful avocations were painted in strong colors by the Governor and Messrs. Moreno and Perez.

The Juez de Paz, Mr. Medina, had procured a genuine 'payador,' that is, an 'improvisatore,' for the amusement of the company. This man executed some most extraordinary pieces on the guitar. A composition of his own, which he calls 'El Paso de la Patria,' contained such graphic imitations of battle scenes, as would have amazed the musical composers of Europe. By closing the fifth fret on his guitar he gave the instrument a wonderfully sonorous tone.

The 'fiesta' closed by a grand ball given in the large room of the boys' school. Amongst the amusing incidents of the 'paseo,' not the least was witnessing the elegant Mr. Ruiz Moreno, a member of Congress, when he distinguished himself by his courage and eloquence, playing billiards with the 'gauchos,' and afterwards dancing the 'gato' 'viz á viz,' to a full-blooded 'paisano' in 'chiripa,' red silk handkerchief, and hat on his head, and an enormous pair of boots. Here is democracy with a vengeance.

But I was not sorry to witness this free intercourse between the higher and lower classes. In fact, it would be well if it were more frequent. The native of the lower order is proud and mistrustful, but it is from ignorance. He believes that all intelligence superior to his own will be used to his disadvantage, and he consequently suspects every one above him. But a cordial intercourse between the two classes would make a superior man of the Argentine 'gaucho.' Mr. Oroño is one of the few men I have known in the country who understands and acts up to this fact; and the consequence is, the 'gauchos' like him, and, what is more, accept reform from him, and believe in him when he tells them that he is working for their good, in making them educate their children, &c.

July 26, 1867.

On the banks of the Paraná, a short distance this side of the village of San Lorenzo, is situated Mr. Carlos M. Palacio's wool-washing establishment, the first one put up in this province. It is but recently fitted up, and wants some principal buildings, such as store-houses, &c. The machinery is worked by a twelve-horse engine, and as few of your readers are probably acquainted with the 'modus operandi' of wool-washing by steam-power, I will give you a short description:

The apparatus is all in one large room. At one end is the engine which gives motion to the rest of the machinery by means of shafts and leather bands, and works a pump which raises direct from the Paraná all the water necessary for the establishment. Alongside of the engine is a large, round, iron tank, in which revolves a huge conical iron roller. The dirty wool is first placed in a wooden tank outside, where it is allowed to soak for some hours. It is then taken out with pitchforks and thrown into the iron vat, into which runs a continuous stream of water. The roller is set going, and by means of pressure and impulsion the wool is freed from the greater part of its dirt. Alongside of this tank is another, also of iron, of an oval shape. This tank contains a water wheel on one side, and a huge iron propeller on the other, and be-

tween the two, when in motion, the water in the tank is kept in a state of violent agitation. The wool, after being fifteen minutes under the roller, is transferred to the second tank, where what with passing over the wheel, and being whisked round by the screw, in a few minutes the wool is washed perfectly clean. It is then pitched into a large copper cauldron, perforated with round holes. To this huge copper pot a rapid circular motion is given, which in ten minutes almost dries the wool; from here it is taken and spread on wooden staging, where it is thoroughly dried, and is then put up into handsome bales under a hydraulic press.

Mr. Palacio has a fine estancia in the same place, and about 400 acres fenced in, which he intends cultivating, irrigating the land by means of water raised from the Paraná, and making use of all the refuse and dirty water of the establishment as a valuable manure.

The Provincial Government has addressed an important note to the National Government in reference to the defenceless state of the frontier. The note says:—

"The results obtained by the present system of employing National Guards for the defence of the frontier, and engaged for limited periods, have been entirely unfruitful. It is true that this measure has the character of provisional, during the absence of the regular soldiers now in Paraguay.

"Your Excellency has had confirmed proofs of the inefficiency of the system of our frontier defence through public documents in your possession, and from the repeated invasions of the Indians, that have alarmed the public, from the perfect impunity with which they have been perpetrated."

After stating many other considerations, the note goes on to offer the following proposition:—

"In order to put a stop to this disgraceful state of things, I take the liberty of proposing to the National Government the formation of two regiments of the line that will be destined exclusively to the active service of the frontiers of this province, to the north and to the south. These troops will be raised by the Province, and will be equipped and paid by the National Government. The pay must be monthly. This Government will furnish the men in the proportion necessary, and they will be continually augmented by the criminals sentenced by the Tribunals of the Province."

This is the gist of the note, and it appears to be open to no objection; and yet I question if it will be accepted. In the meantime we have intelligence of two new invasions, and 'tropas saqueadas.' The *Eco* of Cordova, has a very severe article against the Government on the occasion of a person in that city having received a letter from his son in Rio Cuarto, telling him he had been ruined by the Indians, who had driven off all his cattle. The *Eco* says that the National Government looks upon the situation of the Interior of the Republic with the most criminal indifference. It is a melancholy reflection for us who work so hard to bring immigrants to the Republic, and give an impulse to the growing prosperity of this magnificent country, to witness our labors neutralised by evils of such magnitude, and that might be overcome by a little energy and foresight. There is the Fraile Muerto Colony that promised so brilliantly—known and talked about in England—a kind of a 'land of promise' for the hundreds and thousands of young Englishmen of moderate capitals—what has it become? For the last eight months there has not been a single new arrival; and many of its present occupants would gladly leave, could they sell their property at cost price. And the Indians are the only cause of this change. The lands in the southern parts of this province have deteriorated fifty per cent. in value from the same cause.

The plague of Indians is almost the only complaint we have. In every other respect the country, that is, the 'litoral,' is improving and advancing most rapidly, Rosario particularly; and there is something in what the *Nacional* says, when giving the reasons why Rosario should not be the capital, that in a short time this town will be a city of five hundred thousand inhabitants. But to what does this province owe its progress? It is principally to the immigration that has flocked to its fertile plains.

The administration of justice, so important an item in all civilised communities, has improved wonderfully here; but there is still room for improvement.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

W. P.



RELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Fortin de Arco, July 28. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, A list for the above philanthropic purpose was opened to-day in our Hibernian Reading-room, to close on or about the 20th of August, and, as one of the treasurers, I beg to acknowledge, through your esteemed paper, the following subscriptions; firstly, as a satisfaction to the subscribers; and, secondly, as incentive of imitation in other parties. It cannot be denied that no matter what the Fenians were, or were not, no matter what our sympathies to their cause be, or be not, their distressed families must command our sympathies. That the loud wail of distress is every year wafted from Ireland to the most remote corners of the globe, is not so wonderful to us, who know so much of dear old 'famine land.' But away with the causes; distress ever commands the sympathies of Irishmen, in no ordinary manner, no matter what the object. That more than an ordinary amount of distress exists in Ireland to-day is plain, from the fact of so many families being deprived of their heads and support, and that amongst the distressed not the least stricken are the families of the state prisoners. Who so hard-hearted, so ignorant, or unmanly, as not to sympathise with the unfortunate? Any man of ordinary intelligence who has read that very able letter from an Irishman in Rojas, shall find sufficient to stir up his philanthropy, patriotism, or Christian charity. Not to occupy too much of your valuable space, in conclusion I beg to state, that whatever funds are sent here shall be duly acknowledged in the Dublin Nation, and handed to the proper persons.

