

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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

NO 326—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500.

## THE WEEK.

It is a constant remark, both amongst foreigners and natives, that a foreigner who has settled down here and passed a few years amongst us, finds himself more at home in Buenos Ayres than even in his native country surrounded by next of kin. We have proof of this almost every day. Friends who have toiled for years, and accumulated fortunes, leave for their native land—all the formalities are gone through—Mr. Billinghamurst sells the furniture; cards are sent round; and on the mole-head, of course, there is a most pathetic ovation. We bid them good-bye for ever! Before six months are about, however, we find them back in the packet, and coming down to the Standard office to look for a house to rent or a servant girl to hire. So accustomed are we to this migratory passion that we now rarely bid a subscriber good-bye for ever; and thus we escape the trouble of an affecting leave-taking, and have more time to attend to our business.

For a lengthened period we found it difficult to account for this South American naturalisation feeling, which, whilst it anchors the foreigner securely in Argentine soil, still ever prohibits his formally renouncing his native country. Possibly we can offer no better motive than the constant change which is ever going on here. In Europe, doubtless, there is more news, but in Buenos Ayres there is greater excitement. We have a foreign war to amuse us, a civil strife in the Provinces to attract our attention, exciting news from the frontier to cause fear, glorious figures from the Custom-house and land-office to foster hope, and eternal subscription lists (like Pluto's gates) ever open to promote charity.

The past week has been so prolific of events that we cannot refrain from giving a short retrospect.

**Monday Morning**—Ushered in with no mail steamer from Paraguay; alarming rumours of President Mitre having been run down in the Paraná by a collision, all hands on board surviving; exaggerated statements as to Gelly Obes having fallen out of the balloon; and an exact version of the War Minister's trip to Cordova in a bullock-cart. The day was blustery and unpleasant. Bonds kept going up, and bad news from Rio coming down.

**Tuesday**—We received satisfactory advices that all the news of the day previous, as far as regarded the President being drowned, Gelly Obes falling from the balloon, and a fight having taken place, was utterly without foundation. The Paxon was almost run into, but escaped. Gelly Obes got out of the balloon all right, but the extraordinary plight of the War Minister was fully confirmed; when last seen he was sitting, like Caius Marius, on the ruins of an old bullock-cart, contemplating things in general. Dr. Quintana's project to remove the capital, although hostile to the interests of this city, and the whole country at large, is under discussion, and about to be passed. The Paraguayans hold out firm at Humaita and on the Bolsa; in the latter place they have gained the day, and swept the Bonds off the market.

**Wednesday**—News from Paraguay. "Divided we stand, united we fall," latest motto come down from the army; extraordinary news; Osorio marches to the right; Lopez goes to the left; Caxias wheels right about face; Gelly Obes going, going, gone at last; marches clean through the woods, and comes right out at Uncle Sunday's; terrible fight impending; crowds on the Mole and at the Bolsa; intense excitement at the "casino;" fleet ordered up, sink or swim; horrible rush at the Patente-office; row in the Chambers, Rom's motion; row in Congress, Quintana's Bill, and row in the Clubs; Juan Carlos Gomez "walkerizing" Montevideo.

**Thursday**—No steamers; no news; but romantic letters from Paraguay, in papers, describing the enchanting Paraguayan scenery on the San Solano road; things rather dull until about noon, when the news of Bletcher being shut up by the Municipality spread through town, and caused a "furor" amongst the tanners—"nothing like leather" heard on every side; is Bletcher an Irishman, and will he

call Peña and Ascunaga out, and fight a triangular duel? Bonds up; Exchange down; money easy; speculators tight.

**Friday**—Terrible failure; false telegram; stoppage 'in transitu' amongst the 'almanaceros,' who is in, is the question?—2 Brazilians of same name mistaken for bankrupt, ugly misunderstanding; steam-plough meeting at the Bolsa; Brooke's figures all wrong; steam-ploughs a dream; departure of new English manager for an old English house, farewell bumper at 'casino;' Capital question passed; 'chasques' to Rosario to buy land; great speculation; Ordo excitement; hop step-and-leap of a Deputy from Congress to the Northern Railway; no steamer from Paraguay; but private rumors afloat that Lopez and Caxias both taken prisoners; Lanuz liberates them on condition that they follow on as usual.

**Saturday**—Pay day; collections easy; Mr. Bell's steamer Georgia Belle arrives; great news from headquarters, sanguinary fight imminent; fleet ordered up, Paraguay nowhere; large orders for Lezama; extractum of dried alfalfa for the horses found to be a great success; beats the Frenchman and his horse hollow; extraordinary news in town, an Irish Portuguese Mr. Joseph Lynch died aged 100 years; triumphant evidence of the saulbrity of the city, and the municipality fully entitled to Lynch law; Paraguayan paper picked up in the street, great editorial triumph. Bonds cheap at 60, as strong suspicions of a loan made in England; outrageous attempt to break into a German warehouse; Bell's celebrated Chubbs lock better than the police; new steamer Estrella leaves Marshall's, goes round to Tigre, grand dinner to-morrow.