Believe me, Gentlemen, Yours truly, MICHAEL FINERTY, One of the Treasurers.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Mrs. J. Kenny, Mr. Laurence Scally, Rev. L. M. Leahy, Mr. Michael Finerty, Mr. Laurence Tormy, Mr. Philip Murphy, Mr. Bernard Daly, Mr. James Murphy, Mr. James Dowd, Mr. William Barry, Mr. Robert Murphy, Mr. James O'Dwyer, Mr. James Lewis, and a total of £14 4 0. Below this is another list for the Connemara Relief Fund, including Mr. M. Finerty and A Friend, totaling £1 1 0 and 0 5 0 respectively.

ANOTHER INDIAN INVASION.

DREADFUL DOINGS AT RIO CUARTO.

The Ferro-Carril of Rosario says—The Indians are at their old game with the usual impunity. On Saturday a band, numbering about 100, entered Ballesteros and waylaid Peralta's troop of 24 mules with goods for Recagno brothers, of San Juan. They took away all the mules and horses, and a portion of the goods, throwing the rest on the roadside, and leaving all the peons afoot. Near the same place they fell in with a troop of bullock-carts from Mendoza, sacked the carts, and carried off the bullocks. Only half a league distant there were various troops of waggons and mules from the upper provinces.

A young man from Rio Cuarto writes to his mother that another band of Indians entered there, robbing him of 800 head of cattle, all the poor fellow's substance, but fortunately sparing his life.

We have not yet received official reports of the forays at Tres Cruces, Ballesteros &c. The diligence from Cordoba was within half-a-league of Ballesteros when the Indians were there sacking the bullock-carts; and learn from the passengers that the savages killed several and carried off many others as captives.

Of course the frontier-service is a mere humbug, and the National Government might save the expense of the few forts on the borders by abandoning them altogether as they offer not the least impediment to the Indians.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Tuyuty, July 21st.

Yesterday at 4.30 a.m. the Brazilian batteries opened fire on the Paraguayan batteries entrenched in the woods, and kept it up for an hour. The enemy hardly replied, although we blew up a powder-waggon and some ranchos in their lines. The 1st Brazilian Corps d'armee marched to day to our right to join the 3rd, under Gen. Osorio: this General is very popular among the men.

The Argentines get double rations to-day, to march to-morrow, but there is not a single tent in the whole army, and our poor fellows have to pass these frosty nights without any shelter.

Port Alegre's division took possession of Tuyuty two days ago, but the Baron would rather have a command in the army on march. It is thought we shall march round to attack on the right, but I rather think Marshal Caxias will not go far from our entrenched camp.

Yesterday there was another grand balloon ascent, taking up four persons. Mr. James Allen is a clever aeronaut. We are on the eve of a dreadful battle, but it will not be the last: the Paraguayans are very strong and besides their parks of field-artillery, we have counted from the balloon the following batteries:—

Table listing battery names and gun counts. Includes Avanzada (24), Rancho (3), Mme. Lynch (8), Lopez (7), Diaz (7), Barrios (10), Hijo de Lynch (2), Malaceff (3), Naranjal (2), Corrales (4), Berges (1), Mirador (2), Pererria (6), Aguiar (6), Caray Guasañ (5), Ultima (Izquierda) (10), and Angulo (9). Total number of guns is 109.

The division left to protect our camp at Tuyuty comprises 13,120, of whom 12,000 are Brazilians and the rest Argentines and Paraguayan prisoners of war.

HIBERNIAN RACING SOCIETY.

Carmen de Arco July 28th, 1867

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen

The members of the Hibernian Amateur Racing Club of the north, present their compliments to the Standard, and the English sporting community in general; and beg to inform them they have held their meeting in the place and on the day appointed. Our races will be in the middle of September, day not yet fixed, the first two prizes, a cup and plate, will be confined to the members of the club, only: for further particulars application must be made to Mr. John T. Murray, Secretary. The rules will be published in pamphlet form before the day of contest. The course is open to all English speaking sportsmen. A meeting to arrange the day, the course, the office of stewards and to appoint judges, will be held on Sunday 4th August, in the library Carmen de Arco.

Yours truly JOHN T. MURRAY Secretary.

SECOND GOVERNMENT HOUSE FIRE.

About 12 o'clock the police were called away to a fire in the North end of the city, at the corner of Calles Mayo and Cordova, and when this was just out they had news of the fire at Government-house.

The fire originated in a grate in the Interior Department, Sor. Cantillo having gone home at 12 o'clock, being busy up to that hour. All papers in the Treasury Department were burnt, but the gold was saved. A press containing Buschental Bonds was broken open, and the Bonds were stolen. At the same time two officers (or officials), whose names are not known, broke open two doors of the Minister's room, with the supposed intention of destroying the papers, but were driven out by a servant who was miraculously there.

When the Sub-secretary of War left the Chamber of Deputies it was 12 o'clock, and on entering his house he found a suspicious man in the hall, whom he pushed into the street. Almost at the same hour the Serenos were called to Dr. Rawson's private residence to drive out some thieves that had got in there.

Some of the porters have been arrested.—Nacion Argentina.

LATEST FROM BANDA ORIENTAL.

Paysandu, July 25, 1867.

I trust that the present will find you in the enjoyment of good health and moreover the Standard increasing in exact ratio to the length of time it has been in existence. I am a constant reader, and I may say it pleases me as well or better than any other paper in the country, and the other subscribers in Paysandu are of my opinion.

It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot get Colonel Mundell to take the direction of affairs in this locality, but there are powerful interests brought into play against him, because he is known to be unflinching in his course, and these interests (such is the present state of Banda Oriental) are all powerful. Yet nevertheless we enjoy complete quiet, owing to the deep-rooted conviction of the natives themselves, that we have had quite enough of war latterly, and also that having had very fairly prosperous times in business, agriculture and farming, there is beginning to be felt amongst all classes a general well-being and comfort.

There is a dark cloud hovering over Montevideo, and people of experience look with considerable distrust upon the crisis which the coming elections in November will bring about in the capital; in the country there is a general wish for peace, and it is not expected there will be any row, unless the torch is wilfully thrust upon it, by the political aspirants in Montevideo. I consider that it is time that your impartial judgment and counsel should be brought to bear upon the approaching events of Banda Oriental, for both the Flores and the Blanco party seem inclined to obtain for themselves the opinion of the foreign element, and such opinion, if firmly and judiciously shewn, may induce the weaker party, whichever it be, to acknowledge itself bound over to keep the peace.

The opinion of everybody here is that General Flores finds himself at present in a position which requires a very considerable degree of talent to get himself out of in any satisfactory manner, and many hold that he is not the man for it. If such be the case (and opinions are very divided upon it) we may look forward with considerable anxiety to the end of 1867.

I shall now revert to more pleasing subjects. Paysandu is going ahead apace, new buildings going up everywhere, land rising in value so much that many people find it paying to purchase lots and let them stand unemployed, notwithstanding that our rate of interest was 18 per cent at the commencement of the year and now rules at 15. Our omnibus company (local capital) has extended its line to Santa Ana do Livramento in Brazil, 120 leagues distant; bought new and handsome goods and trucks and has symptoms of a rising trade, I may add that six merchants of this place went by the last diligence to Tacuarembó and the frontiers, on business, a highly significant fact, for it had never happened since 1830, when there was a trade direct.

Then again we have a new Extract of Meat company in course of formation, many of the shares being taken up, and agents looking for suitable land for the building, &c.

Then a new company to finish our little, although handsome, theatre, of which it is reported the Italian Bank will take up the remaining shares.

Then a fine piece of land in the centre of the town purchased by Maua and Co., and where we expect to see soon a handsome pile for the increasing business of that concern.

Our saladeros have done a better business this year than last, although the returns show a decreased killing, because cattle have been in better condition, and prices a little lower. Some of them I hear intend to kill capones all through the winter, and one especially is said to have already 900 'en invernada.' This business seems to be on the increase; here it is very advantageous because it keeps money in circulation, and a large number of working people employed; they are as a rule Italians and Basques, and save their earnings systematically, whereby many of them are worth one, two and three hundred pounds on an average.

Trade is at present slack, but this happens in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres about this time of the year. Large assortments of goods have been sold by auction, and have been eagerly taken up by the petty tradesmen for the camp; in fact, many new houses have been started in the camp, and all doing well, as 50 per cent profit is considered the proper thing.

Weather fine, although unusually cold. Camps in good condition. CORRESPONDENT.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Yesterday we had news of another sad shipping disaster: the fine steamer Paysandu, of unlucky antecedents, has foundered in the Paraná and is completely lost. The non-arrival of the Esmeralda, with mails from head-quarters, has given rise to fears that some accident may have occurred to her also.

We had confidently expected to receive our usual letter from Sinbad yesterday, but the delay of the mails is perhaps owing to a wish on the part of the Allied Generals to detain the steamer till they can send down news of a complete victory over the Paraguayans. Enghelism recently arrived from Rio Janeiro say that a revolution is very likely if Caxias do not report a grand victory immediately: the mob stoned Don Pedro's statue.

Don Domingo Sarmiento has sent us from New York a treatise of his on "Education in North and South America;" this is Mr. Sarmiento's favorite study, but as he is Argentine Plenipotentiary at Washington we have to protest against his negligence in passing over in total silence the U. States tariff against River Plate and other foreign wools. Better have no Minister at all.

The Philanthropic association of Cathedral al Norte parish have published their report, shewing the valuable aid they rendered during the cholera: the mortality in that parish was 128, of whom, two were English.

Poor Perrone, the new empresario of Colon, has fallen sick, and the opera of Hernani is postponed till Friday: we hear nothing of the new Company he has been so long and anxiously expecting from Italy. Perhaps—"tis hope deferred that maketh the heart sick."

Hector Varela's letter published in the Tribuna yesterday is rather amusing. It seems that the Czar of Russia entertains the greatest antipathy to the South American Republics, and at the levee in Paris—at his special request—none of the South American Ministers or representatives were present.

The Provincial Government has introduced a very comprehensive bill—which we shall translate and publish in a few days—respecting quintas and chacras. It will interest our readers in agricultural districts.

The steamer Chacabuco, says the Noticias, returned yesterday from the mission entrusted to her: it was rumored she went to seize a vessel laden with arms for the Province of Entre-Rios.

Mr. Cantilo, Sub-secretary of the Interior, denies that he was writing till 12 o'clock at night in the office where the fire originated.

The Colonia papers mention that five corpses have been washed ashore, sown up in sacks, supposed to be of Brazilians who died of cholera.

The Nacion correspondent writing from Paris gives us the extraordinary news that Queen Victoria arrived there incog. to visit the Exhibition: this is certainly a mistake.

Messrs. Medlicott and Co. have opened a branch establishment at 48 Calle Maipú: their wines have become very popular.

Mr. Reynolds has received a consignment of Purts XX London stout: orders will be received by his son in this city, or in Montevideo at 166 Calle Camaras.

Yesterday morning we had a Pampero, after the rain, but the weather is very broken; yesterday afternoon there were a few flakes like snow, mixed with hail.

The Te Deum on Sunday was well attended at the Cathedral.

We have received an article about the San Lorenzo convent which is unfortunately too long for our columns: the writer, however, intends to give it as a supplement with our daily paper next Sunday and with the ensuing weekly number. Governor Oroño, we are happy to say, was defeated by the Legislature in his efforts to expel the friars.

The Chief of Police received yesterday two handsome orange-trees, probably intended for planting in the patio.

Messrs. Casafouath and Cambacóres have arrived by French mail.

The United States gunboat Huron, at present in port, will leave in a few days for Rio Janeiro. We wish Captain Irwine and his officers a pleasant voyage. The gunboat will return to the Plate about October.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Ambas Americas," being a sort of literary agricultural and educational glance at this country and the States by D. F. Sarmiento. As yet we have not had sufficient time to look through the book; it is nicely printed and well got up.

The Tribuna published the other day a very beautiful translation of Grey's Elegy, by a Sr. Vedia, a Venezuelan poet, dedicated to Sr. Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras in London. We understand that this is the second Spanish translation of this memorable poem. The first translation of Grey's Elegy was by an Irish gentleman into the Italian language. The translation by Sr. Vedia merits an attentive perusal.

There have been large sales of wool in Montevideo during the last few days—

Table with wool prices: 2,000 arr. fine mestizp at \$3, 8,200 arr. good mixed at 2 80, 2,200 arr. superior at 3 16.

Wheat keeps steadily rising; native flour 1 80 per arr. Exchange on England close at 50, on France 5 23, and on Rio nothing done.

We hear that Mr. King, of the Colonia floating docks, has left for the States, via Rio, and an American engineer named by the Company comes out to succeed him.

Mr. Reynolds' famed London Porter Purts XX has arrived, and is now landed. Orders can be sent to 160 Piedad or 166 Calle Camaras, Montevideo.

We read of the death of Sir Eric Townsend Farquhar Bart, a gentleman who some 5 years ago filled the post of Attaché to H. M. Legation in this city. Mr. Farquhar had many friends here, who will regret to read of his rather untimely demise.

Captain Davis' new steamer will in a few days make her trial trip. She is a beautiful boat. The people in Rosario are on the look out for her. Our correspondent says:—We are in daily expectation of Captain Davis' new steamer the Estrella, and as we hear great chat of her admirable build and accommodation for passengers, we are all on the 'qui vive' about her. She may count on plenty of patronage in Rosario, for Captain Davis is a man universally liked—he takes care of his vessel and also takes care of his passengers. There are plenty of people here who would wait a week to go down with him and not with the other steamers.

The National Government has installed its Treasury Office in Constantino's old house, next to the Standard office. We call attention, however, to the tumble-down condition of this concern: the stairs appear not to have been swept for the last twelve months. We hope the Government will take the precaution to keep a night watch on guard—it is imperative—as if the present Government House took fire Demarebi's wholesale drug store adjoining, and the whole block, would infallibly be burnt down. We confess to a very nervous apprehension, although partially insured in Bates, Stokes, & Co.

People seem to be all losing their wits about the capital question—One says Frayle Muerto, another Las Piedras, a third Rosario, a fourth Cordova, and now we hear Montevideo talked of. We suppose the dream is to annex the Banda Oriental and Walkerise the Republic of the Uruguay. Could we but annex the Junta or Municipal Board of Montevideo we should indeed vote for it, I get told of the scandalous Municipal Board which afflicts B. Ayres. Dn. Juan Carlos Gomez, in last Sunday's Invalido Argentina, published an extensive article on this subject.

Yesterday, Congress was crowded to hear the great discussion on the capital question. There seems to be very little doubt as to the vote of the house—there is a sweeping majority in favor of Rosario; but a gentleman intimately acquainted with the working of the political wires in this country, assures us that no matter what decision the present house may arrive at, next May a new Congress will reconsider the vote and possibly rescind the law to be passed this year.