Such are a few of the passing items of the week, and we think we can challenge New York or any other large city for a greater variety of new matter each day cropping up. Had we room and leisure we could wish to comment on one or two events, which have escaped the notice of our colleagues, such as the Minister of War and the bullock-carts, the vote of Congress to remove the capital; and the death of the Portuguese 100 years of age, but we must leave these subjects for some other time. The week, and an eventful week has passed; errors, grave errors, have been committed, and mercantile and political frauds perpetrated. Shall we profit by the experience?

## THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

### IMPORTANT LETTER OF MINISTER WASHBURN

U. S. Legation, Asuncion  
March 19th 1867.

To H. E. Marquis Caxias, Generalissimo of the Allied Army—  
Sir,

The reply of Your Excellency, dated 12th inst., to mine of the 11th, states that the Allied Powers will not yet take into consideration the matter to which I had the honor to call your attention.

Your Excellency must be fully convinced of this fact, that in offering a mediation for the cessation of hostilities between the Allies and Paraguay, the United States have no other motive than a laudable desire to serve all parties engaged in the struggle and to satisfy the generous necessity of peace, in which all are interested.

Your Excellency evades the offered mediation, by a condition: this condition is, that first of all the President of Paraguay lay down the reins of authority and retire from the country. The United States, certainly, could never offer its mediation on such a basis, since our line of action rests on the fundamental principle that every nation has the indisputable right to enjoy its own form of government, and that all legitimate power must spring from the people.

No foreign power has the right to impose on a neighboring and independent nation a government not of its choice; and, as the Paraguayan people has shewn no intention to change its form of government, or to substitute anyone else for the present Chief Magistrate of Paraguay, the United States, in accordance with their traditional policy, cannot look favorably on the Treaty of Alliance,

whereby the three contracting powers bind themselves reciprocally to impose on the Paraguayan people a new authority instead of the existing one.

The Allied Powers, as appears from Your Excellency's note, are resolved to continue the war till the actual President of the Republic of Paraguay, Francisco Solano Lopez, lawfully elected be deposed and driven out of the country. But this condition, previous to any mediation, is so manifestly contrary to all principles of popular government, that the undersigned feels bound in duty to his government, to protest against it, since the United States Cabinet could never have supposed that its offer of mediation would meet with such a refusal.

The undersigned thinks that Your Excellency will also perceive the absurdity of such a condition, by supposing for example that President Lopez refused to listen to any mediation till the Brazilian Emperor should first descend from his throne, and General Mitre from his chair of President. In what manner could the American or Brazilian Governments receive such a pretension in reply to offers of mediation by a friendly and neutral power? Your Excellency can judge for yourself.

The Allies being in such a position, alleging that no mediation can take place till one of the belligerents shall, politically, have ceased to exist—any pacific solution, of whatever kind, becomes impossible in the question at issue, and the war must therefore go on till one army, from the General down to the lowest soldier, be all annihilated, or the other killed off.

The United States Government will profoundly deplore one or other of these extreme results, and in offering its mediation the object was to save humanity from such alternatives. But now that our kind offices have been rejected we must rest content and await with the interest of painful sympathy the conclusion of events that are beyond our control.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Your Excellency the assurance of his highest esteem.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

## A VOICE FROM THE CAMP.

### AWFUL TAXATION.

Carmen de Areco, July 25.  
To the Editors of the Standard.  
Gentlemen,

The old song says, "Hard times come again no more;" but out here I think we ought to alter that a little and say, "hard times are come again out here." The weather is very cold; in fact, the coldest ever felt. Money very scarce, and everything (except the produce of the sheepfarmer) very dear. Taxes very heavy (what the poorer class of farmers are to do, or will do, is a question), especially on those who have a cart or two to help them to earn enough to support their families; either the cart must be sold or stand useless. Something must be sold to pay the taxes. If a poor man has a car to take his family once a week to church, he must pay a heavy tax for it.

It is as much as the owners of large estancias can do to meet their taxes and support their establishments. If a man has two or three carts to take his wool, &c., he must pay a tax of \$150 each, and six months out of the twelve they stand useless: for a wagon of four wheels \$200; for a carriage which is only used once a week, probably once a month, \$350. I must say this is rather hard.