It is amusing to read the lamentations of our colleague, the Pueblo, on the number of foreigners holding public employment. One would suppose from the agonised strain that Adolfo Alsina was a Scotchman, and President Mitre an Irishman. Why, if the Custom-house and Government-houses were full of Germans and Englishmen, we could not expect to hear a sorer diatribe. Probably on the face of the globe there is not a country where foreigners hold fewer posts than in Buenos Ayres; and if foreigners are named Consuls abroad, it is simply because Argentines seldom find their way out of their own country, and the fees of the best Argentine Consulate abroad are utterly insufficient to support even the humblest Argentine. As to the army, possibly it would have been better for the Allies had they more foreign officers in command. The article of the Pueblo is nothing but a galling satire upon Argentines.



The last news from the Provinces is the most favorable we have received for some time. Varela, the surviving leader of the rebels, has been defeated, and his men scattered. In Mendoza, Colonel Segovia has routed a band of Indians and montoneras, numbering some 700, at a place called San Rafael. In Salta, Sr. Ovejero has been elected Governor; he is represented as an excellent, good man, and his election a guarantee of peace and order. A strong division has been sent from Salta to Rioja to aid the National troops in putting down the rebellion. The commander of this division is Col. Cornejo, who, it is believed, will keep a watch on the movements of Saa, who is said to be about to invade by Bolivia. In Tucuman things have quieted down: Posse sent his resignation, and Governor Zavalia is busy arranging the local administration.

The sale of 60,000 fine Mestiza sheep in the district of the Laguna de los Padres, was announced on Friday. The price paid for these sheep is so extremely low that we call attention to the business—ten dollars currency each, and on a credit of three, six, and nine months; in fact, but that we have our information from a thoroughly responsible source, we could not credit that any estanciero could be forced to sell at such a sacrifice. Had the sheep been put up for auction, and sold by Mr. Billinghurst, doubtless a much better price would have been obtained. The sheep—although represented as fine Mestizas—must necessarily be common breeds, as if they were of the fine class alleged the skins alone would be worth more. Still, it must be admitted, that at the present moment it is very difficult to sell such a very large number of sheep, for, besides the difficulty of finding an estanciero or sheepfarmer with sufficient money, there is also another very serious impediment as to the land: few, very few, have four square leagues of unoccupied land, being at the very lowest calculation the extent required. The sale in question is highly significant of the lamentably depressed state of the sheepfarming business. Some few years ago these sheep would have fetched with ease two and a half millions; to-day they hardly realise a fifth of that sum. Capitalists are, we notice, all drawing out of the sheepfarming business, as they find it a losing business. A gentleman in town, who has a share in an estancia business boasting of 75,000 sheep and 16,000 head of cattle, states that all he has received in four years out of the business is 15,000 mpc.; and we believe his share is a fourth. It is now becoming each day more obvious that the estancia or sheepfarming business is only for those who reside on their estancias and superintend the management. Living in town, with a large estancia outside, is a thing of the past. The production of wool costs too much, in many cases more than what the wool fetches in the market. Even in the cabaias, or ram-breeding establishments, there is great complaint; some of them are completely smashed up. The Moron Cabaña, one of the first in this country, we hear it rumored will shortly be brought to the hammer.

The clerk of the Treasury Office notifies the public that during the first 8 days of August, the interest of the Buschental bonds will be paid and the drawing for the amortization take place. Sr. Dominguez the secretary of the Public Credit Office has published a statement of the total amount of National Bonds in circulation. We notice that there are 134 millions emitted and existing, of this about 5 millions are on the Bolsa. We have received a note from Dr. Quesada, requesting us to correct a statement as to the change of proprietors of the monthly journal, the 'Revista.' It appears Dr. Juan Gutierrez merely takes part in the editing of this interesting magazine; but the proprietors are the same, Drs. Navarro Viola and Quesada. The Arno will sail from this port tomorrow, and from Montevideo on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The passengers by the up-train on Wednesday report a great escape at Moreno. The man who had charge of the 'switch,' it appears, was not at his post. The train came very nearly running into a locomotive. We hear, with pleasure, that our friend, Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Dotorel, has been promoted, and a new Captain is coming out to take charge of this well-known gunboat. Mr. William H. Elliot, an officer belonging to the U.S. brig Huron, was tried in Rio the other day for shooting a marine who was attempting to desert. He pleaded the strict rules of the U.S. Marine, and his ignorance as to such rules not being in force in foreign soil. He was acquitted.

In the district of Lujan the butchers are paying \$40 for fat wethers for the city; the camps thereabouts are in splendid condition, and the increase in the flocks equal to any previous year. As high as \$30 has been offered to an Irish sheepfarmer for a good flock of sheep, at which price he declined to sell.

There is up near Matto Grosso, on the very confines of Brazil, a town composed of some 4,000 runaway slaves. They have established a Municipal Government of their own (far superior to the Municipality of Buenos Ayres), have streets well laid out, houses built, and it is now by the merest chance that the Government has heard of it. The town is called Manso, and near the mountains of St. Jeronimo. The townspeople are industrious, but as women are scarce, they make raiding parties to run away with women in the settlements. It was one of these women who escaped from the town that gave notice to the authorities of this extraordinary town. Some passengers by the new steamer Burgoyne, who landed at Pernambuco, have been taken up on suspicion, having an immense supply of fire-arms: they were all Italians, and of most repulsive appearance.

We have received a note of the subscription raised for the widow of the Dutch captain, two thousand and twenty-five patacons; one-half for the widow, and the other to be settled on the children.

Some fifty American families are expected out next month to settle on the banks of the Paraná, at Villa Urquiza, where some large and valuable farms are springing up.

Mr. Landois reports the complete failure of his scheme for supplying water at the Socorro, the Municipality, as of old, refusing to grant permission.

Our English readers at home will learn with much astonishment that the Brazilians have a story current to the effect that the English Government paid for the copy of the Triple Alliance obtained in Montevideo the sum of ten thousand ounces, and nothing will convince the Brazilians to the contrary.

Fortunato Flores has at last left Montevideo, his banishment having become absolutely necessary for the general welfare; even his father, the Governor, could no longer tolerate his excesses. He put the Judges of the Supreme Court in bodily fear for their lives; he went into the Government-house, and pounded the Minister Flangini, who feebly defended himself with a chair, and is now ill in bed; his last feat was on the evening (Tuesday) before the departure of the Bourgoigne, when he gave a farewell dinner to some friends and went with a band of music to his father's house; his friends then demanded that he should be allowed to remain, but the old General would not relent, whereupon the cortege proceeded to the Club Libertad, and pounded two gentlemen (natives) that were reading the papers in the saloon.

The Municipality met again on Wednesday and resolved as follows, in the matter of Corrales for the city-market—1st. The Municipality will let out grounds to private parties for Corrales, but without monopoly, no matter under what pretext. 2nd. The Legislature shall be requested to abolish all charges by camp-municipalities on cattle intended for the city-market. This does away with the Madero project, which was based on a monopoly.

Great disgust is felt at an article published by our colleagues, signed by Mr. Albarracin junr., against the Minister Gonzales. Such documents are never published in England, and our columns have always been closed against the like, notwithstanding the high price frequently offered for their publication.

The Provincial Government solicits from the Chambers a vote of £8,000 sterling for a line of telegraph from Mercedes to San Nicolas. The National Government then carries it on to Rosario, so that next year we shall have complete communication from Montevideo to Cordoba.

The donations for the poor in the West of Ireland continue to pour in, and we remit by this mail £10 sterling to Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevidean Legation, London: the list will remain open till next mail.

The soirée at the British Legation on Thursday evening was very brilliant, and largely attended. Mrs. Buckley Mathew's hospitalities have given quite an impetus to the diplomatic and fashionable circles of B. Ayres.

Dr. Martin Garcia, an old and respectable member of the Medical profession, has received a life-pension from the Provincial Legislature, for long services, extending we believe over 40 years.