People in England complain of their taxes; but what are they to ours? Nothing. Surely, we have reason to complain, for what with taxes, dear provisions, horse-stealing, &c., how is one to live? And, I should like to know what we are getting in return for our heavy taxation? Is it protection? I think as regards that we must protect ourselves. Is there anything done, when a man once clears his camp of 'abrojo grande' to prevent his neighbors from sowing seed also? We have a fine specimen of the 'abrojo' nuisance in this 'partido,' and yet what can we do? A man must pay his dollars to clear his camp, while his kind neighbor, who rents his, and likes to pocket all his dollars, allows

his camp to overrun with 'abrojo grande.' In many instances a man pays away his dollars for nothing, for his camp is soon strewn with seed again, through the kindness of his neighbors.

If we pay heavy taxes, I think we ought to have something done for them. In this 'partido' there are rivers leading to the small towns (there is one from Mr. Hale's estancia) which would be a great accommodation if there were bridges across them. The streets in the little town of Carmen de Areco are shocking in wet weather; about half a square from the plaza horses are often up to their knees in mud.

You speak about the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, but what the Municipality of this town is doing I cannot tell you: whether asleep or what? I think asleep as regards improvement. We have had our share of horse-stealing, and not only that, but two of Mr. Peter Ham's horses were found 'patriados' in this 'partido.' Who did this I should like to know? Who has authority to do so?

Capones are selling at \$35, and it will soon take a good many capones to pay the subscription to the Standard. Trusting, Gentlemen, you will give this a space in your widely-circulated paper.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours truly,  
A heavy Tax-payer.

## LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).  
Rio Janeiro, 27th July, 1867.  
Gentlemen,

My last missive went forward by the Aunis on the 22nd inst, and I now avail of this conveyance to hand you further advices.

Under separate cover I now hand you the conclusion of my account of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G. to Rio de Janeiro, and hope it may be found worthy of perusal by the numerous readers of the Standard. The Galatea left our port on the morning of the 23rd inst. to pursue her voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. The ball on the 19th given by Mr. Thornton, our respected Minister, was honored by the presence of their Imperial Majesties, Prince Alfred, the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu, all the Ministers of State, many naval and military officers, and foreign and native residents. The Imperial family and Prince Alfred, who appeared to be much pleased with their reception, did not retire until between two and three o'clock in the morning. The whole talk of Rio for the past month (excepting of course politics) has been the visit of Prince Alfred and the great festivities to take place during his stay. On his arrival the excitement redoubled and reached its highest pitch on the day and night of the grand ball given by the British residents. The tailors and 'modistes' must have reaped a rich harvest from the parties who took part in these great doings. For full particulars however I must refer you to my separate letter.

The Paulo Alfonso, a new steam-transport purchased by the Brazilian Government in London, arrived here on the 24th.

The packet Santa Cruz, arrived from the Northern Ports of the Empire on the night of the 23rd, has brought down a reinforcement of 307 men for the Brazilian army and 91 men for the navy.

The English barque Thomas Blythe, Captain W. McGavin, on her voyage from Liverpool to India with a cargo of coal, foundered at 3 p.m. on the 6th of July in lat. 3 deg. 15 s. S. and Long. 30 deg. 10 s. W. The Captain and crew took to the boats; the Captain, 1st mate and six seamen going in one, and the 2nd mate and four seamen in the other. On the following day the two boats lost sight of one another; the second one however fell in with the English barque Campauora, bound from Liverpool to Caylon on the 9th; and this vessel took the boat and crew on board, altered her course for Pernambuco, left them off that port and then proceeded on her voyage. The first boat after tossing about for six days and a half, and when the crew were without food and much exhausted, fell in with the Austrian schooner

Superb, bound from Bahia to New York, but the Captain of this vessel refused to take the unfortunate sufferers on board, alleging that his vessel was too small!! In vain the shipwrecked crew implored compassion, showing the wretched state they were in, wet to the skin, shivering with cold, and almost worn out by their sufferings. The Captain of the Superb positively refused to receive them on board, and only after long entreaties agreed to take the cabin boy John Harley, whose life was all but gone.

Despairing of the rescue which they had hoped for, the boat once more directed its course towards the Brazilian coast, a distance of some 150 miles, with only a bag of biscuit given them by the Superb to serve as sustenance. Nearly two days afterwards at 11 p.m. on the night of the 21st inst. they sighted the Brazilian steam-packet Santa Cruz, and at once steering their boat so as to get near the steamer, managed by their shouts to attract the attention of the officer of the watch, who immediately ordered the engines to be stopped.

Half an hour later these poor fellows were all received on board the Santa Cruz with the care and attention their case required, and received from Capt. W. Waddington, clothing and everything necessary for the restoration of their exhausted strength.

Captain Waddington also ordered their boat to be hauled up on board the steamer, and the compass charts and other articles in it to be duly taken care of; on the 14th they were all landed at Pernambuco.