Great sensation was caused last week in town by the news of another "jail-delivery," in which twelve noted assassins were again let loose on society. As usual, there was a hole in the wall, but the most wonderful part of the story is, that the escape took place in broad day-light, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. They were all armed with knives &c., and some were seen to jump on horses in the street and clear out. The *Tribuna* says they were the most noted murderers in B. Ayres, and that none of them have been re-taken. It is over a year since the last "jail-delivery." These occurrences are most disgraceful and criminal, and make us ask ourselves "Is this a civilized country?"

A large sum of money has been subscribed for Gen. Conesa's sword, Sor Lezica heading the list with 1,000\$ mpc.

We have to thank mine host of Belgrano, Mr. Watson, for two very handsome tankards which he has kindly sent us, as souvenirs of the Pigeon-shooting at Belgrano.

Our readers will be glad to learn that General Asboth, U. S. Minister, whose condition was precarious, is now much better.

On Tuesday night as Mr.—was quietly making his way home, down Calle Piedad, he was stopped by a 'comision' of 3 men, commanded by an officer in full uniform who accosted and demanded his 'papeleta,' the gentleman being unfortunately unprovided was taken in charge and marched off to the barrack. On his way thither our friend not relishing the prospect of military glory, to be derived from the coming campaign in Parayay, offered his captors 50\$ mpc. to let him off, but it was no use: the officer indignantly refused. After walking a couple of squares further, during which the Captain pushed hard for 100\$ mpc. but the Britisher was inexorable, and firmly protested that the proffered note was all he possessed, the military gentleman, finding at length that he could get no more for his bargain, took the 50\$ mpc. bill, and let our friend make the best of his way home.

The price now paid by the Marquis Caxias for horses passes credence. Our diminutive Oriental colleague states that the Brazilian Commander has contracted with M. Cabal for the delivery of 4,000 horses, at seventy patacons each. Two hundred and eighty thousand patacons for four thousand horses, which are worth in Entre Rios about six Bolivianos each. Truth is stranger than fiction.

The sale of sheep at Laguna los Padres, has caused immense attention, and many parties are anxious to know the full particulars, and if any more can be had at that rate? A flock of 2,000 sheep, good mestizas, for \$20,000 mpc, is a chance not to be lost sight of.

An estanciero of Mar Chiquita reports that \$36 is paid for 'capones' down there. He and many others refuse to sell at this price, and the same party bought sheep at \$35 mpc last March in that district.

One of the scoundrels who escaped from prison on Thursday took refuge in a blacksmith's shop in Calle Bolivar: the owner immediately missed a 500 note and suspected the intruder: he was stripped and searched, and the money was found in his stocking. This was the only fugitive re-captured. We learn that it was not from the Cabildo, but from a kind of amateur reformatory close to San Telmo that these daring assassins escaped; one version says they were 27 in number, another only 12. The hole in the wall is not very large, but the authorities have very properly placed a sentry on each side of it, to prevent the prisoners coming back again and taking some old clothes they left behind.

Liebig's Extractum Carnis promises soon to be one of our leading products. Messrs. Bothe and Huebler have established a factory near the Plaza Constitucion, and Messrs. Parkes and Anderson are also producing the Extractum at Barracas, while the Giebert establishment at Fray Bentos cannot fill half its orders.

The Southern Railway brought in last week a large troop of lambs, half English breed, which were sold at \$22. We learn that at the Glew Station there are parties who have contracts with the hotels in town for all the year round, for lambs at \$25 each.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we learn our colleagues have erred respecting the mooted departure of the Spanish Minister in the River Plate. The Spanish Government has not recalled them, and our readers in Buenos Ayres and in Montevideo will hear with satisfaction that there are no grounds whatever for supposing either Mr. Oreus or Mr. Sorrilla Maury will be recalled.

The Junta of Montevideo has received permission to emit a loan for \$300,000, in bonds of 100 national dollars each, with 1 per cent, monthly interest, the money to be applied to city-improvements. If Mr. McColl and his colleagues asked for ten times the sum, no difficulty would be offered. They are *honest men*, and can show more public improvements in the last five years, with a small revenue, than any other city in S. America.

We read in the Dublin papers of a terrible epidemic called "the Black Death" which is carrying off large numbers in that city. In medical parlance it is known as "Cerebro-spinal typhus," being attended with a strange eruption, and fatal in a few hours. Dublin and B. Ayres has probably the worst water-supply in the world, but Dublin is now constructing the Vartay water-works at a cost of two millions sterling; whereas in B. Ayres whoever talks of water-supply is threatened with fine and imprisonment "Quous quo tandem, 'municipalitis' abutis patientia nostra?"

The steamer Julia at last got afloat on Tuesday, and is now in the Boca under repairs.

It is rumored that Sor Lastarria is shortly to return here as Chilean Minister: he will be an unwelcome guest. Rumors from Matto Grosso say that the Brazilians had occupied Boa Vista (after the Paraguayans abandoned it) and were marching on Villa Concepcion, a hundred miles distant: a force of Paraguayans was keeping them in observation.

The balloon-men at head-quarters estimate the army of Lopez at 15,000 men: the *Tribuna* correspondent states the Allies have over 22,000 men.

The *Noticias* mentions that a woman named Josefa Guevara de Diaz arrived yesterday at the Government-house, having escaped from the Ranqueles Indians and walked in 17 days from their "tolderia" to Azul. She had passed six days without food. The Government has given her 200 pats. and a free passage to Rio Cuarto. It seems Major Cornet is to be despatched to treat with Calfuera and solicit his mediation for a treaty of friendship with the Ranqueles Indians.

Many merchants and brokers who take a lively interest in the great mortgage suits between the Provincial and River Plate Bank have expressed much surprise that Mr. Smithers' of the River Plate Bank has not ere this sent us an exact statement of the facts of the case, in order that they may form an exact and correct opinion as to the merits. We suppose Mr. S. has been so busy with the opening of his Cordova branch that he had not time to look into the matter.

Shipping horses is not yet over, for we read that Sor Galvan embarked a lot on Tuesday at Barracas, for the seat of war.

It is rather amusing to see how the representatives of the people in this country attempt what in no limited and constitutional monarchy would be for one moment tolerated; namely, secret sessions about treaties and other matters of right belonging to the public. The great noise made by the Buenos Ayrean Deputies about the secret articles or protocols attached to the Triple Alliance; after all in what has it ended? Simply a half hour's private conversation in Congress with closed doors; but we forget the public of Buenos Ayres takes no interest in such matters, still as this secrecy tramples on the principles of democracy and Republicanism, we think it ought to be avoided so long as we have the present form of Government.

It is proposed in Congress to name an agent and despatch him at once with the required funds to pay all outstanding receipts given by General Paunero to parties in Rioja who have given supplies to the National army. The project will probably be carried, but the chief difficulty appears to be about the cash.

The Barraca of Sr. Botet is each day crowded with bullock-carts laden with hay bales. From the accounts which Sinbad gives and the prices he states paid at Itapiru, it is by no means improbable that hay fetches a better price at Barracas than in Paraguay. Some people must be losing a small fortune in this business, the chacreros of course are making money: at the rate the chacreros are sowing alfalfa, next year we shall be able to supply all the belligerents with hay and at moderate prices.

Colds are at present very prevalent, owing to the great change of the temperature: in fact they may be regarded as an epidemic.

The damage which the steamer Parana has suffered has been ascertained and pronounced trifling in the extreme. The steamer will now undergo thorough repairs.

Mr. Hopkins paid us a visit yesterday, having returned from Itapiru, which he reports is being fortified by the Brazilians, for the purpose of serving as a depot for military stores. Porto Alegre with 6000 men will remain there, whilst the allied army will be totally withdrawn from the lines at Tuyuti, and marching through the woods to the right, encamp behind Humaita, at a distance say some 20 miles from Itapiru. The object, Mr. H. says, of this move of the allies is, to draw out Lopez from behind his impregnable intrenchments. The line of communication which the allies will be compelled to maintain will be sufficiently extensive to require all precaution to prevent its being pierced by the enemy. Of course it is gratuitous to offer an opinion on the matter, but, as the plan before us shows, a wind-up of the whole campaign is hourly imminent, for if Caxias succeeds he will cut off Lopez's means of receiving supplies. On the other hand if the Paraguayans pierce the allied communications and shut off Caxias from the river, there will be nothing left but to fight to the last or surrender. Mr. Hopkins thinks that ere this the allied army has moved; he fully concurs with us that the real commander-in-chief at present is the Polish engineer in the balloon, whose services are now of the most inestimable value. The little steamer Quinto proved her sailing qualities in the trip; she ran up in four sailing days and 7½ hours. Mr. Molineux, who accompanied Mr. H. in his trip, reports Corrientes as a monstrosly dull place; half the occupants of the hospitals had been cleared out and sent to headquarters.

Advices from Dolores are of rather a novel character: on the great civic feast-day, the 9th July, some half dozen duels with swords came off between some officers. Furthermore the Argentine flag was marched after the Italian, there seems to have been a most unmeaning row down there.

In Congress on Tuesday an exciting row occurred between two Senators, one of whom is charged with using most unparliamentary language.

It is probable that Dr. Heredia's successor will be Dr. Zavalia, as Dr. Gustavo has declined the honor. Dr. Zavalia is every way fitted for the post, and we believe will make an excellent Federal judge.

Dr. D. Juan Maria Gutierrez we notice is now part proprietor and editor of the *Revista* of Buenos Ayres, one of the most interesting magazines ever published in Buenos Ayres. The first 12 volumes are now complete and on sale at Leguin's, the repartidor of the *Standard*.

Kelly the renowned Liverpool butter man, whose famed Yell, oh, butter is known through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, is at last undone by our friend Withington, whose fresh butter from the Lomas de Zamora, can be had each morning at Mr. Twyford's English Grocery store in Calle Piedad. We have tried this butter and pronounced it a credit to that delightful spot, the Lomas. It is really surprising that even in the first-class hotels in B. Ayres good fresh butter is a thing unknown, when at the place we have mentioned the best butter ever manufactured can be had at a moderate price.

General Hornos had a very narrow escape on Monday, when walking down the mole, accompanying the President. He was looking out towards the roads, when his foot touched the edge of a horrid chasm, capable of swallowing up two small children four years old each. Had General Hornos got his leg into that trap, like the poor German the other day, his services at the allied army might be dispensed with for the next six months. As all the Ministers and Vice-President saw the broken plank, we hope they will have the christian charity to order it to be at once repaired. It is a scandal and disgrace to Buenos Ayres, the present state of this mole; a few years more and there will not be a plank left.

Sr. Ramos, our agent at the Fortin de Areco, has arrived in town; he reports everything flourishing outside, camps, sheep and cattle in the very best condition.

We hear a very sad story respecting the engine-drivers at Rosario. It appears that in consequence of the strike a new engine-driver had been engaged in Buenos Ayres and sent up to Rosario. He received an order to proceed to the locomotive and take charge; when the order was handed to the old driver he replied 'very well,' and bade the new man 'come up'; but just as the unfortunate man was ascending the engine the old driver drew a revolver and shot him dead on the spot. So awful a murder under such circumstances has caused a profound sensation in Rosario. We believe the murderer has been arrested.



On the 15th inst. the Galatea arrived at Rio with H. R. H. Prince Alfred on board. The British residents gave H. R. H. a splendid reception.

The news from Montevideo is of a domestic nature. Governor Flores, in consequence of his sending his son Fortunato, to Europe, has caused a split in his family, which may be regarded as what lawyers term 'divorce a mensa et thoro.' The conduct of his son, however, fully justified his banishment, and his last feat in pommelling the Minister, provoked the indignation of all Montevideo.

Our Rosario correspondent sends us the following note of the arrival of the President:—

"On Wednesday the Pavon arrived at seven o'clock in the morning, with his Excellency the President of the Republic on board, on his way to Paraguay. General Mitre disembarked here, and remained in town at the Hotel de la Paix until three o'clock in the afternoon, receiving the visits of the principal people, amongst whom were several ladies. He is looking very well, and expressed his opinion that he would arrive at Tuyuti before the great battle. I opine there is not much doubt of that, for up to the present time there has been so much talk of 'the great battle' that the Brazilians were to give before the arrival of Gen. Mitre, and so little done, that no one now pays any attention to the inflated reports. Probably with Gen. Mitre's arrival things will wear another aspect. The Pavon got up steam and took her departure on Wednesday evening. The crisis is coming now indubitably: how it will end is the problem to be solved. I believe however a move of the Allied army to the rear of Humaita must decide the question, as it appears to be physically impossible that Lopez can raise forces to place the Allies between two fires. On Tuesday Mr. Ruiz Moreno was inaugurated as Gefe Politico of the Department of Rosario. We all expect a great deal from Mr. Moreno, as he is young, active, and of superior intelligence. The position of Gefe Politico of Rosario is a very important one, second only to the Governorship of the Province, and heretofore we have had only second-rate men occupying it. The administration of this Department requires a great deal of tact and energy, for we have more population, more wealth, more enterprise, and more interests at stake here than all the rest of the Province together. Mr. Orono personally installed the new Chief, in the presence of a large number of the most respectable of our society."

The Provincial Government of Santa Fé has addressed a very important note to the National Government on the shocking state of the frontiers, and the constant stealing of cattle going on. Mr. P., in connection with this subject, has favored us with the following anecdote:—

"You may or may not have heard of a privileged nigger, known as the 'Negro Santos,' a fellow considerably more knave than fool. He is now the constituted jester of the army in Paraguay, and has more than once enraged the good Marquis Caxias. He addresses General Mitre as 'Bartolo,' and gets many a sovereign from him by his gross and piquant wit. In the streets of Rosario once he met an acquaintance of his in the hands of the police, who were leading him off to gaol:

"'Hollo! Juanico,' says Santos, 'what is the matter? Where are they taking you to, my son?'"

"'To prison, Santos,' replied Juanico.

"'What have you been about, you big burro,' asked the other.

"'Oh! they say I have been stealing cattle.'

"'Stealing cattle! you ignorant fool; be off to prison; I have no pity for you. What right have you to be meddling in other people's affairs? Don't you know that stealing cattle is a business belonging exclusively to the Juez de Policia and the Comisario de Campo?'"

"Well, things have improved considerably since those times."

There are rumors current that the Minister of War despatched the war steamer Chacabuco to capture the brig cleared from Montevideo with a stand of arms for Entre Rios. The *Tribuna* appears to believe it.

Dr. Wells, we hear, has left Gualeguay and is about to establish in Gualeguay, our Gualeguay colleague states, will succeed Dr. W. in that flourishing town.

Mr. Wheelwright and others are stirring themselves about a public school in Rosario. Dr. Rawson has promised on the part of the Government to subscribe.

A man named Correa has concluded a contract with Caxias for all the bridges necessary during the march of the army through Paraguay. We hear a good business.