The conduct of the Captain of the Superb has met with well merited censure at Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, nor can it be palliated by any excuse; in fact so well aware was the captain that he was acting towards fellow-seamen in a way unworthy of a sailor that he endeavored to deceive the shipwrecked crew as to the nationality of his vessel, stating her to be Dutch!

On the other hand the manly and humane behaviour of Captain Waddington of the Santa Cruz, is such as might be expected from a man so good-hearted as he is known to be, and while meriting the greatest commendation, forms a contrast with the inhuman conduct of all those on board the Superb.

The fiscal engineers of the Pernambuco and the S. Paulo railways, Sres. Dr. Buarque de Macedo and Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos have been admitted as members of the London Institution of Civil Engineers.

The captain of the English schooner Guide, wrecked about two months ago off the bar of Rio Grande do Sul, has been sentenced by a Naval Court of enquiry to have his certificate suspended for the space of two years.

The proposal of the Minister of Finance has passed in the first reading in the Chamber of Deputies, but a renewed and fiercer contest is looked for in the subsequent discussion of the Bill.

The American frigate Sacramento was totally lost at Cocanada (India) on the 20th June;—all persons on board were saved.

The Aunis on her last trip took to the Plate only Rs. 22,000 in silver, shipped by David Block and Bros., for Montevideo.

The Donati took for Liverpool Rs. 181,756 in Gold shipped by the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro.

The Navarre took from this Rs. 36,000 in Gold, and Rs. 15,268 in Silver, most of which was shipped by shopkeepers of the Rua do Ouvidor.

I send you enclosed a summary of the latest news just to hand from the U. States and Europe by the American Packet Havana and the Brazilian transport Paulo Alfonso.

I also hand you annexed the latest Rio Commercial News and call your particular attention to the state of our Flour market, as well as to the quotations of Exchange and of Sovereigns.

The proposal of the Minister of War for the Army Estimates of the present year has been approved in the Chamber of Deputies on its first discussion.

CABAL.



## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SINBAD.

## ADVANCE MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

Itapiru July 26th 1867.

Gentlemen,

Any particulars I deem may be interesting to you, of what is passing in this out of the world place, that come under my notice, or statements made on the faith of trustworthy persons who had opportunities of observing what I attempt to describe; you shall have them all as they have come uppermost. On the 20th at dawn a furious cannonade commenced at the Estero Bellaco. It lasted about an hour; the belligerents were shelling at long ranges; as their missiles burst at a considerable elevation little or no damage was sustained. White puffs of smoke of a snowlike appearance, and then a crack, marked the firmament where the shells exploded. The smoke remained in a compact form, many minutes after the explosion. At a time eight 'little fleecy floating clouds' were seen at one view drifting before the wind; a large flock of wild geese upon the wing chanced to pass at the moment in close proximity where one of the would-be messengers of death and destruction disclosed itself; whereupon the affrighted fowls, making a plaintive noise, flew hither and thither in as many different directions as there were geese in the flock. In the forenoon came up the transport *Princesa* from Curuzu with the Admiral on board, who as soon as the anchor was down started for the shore; after a conference of four hours he was on his way back to Curuzu. Late in the day arrived the steamer *Curuzu* with a brig, and a schooner brig in tow; both vessels had deck load of hay (as usual uncovered), the tows showed English colors. A short time before sunset the balloon went up; this time the Paraguayans did not interfere with it. The great topic of conversation and gossip of the hour was what the aeronauts had seen. 'En passant' permit me to observe the *Itapiru* of to-day is two miles distant in a northerly direction from the demolished fort known by that name; it may contain over three hundred stores, ranchos, or shanties; besides the suttlers there are two billiard saloons, three bakers, two shoemakers, one barber, one apothecary, one watchmaker, one photographer, one hog butcher, three restaurants, two hospitals and a number of ranchos filled with "toda chusma". When Lopez fled, the church and telegraph house were the only buildings that remained, both of which had been sorely treated by the Brazilian gunboats. The principal street bears the name of Calle de Comercio. Here may be seen a multitude of men of all colors, black predominating, in all kinds of odd uniforms, in groups, sauntering among the suttlers' tents, nineteenth-twentieths of which are kept by Italians, few of whom have the reputation of being honest traders. Indeed vivacity and sharp practice is necessary to deal with some of the customers, who are the refuse of every prison in the Argentine Republic. Banda Oriental, and Brazil; to say nothing of an entire regiment enrolled at the penal settlement of Fernando de Norroña, nor a sprinkling of scamps recruited from the slums of Berlin, Marseilles and Genoa, many of whom, if they had had justice meted out them, to would have long since expiated their crimes upon the gallows.

The suttlers and their dependents may be counted by hundreds, yet there is but one Englishman among their numbers. Females, for the most part chinas and mulatas, are in abundance. Of the unutterable abominations that meet the eye we decline to comment upon. The weather is fine and cool, not a cloud or vapor has been seen the day throughout, save the smoke arising from the camp fires or the morning cannonade. The river continues to rise. On the 21st the balloon again made an ascent. The Paraguayans did not fire at it; seemingly they have got accustomed to it, and now regard the balloon as a bugbear. To-day a division of cavalry took up their march, making a formal move in a north-easterly direction that would leave Tuyuti far upon their left. They were commanded by Osorio, who is named to lead the van. Field artillery yoked to mules, baggage carts drawn by oxen followed, and a noble herd of horses in a tolerably good condition brought up the rear. This is the first offensive movement of any moment attempted since the luckless assault made upon the lines of Curupaity. A few days, or even hours, may reveal doings of importance. The Paraguayans for a year past have been strong enough to hold their own against what-

ever force the allies could bring up, and still seem determined to persist in making resistance. The allies have upon the spot every material requisite for the campaign,—guns, mortars, powder, ball, shell, scaling-ladders, and sand-bags they have in abundance. Mr. Lanuz has immense quantities of commissariat stores here in deposit, or on board the pontoons—to transport them when the army may have advanced; but a few miles will be a difficult matter to perform—not only the indispensably necessary articles of food for the troops, but also the provender for the sustenance of their cattle, must be carried over bad roads. Mr. L. has perhaps two hundred carts, and a large drove of sumpter mules, ready to load at any moment. Extra exertions are being made to prepare for every exigency. He is aware "an army is an satiable creature, and its providers must be as thoughtful and foreseeing as ants." Active measures are taken by some suttlers to embark their goods, which would indicate grave doubts are entertained by them concerning the issue of the battle. This is the first day, time out of mind, that no great guns or small-arms have been fired; it is time it should be so, the belligerents may have occasion for the powder, balls, and shells they have wasted in vain picket-shooting, or shelling, mere child's play. The weather is remarkably fine. The river is still upon the rise; where it was bare ground eight days since, there is now a depth of four feet of water.

On the morning of the 22nd the long looked for move was made at Tuyuti. Caxias at the head of 20,000 men of all arms, left the encampment, following an Easterly course, leaving the fens of Estero Bellaco wide upon his left. In the afternoon a junction was made with the vanguard that marched hence from this point yesterday, under the command of Osorio. The aggressive allied forces passed the night at a distance of three leagues from the starting place. The balloon was seen during the day a little above the horizon, accompanying the march; at sunset it had a very different bearing from the previous ascent. Up to a late hour of the day not a single Paraguayan had been seen by the invaders. Porto Alegre with 8,000 men strongly entrenched at Tuyuti, remained in defence of the lines established there. A short half league hence is encamped a reserve force of 2000 Brazilian cavalry. The earthworks that are being raised here are nearly finished. The extraordinary fineness of the weather favors the onward movement, the mornings and nights are cool; the days are calm and cloudless; the noonday sun, however, is a warning that summer is impending, when the thermometer will indicate 100 deg. and upwards of heat, when fatal fevers or perhaps the cholera will be rampant, when every nook and corner will be swarming with millions of flies and gnats which give no rest by day, while myriads of mosquitoes with their detestable hum and still worse painful bites, give no peace at night. At present we are free from these Egyptian plagues, but in their absence we have a dangerous insect to cope with, the "pique," known in tropical climes as the "jigger." At the present moment in the Argentine hospital there are several cases deserving pity; the sufferers are unable to move owing to their heels and toes being lacerated in a shocking manner while extracting the hurtful vermin; in more than one instance lockjaw has supervened the operation. In the course of the day five steamers came up, three of which brought two tows each; two were laden with horses, the others had alfalfa. The hay dealers in your city it would seem have in some cases lost their wits, or why do they persist in sending an article in a state that when it arrives much of it is of no value? I have seen more than one example, where the bales have been tumbled into pantanos, in order to form causeways, making a frail, though costly road. In a like manner the Brazilians have built a mole of the material that extends some yards into the shoal lagoon that runs into the village. Masses of the same merchandise may also be seen, and one can make out that they are bales of hay, but no more fit for cattle feed, than is the mud wherein they lie imbedded; much corn is in the same predicament. Mr. Lanuz has large piles of alfalfa and maize; he has a simple yet precarious method in the management of the fodder, viz., it comes here in seaworthy vessels, on the voyage the deck-loads have a covering, it is landed in dry weather, carried over the mire upon planks to the high ground, where it is compactly stowed upon the ground and sheltered by ample tarpaulins: thus the provender is treated, and is as fresh as it was on the day of its shipment. No firing

has been heard at any time during the past twenty-four hours. The river is falling.