Governor Orono has subscribed 16,000 pias. towards building a new church in Rosario.

The War Minister left Rosario yesterday per rail, en route for Cordova. He goes to have a 'tete-a-tete' with Paunero.

We learn that the opera was well-attended on Friday night, but have not heard how *Traviata* went off. The new manager has neither sent us the advertisement, nor the ticket for the *Standard* box.

The Gefe Politico of Gualeguaychu has been turned out, and a new man appointed in his stead.

As usual the people of Montevideo are ahead of us in war news, and early on Thursday it was known in the sister city that the long talked of move of the allied army had begun on the 20th. The following is all the news we have at present at hand respecting this highly important move. Sinbad did not write us by the *Guanani*, but we may expect his letter tomorrow with still further details: the critical moment doubtless has at last arrived and we believe the beginning of the end is discernible.

On the 20th the Marques Caxias had an interview on board the *Princesa*, with Admiral Ignacio to concert a plan of operations, the guerrillas were unusually severe and attended with no small loss on both sides in killed and wounded; in this sanguinary and sterile warfare our whole line of outposts was more or less engaged, but the brunt of the fight fell on our right, or more properly the enemy's left, which was threatened, owing to the onward movement of Gen. Osorio's column. In spite of the resistance of the enemy the gallant Marshal continued to push forward, and by the next morning had located a force estimated by some at 27,000 men, on a new and most advantageous position three leagues to the right of Tuyuti. The old encampment in the Estero Bellaco is strongly fortified and defended by 10,000 men under Porto Alegre, among whom is a division of Argentines. An electric wire connects the two camps, and on the day the steamer left, the Brazilian Generalissimo was expected to the new ground which is destined to be the scene of the final struggle. Everything is now ready for the attack, the troops are in the best spirits at the prospect of so speedy a termination of the campaign; The 25th is named as the day, and it is hoped that Gen. Mitre will be present to direct the allies and aid in the final triumph. Curiously it is said has been dismantled and the guns transferred to the threatened point, here they are placed in position over deep ditches filled with water, and in a short time Lopez expects to have the place as strong as the Tuyuti lines. One thing is clear the decisive moment is at hand.

The *Ferro-Carril* of Rosario has particulars about the Indian invasion at Rio Cuarto, which we must hold over owing to the Government-house fire.

The Chilean steamer *Quinto* was to leave Liverpool on the 10th, as per advices per Uruguay.

In consequence of the approaching Concert at the Philharmonic Society an extraordinary rehearsal will be held on next Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., at the Coliseum, at 7.10 p.m. We hope that our English amateur singers will be more numerously represented at the forthcoming concert, than it happened at the last one. Where are all the members of the old Glee Club?

The *Tribuna* publishes the Budget and Customs Law submitted by the Nat. Finance Minister to Congress. Expenditure for 1868, eight million \$; Ways and Means 10½ millions; Extra Duties 3 millions; Surplus Income 2½ millions. The Customs Laws seems unaltered, both in Imports and Exports.

A secret session of Congress was held some days ago, in reference to the Triple Alliance treaty: hot words passed, and the shouts inside were audible in the street.

The prisoners escaped on Thursday were—Ibarra, Campos, Tejedor, Caranza, Samorran, Gonzalez, for murder; Garcia, Caceres, Ferreyra, and Ponce, for burglary; Ganguilli for forgery; Herrera for rape.

President Mitre's private residence was nearly burnt down on Friday from a chimney getting full of soot.

The Legislature of Cordova has just passed a law authorizing Gov. Luque to tender to the National Government the city of Cordova as the future capital of the Argentine Republic.

The steamer *Amazonas* left Rosario for Paraguay on Friday, taken on board the 4th and 12th of the line, the artillery would not fit on board, so it had to be shipped on a sailing vessel which the *Amazonas* tows up.

SECOND FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

FULL AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

VIEW OF THE RUINS.

On the 14th ult. we had to chronicle an alarming fire at the National Government-house, which was, however, extinguished with only partial damage to the building and the loss of several state-papers, documents, &c. Strange to say, we have now to report a far more destructive conflagration on the same premises, under almost identical circumstances, and attended with the devastation of most of the building and a wholesale consumption of books, papers, &c.

When the news first spread, yesterday morning, it was received as a joke, but as the fact became positively known all sorts of wild and improbable comments and insinuations were very freely spoken. Numbers of curious people, as on the last occasion, flocked down to the twice-famous scene of disaster, and examine the official and administrative ruins. In company with some English residents we walked over the ground, at 12 o'clock, and found the 'debris' and policemen both smoking, the officials and spectators either working the pumps or talking in small groups, the walls and rafters blackened, the roofs and floors fallen in, and the Ministers and their former premises looking considerably altered for the worse.

The fire was first perceived by three different persons. Mr. A. was in bed, living near the Plaza Mayo, and about 1 a.m. chanced to wake, when he saw a bright glare, and looking out saw it was the Government-house: we are not certain whether he went back to bed, or hurried out to give the alarm.

Mr. N., living in Calle Reconquista, was writing for the packet about the same time and thought the blaze proceeded from the Colon Theatre, of which (by parenthesis) he is not a shareholder. If Capt. Smiley were still in port he might have again seen the flames rolling upwards through the midnight air.

Mr. X., a native gentleman and employee of the Government-house, was coming from a ball, about a quarter past one o'clock, when he perceived the fire, and, with some friends, hastened to give the alarm. The various bell-ringers were, we suppose, asleep; but the chief difficulty was to break into the Government-house: it seems there was no sentry. At length they succeeded in breaking open an iron gate and effecting an entrance. A servant was sleeping on the premises, in a room adjoining the Treasury-department, and, the fire being in the same exact quarter of the building, the poor fellow (who was asleep, and unconscious of the fire) narrowly escaped being burned alive. Mr. X. and his friends aroused the man and then rushed up-stairs to see how things stood.

They found the Treasury floor around the grate burned through, the rafters afire, and the coals already setting fire also to the room below. It appeared, they said, as though the live coals had been incautiously left in the grate, and that the fire began some three hours before (say 10 p.m.) Although the fire was so considerable that a pipe of water, to use Mr. X.'s expression, would have put it all out, nothing effective could be promptly done, the chain of the cistern-bucket being missing.

In spite of the unseasonable hour of the night, numbers of people came flocking up to see the fire, or render assistance. Mr. Montravel had his engine soon on the ground, but it was useless: no water could be obtained. This circumstance was fatal; the flames quickly rose and grew in intensity, driving the people from the upper story and defying their unequal efforts with an occasional can of water. The roofs and floors soon fell in; the furniture, papers and all contents were consumed; the fire spread from the Treasury to the Finance office, then to that of Foreign Affairs, lastly to Dr. Rawson's Department of the Interior.

About sunrise most of the citizens were alarmed by the fire-bells of the various churches ringing away, as in such cases prescribed for the public welfare. We have not ascertained at what hour the police were on the spot, with their engine; or when the Ministers, officials, water-men, and others immediately interested in putting out the flames, arrived.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the only things saved in the SW. quarter of the building, where the fire originated, were two of Chubb's patent iron-safes (of which Mr. J. C. Thompson is agent in this city). The Government, with admirable courtesy, before opening these safes, sent to advise the managers of Thompson's house, and Mr. Bell at once came down. On opening

the safes Mr. Bell had reason to be proud: there were the papers quite untouched! the inside of the safe was not even hot.

It must be stated that one of the safes had fallen from the upper story and lain among the burning ruins for several hours: the ornaments &c. were completely burnt off, but the papers inside were as perfect as "the cock and pound of butter," of historic memory, in the Yankee's safe.