On the 23rd, up to a late hour, the army was in the vicinity of the spot where the previous night was passed. The forces were clear of the Estero Bellaco, and had gained the firm ground to the eastward, where they have found fine pasture in abundance, an all-important acquisition. No Paraguayans had been seen; where they had betaken themselves nobody can tell. Caxias has a telegraphic line put up as he advances. It is due to the allied commander to give him credit for having introduced this useful invention, whereby his orders may be transmitted with certainty and speed; the first enterprise of the kind heard of in South American wars. Much stir and bustle is made in loading and sending forward carts charged with army stores: The river continues to fall; the weather fine; at the encampment all is silent.

24th. The day is ushered in by the roar of distant artillery; although the report came from a quarter where no fighting was expected, yet at the moment all thought the battle had commenced in earnest. No such thing; it was a salute of one hundred heavy guns fired at Humaita in commemoration of the day, the anniversary of San Francisco Solano! The loud reverberation of the discharges furnished a strange commentary on the passing events. The steamer *Paysandu* came in with hay; the deck load was in "the same contumelious state" as is the usual custom. Soon afterwards the Amazon hove in sight, when a display of bunting was made to greet President Mitre, who was supposed to be on board. Argentines were disappointed when it was known he had not come; a few went so far as to impute his non-arrival to motives unbecoming a patriot or a soldier. Excepting the morning salvo no firing has been heard; the smoke arisen from the camp fires indicates no change of position. A large herd of novillos were driven hence to the allied camp. Since the 22nd the river has lowered three feet. No cloud has been seen above the horizon throughout the day.

25th. Again a fine day. No firing heard at any time; persons recently came in from headquarters report all quiet there. No Paraguayans had been discovered; where they be encamped time will only explain the mystery, such as it is. A steamer came in with a schooner-brig in tow; two other steamers left bound down, also with tows. Continuous droves of horned cattle are being driven to the encampments. It must be borne in mind there are 30,000 men to be fed—that one animal is the ration for 50 men. Besides there is a small army of followers and hangers-on to be supplied. I do not put in the account the numbers that are lost on the road from the landing-place out to the camps; in many places the brutes may be seen by dozens sticking fast in pantanos, where they are abandoned. When the cattle are lean, as they are now, much beef is also wasted.

26th. The hour is come to close this to be in time for the mail at Corrientes. Up to 10 a.m. nothing of moment is reported from the army; at sunset four heavy guns were heard in the direction of Tuyuti, subsequently 14 more. The uncommonly fine weather continues, which is greatly in favor of the invasion. Numerically the forces of the invaders are certainly far superior to the Paraguayans; in point of resources no comparison need be made. As I have said, the allies have a superabundance of war material and commissariat stores, as also the means of transportation, a convincing proof of their capabilities as belligerent powers. The health of the army was never better than now. In conclusion permit me to observe the statements I have made about the allied numbers, is rather below than above the mark. SINBAD.

## FURTHER NEWS FROM PARAGUAY. (BY AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.)

Corrientes, July 26, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen, There has been a move 'en masse' to the right, having advanced nearly three leagues without even smelling an enemy, much less seeing one. I am afraid the Paraguayans are up to some of their 'old dodges,' and when we least expect there will be a regular 'sandango.'

A passenger from the army told me that for a whole day there was not a Paraguayan seen at the entrenchments of Tuyuti, and many believe the Paraguayans have concentrated all their forces around Humaita. The day before yesterday (the 24th), just as I was about getting under weigh for Itapiru (10 a.m.), the Amazonas came past in gallant style, with

toppallant yards crossed, and a brigantine in tow on her port side, all loaded with troops. As they passed in front of Corrientes, the band struck up the march from 'Trovatore,' very enthusiastic music.

The troops brought by the Amazonas from Rosario, are the 4th of the Line, Major Romero, and 12th, Col. Lucio Mansilla, and a body of Artillery, all under the command of Col. Federico Mitre.

The passing of the Amazonas caused a great sensation at Corrientes, as the President was believed to be on board, and consequently a battle close at hand; but we have all been sadly disappointed.

We have had several days of fine weather, and the ground is quite dry, Caxias must certainly be waiting for Mitre, giving the enemy time, and showing him his intentions by his movements.

The squadron has orders to pass the palisade of Curupaity and attack Humaita. But it is 'blowing gas.' I would lay a good wager, that if the Paraguayans hold out they will never get past Curupaity, before the army cuts off their rear by attacking Humaita. This order, it is said, will be carried through, even if they sacrifice half the squadron. I would say in answer, speaking from practical experience, 'go and tell that to the marines.'

The 'proveduria' have most of their carts loaded, and the oxen sleep 'al yugo,' and the clerks with horses 'a la estaca.' Most of the troops have no tents or baggage whatever; they have four or five days' rations each, and 'la mochila a la espalda.' This, as you will perceive, will bring around something soon, although for me the only guarantee of a fight in the movement, is that my poor 'paisanos' go a-head, or are the vanguard of the 31,000 men advancing.

Possibly my next letter may contain some good information.

The river is falling rapidly, and now comes the time for running aground again.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Truly yours,

CUEVAS.

## THE PACIFIC MAILS

## LATEST FROM PANAMA

## WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

## MOSQUERA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

We have received files from Valparaiso, June 29th, Lima June 20th, and Panama 1st.

The news from Chile and Perú is unimportant, but we have most alarming intelligence from Panamá, which is threatened by an invasion from Gen. Mosquera; the Government had ordered a forced loan, to which the Foreign Consuls and merchants objected. It is hoped some foreign powers (perhaps the U. States) will interfere, to maintain order.

We extract as follows from the *Panamá Star and Herald*.

The Congress of the United States of Colombia passes laws which are opposed to the will of the President, and refuses to indulge certain whims of the Executive as prejudicial to the welfare of the country, whereupon the President declares the acts of the Congress null, fills the streets of the capital with armed soldiers and closes the doors of Congress at the point of the bayonet; he turns the capital into a federal district on his own authority, adds expensive ships of war to the navy against the will of Congress, invades with large armies the different States who refuse to adopt his peculiar shade of politics, and, arresting their rulers, puts his own minions into power, or wages war where he meets with resistance, bringing misery and ruin where all was peace and prosperity. And for what end? none that we can see, except to place himself permanently as dictator at the head of the government.

By another arrival at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have a confirmation of the news from the interior.

On closing the Congress and declaring the country in a state of war, the President of Cundinamarca, with some of the Deputies, General Fernando Ponce and others were made prisoners by order of Mosquera, the majority in Congress declared traitors, and at the same time, "Peace, Progress and Liberty" announced by the President with a grand flourish, in his official speech.

It is said the violent steps taken by General Mosquera have given great dissatisfaction in the capital, even among his own party, and that the mob which followed General Aldana, the President of Cundinamarca, to prison, were so vociferous in condemning his arrest that they had finally to be dispersed by the fire of musketry,

Santander, Antioquia and Tolima are expected to rise in strong force to resist Mosquera.

A circular note was addressed by the President of the State on the 25th inst. to the Consuls and Commanders of foreign vessels of war in the ports of Aspinwall and Panama, notifying them that there was a probability of the State being invaded by national forces for warlike purposes, and that in such event he should deem it his duty to oppose their entrance on the Isthmus with the forces at his command.

The President states in his note that the Isthmus is at present perfectly tranquil, and that there will be no difficulty in preserving peace, unless forces from other States should be sent here to disturb it, which would lead to civil war and interfere with the transit and commerce generally.

On the 24th instant the President, in view of the anticipated invasion of the State by the National troops, addressed circular letters to the Prefects of the different departments, instructing them in accordance with the power given him by the Legislature in 1866, to enforce the decree issued at Santiago, on the 11th April, 1867, to increase the State force and double the present contributions on estates and cattle, and to raise the commercial tax fifty per cent, in order to enable the State to sustain itself in case of civil war.

He also decrees a forced loan of sixty thousand dollars to be raised in the State, as follows, to be levied on the citizens of the State.

## INDIAN INVASION AT RIO CUARTO

## MELANCHOLY DETAILS

Ballesteros, July 23rd.

D. Ignacio Velez,  
My dear friend,

It is with sad feelings that I sit down to write to you, for we have just had another dreadful Indian foray in this town. I have not time to give you details, as the coach is about to start, but up to this moment I learn the savages have carried off 15 captives, and lanced several victims, including Don Gregorio Español (still alive). All is mourning and desolation about here, and I only wish the Minister of War could see this valley of tears. This is the 5th invasion we have had lately. In the one before last I went to Villa Colon, where Colonel Mitre was encamped; I told him of our wretched condition, and asked for ten or twelve soldiers to join the neighbors and protect our families, which were all that was left to us, the Indians having made a clean sweep of all our cattle. I even offered to maintain the men at our own expense. The Colonel replied that he was expecting the Minister of War in a few days and would consult him on the matter; we never heard any more about it. In fact we are left entirely to Providence and our own efforts. There is not a single head of cattle to be seen far or near, and it is time now for the Government to put small garrisons in these towns to protect us against the savages. Of what use is it to have forts 20 leagues off, which the Indians pass and re-pass with impunity whenever they choose? In fine, my dear friend, I am really heart-broken.