We learn from eye-witnesses that the fire, about 3 a.m., was one of the grandest ever seen in B. Ayres; in fact, the people in Calle Mayo could write a letter by the glare of the flames.

The aspect of the ruins yesterday was desolate, but imposing: the bare and blackened walls, fallen staircase, broken verandahs, burnt rafters &c. were suggestive of reflections that it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Of course those parties whose papers may have been burnt will feel much annoyed, but, "accidents will happen even in the best regulated establishments." From the outside no one can form an idea of the damage done, but the inside is quite gutted, only the President's saloon escaping uninjured. Even the apartments recently repaired by the carpenters, in the offices of Foreign Affairs and Interior, have been destroyed. The police-pump was still working, and the Ministers and general public moralizing, when we left the scene. It is to be hoped that Government will not be deterred by this second calamity, but earnestly set to work in re-building the edifice, and that we shall not so soon have a repetition of such extraordinary and ill-omened occurrences.

MUNIFICENCE OF AN IRISH ESTANCIERO.

COLLECTION FOR THE POOR OF IRELAND.

The Irish are a warm-hearted people, and amidst all their sorrows have preserved a tender feeling of sympathy which shews itself in a generous response to the cry of misery or distress, from whatever quarter it may proceed. We have seen the emigrants in the U. States, for more than 30 years, send annually several millions sterling to their poor relatives at home; and even in impoverished Ireland we have seen subscriptions for distress in other countries, for example, the Lancashire Relief fund, the Inundations in France, and many other similar purposes.

We have often heard complaints that the Irishmen of B. Ayres view with apathy all matters concerning their brethren in the mother-country, and it was almost with a misgiving that the editors of this paper ventured at the request of Mr. E. B. Neill, of London, to open a list for subscriptions in aid of the unhappy people perishing of hunger in Connaught. It needed, however, only the vigorous action and example of one man to awaken the latent generosity of his Irish neighbors, and shew how true is the adage of the poet, that with change of clime men do not change their natures.

Mr. Michael Allen, of Estancia San José, Chacabuco, has handed in the munificent sum of 1,200\$ m/c, subscribed by himself and his immediate neighbors, as in the following list:

Mr. Michael Allen	200 \$ m/c.
" Michael Allen, junr.	100 "
" Michael Gill	100 "
" Richard Delmore	100 "
" Patrick Canning	100 "
" Michael Fitzpatrick	100 "
" Christopher Delamore	100 "
" Michael Cushley	100 "
" John Purcell	100 "
" Richard Purcell	50 "
" Peter Keegan	50 "
" Thomas Connell	50 "
" An Irish Friend	50 "

It must be borne in mind that the crisis through which our sheep-farmers are now passing has considerably altered their fortunes, and a community that five years ago was rolling in wealth is now barely able to meet everyday expenses and bear up against the adverse tide of affairs. Nevertheless it is gratifying to see how spontaneously a few of the most respectable of the Irish estancieros came forward with handsome donations. Although we study to avoid in our columns all personal allusions, whether flattering or otherwise, we feel bound in the present instance to say that Mr. Michael Allen and his friends have deserved well of their country. To them, and to the others who have contributed for the same generous purpose, it will be a subject of satisfaction that in relieving the wants of people in such dire distress they may count upon the heartfelt gratitude and benedictions of hundreds of their countrymen.

THE DUTCH WIDOW.

Amidst the gloom which hangs over the River Plate, caused by the Municipal neglect, exorbitant taxation, protracted war, and never-ending political dissensions, it is pleasing to turn from the troubled vortex, emancipate the mind, even for a few hurried moments, from the passing troubles which oppress and afflict, and school ourselves in what Cardinal Wiseman beautifully termed *self culture*.

The Dutch Consul in this city has handed us a subscription list, raised in response to an appeal which we made on behalf of a poor afflicted widow, and with all our faults, our troubles and our woes, we find that the merchants and others of this city can take precedence of probably any other city in the world for true Christian charity.

There was indeed a singular train of misfortunes in the case of this poor Dutch widow. She came out to the Plate a happy wife and mother; her husband, the commander of a vessel loading produce at Fray Bentos, met with almost instantaneous death in that lonely port. She at once took passage in another vessel for her native land. In the middle of the South Atlantic the vessel she was returning in, foundered in a storm, but the hand of Providence rescued the poor woman and her children: they took to the boats, and the Austrian barque *Palinuro*, bound for the Plate, picked them up. Carried back to the first scene of her sharp sorrows, we can imagine with what feelings she again entered the Plate; but hardly had the vessel passed the Capes and sighted land, when a fierce gale came on, and the *Palinuro* met at the Punta de las Piedras the fate of the former vessel. Again shipwrecked, this unfortunate widow was tossed about with her children in small boats, until at last even the very elements seemed to have sympathized with her, and a generous wave wafted the little boat ashore.

A few short paragraphs with a plain statement of her sorrows appeared in this paper, struck a cord that vibrated in the hearts of people of every nationality, no importunate going round with the hat was necessary, no stirring appeal beyond the simple narrative of her chequered fortunes was required, all who had read of them freely subscribed for so unfortunate a woman and, in almost every way say a few hours the spontaneous tribute of genuine charity raised for this sorrowed, lonely widow a sum sufficient to provide for herself and children. She returns to her country with the deep cicatrice of the most adverse fortune, healed by the hands of strangers. Her feelings, when she heard of the munificent subscription raised in a foreign land for her, may be imagined but not described. Her last prayer for her unknown benefactors as she again sailed for her distant home, was mingled with a request that we should make them her thanks. We publish no long subscription, but merely the following short table; and may God bless and prosper all who gave a dollar in so noble a cause.

Dutch Consulate B. Ayres	\$f 551 94
Captains of all Nations	468 76
Club	91 48
German Societies	69 48
Dutch Consulate & Captains of all Nations, M. Video	518 70
Dutch Vice Consulate and Captains, Parana	51 04
Liebig's Extract of meat Company, Fray Bentos	274 27
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$f2025 27</b>

One half of which will be settled on the four children.

SWELLED CATTLE.

When cattle break into fields of rich clover and grain, or are turned into rich succulent feed, they often surfeit themselves, so that digestion ceases, fermentation takes place, and gases are generated which cause the animal to become swollen to such an extent that life is in immediate danger, and unless an instant remedy is at hand, death ensues. The swelling is caused by carbonic with some hydro-sulphuric acid gas, and on account of the powerful affinity of ammonia diluted with water is almost an instant remedy. The ammonia combines with these gases and forms a solid compound, and thus puts an end at once to the danger.

Every person should, therefore, keep constantly on hand a bottle of liquid ammonia (hartshorn), particularly when his cattle are exposed to the danger alluded to. The alkalies, lime water, ley and soft soap, will have a similar effect upon the acid in the stomach of the animal, but hartshorn is the preferable remedy, being more convenient and more rapid in its effects. Oil should be given afterwards







THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £100,000.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £100,000.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after the 28th of July, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

THE ITALIAN BANK. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:

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RATES OF INTEREST. TO PRIVATE DEPOSITORS, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.

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GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. Extractum Carnis Liebig.

FRENCH WINES. Superior Port, Offley, Cramp, & Co.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after the 28th of July, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

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Y CAJONES FUNERES, DE GUILLERMO DAVIS HILLO, 199-CONQUISTA-199.

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FOR SALTO AND PORTS. The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturday, 10 am.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS. The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesday, at 10 am.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS. The English steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesday, at 10 am.

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