BELZOR MOYANO.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Panamá, July 25, 1867.

Captain Forrest is well, up at the Villa Urquiza, and the colonists in that district are all busy sowing wheat, but a few days more will nearly finish. They all look forward to a good year, owing to the high price of flour and other cereals. There will be nearly a third more land under wheat around here than in years past.

An impetus has been given this year to the chacereros, that was much wanted here, as well as in other parts of South America, to make up for the deficiency of peons; high wages, and the work badly done, I refer to the fact of a portable steam-threshing mill coming out here in October, from the eminent firm of Ransomes & Sims of England, besides four of the most approved reaping machines.

If you look at the *El Comercio* of Panama, of 15th July, you will see a full account of the "Gran noticia para los Agricultores," with a letter from Mr. Suarez, whom we have induced to introduce the aforesaid machines.

I will take it as a great favor if you will have the enclosed note, sent to Mr. T—, as I have not his address. I write him to see if he could supply us with say from six to eight quintals of good Irish seed potatoes, and the price of same delivered free on board of steamer. Perhaps if Mr. T. has not the above, some of your friends may. I will be glad of an offer from any of them. LANCASTER.



## LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

## THE "SEMANARIO" AND OTHER PAPERS

## CARICATURES OF THE BRAZILIANS.

## NEWS FROM LOPEZ'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

## INTERNAL PROGRESS OF PARAGUAY.

We have before us files of papers from Asuncion and Humayta. The *Semanario* of June 29th, contains a leading article on the sympathy displayed in Europe and North America for the cause of Paraguay, so valiantly defended against all the powers of the Triple Alliance. There is also a review of a book entitled "Paraguay" recently published in London in defence of the Paraguayans. An article is extracted from the *Correo Mercantil* of Rio, shewing the desperate condition of Brazil and the necessity of finishing the war at once, one way or other.

On St. John's night there was a grand serenade at Asuncion to President Lopez's mother, Da. Juana Paul Carrillo de Lopez. All the ladies and countrywomen of the capital and provinces are sending in their jewels and finery for the support of the army. The country seems to suffer little or nothing by the war, the women cultivating the usual crops.

A correspondent from Paso Pucú gives all the latest news from B. Ayres and the Argentine provinces, commenting on the defeat of Juan Saa and Varela. We read of pic-nics and festivities by the citizens of Asuncion at San Roque; also a review of the garrison of that city on the Hospital ground; very grand church celebrations took place on the feast of Corpus Christi. The Government has given permission for establishment of a large wine factory at Caraguatay.

The illustrated papers are not printed at Asuncion, but at Lopez's head-quarters near Humayta; one is called *El Centinela*, the other *El Cuchuy* or the *Wasp*. The cartoons are burlesques of the Brazilians, some of them rather witty, but one or two very coarse.

N<sup>o</sup> 1. Brazilian sailors going ashore, get frightened by the crocodiles, and clear out in great confusion: iron-clads shelling the crocodiles.

N<sup>o</sup> 2. Admiral Ignacio gets his iron-clads on wheels, drawn by bullocks, to cannonade Lopez's lines.

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Gelly-Obes (formerly auctioneer) selling by auction the trophies gained by the Allies during 15 months at Tuyuty.

N<sup>o</sup> 4. Mitre in bed suffering a nightmare of the Paraguayans, Caxias also in bed rather indisposed, Don Pedro going into fits at the latest news from the war.

N<sup>o</sup> 5. Caxias as Don Quixote, clad in armor, with maps, plans &c., leading his Rosinante.

N<sup>o</sup> 6. Mitre's return to B. Ayres, received by Paz, Elizalde, and a host of one-legged pensioners.

N<sup>o</sup> 7. Caxias surprised by an ambuscade; general stampede of general and staff.

N<sup>o</sup> 8. Caxias, tired of Tuyuty, orders the trenches to be broken up and a general move somewhere else.

N<sup>o</sup> 9. Empress of Brazil reviewing recruits for the war (all women).

N<sup>o</sup> 10. Allied council of war—"Shall we attack by Curupaity? Oh, no! Shall we try Rojas or Chichi? By no means! Well then, Punta Carapá? Not at all! Or Yatayti-Corá? Puff, puff, puff." . . . . . The Paraguayan lion is on the alert on all points.

It will be seen that these papers contain nothing new from the seat of war, but the tone and spirit of a war-like people are fully displayed, reminding us of the celebrated words of the great English statesman—"If I were a Paraguayan, as I am an Englishman, I never would lay down my arms so long as a foreign soldier stood upon my soil; never! never!! never!!"

## REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Whilst Argentine Legislators are busy discussing the capital question, and a sworn majority is ready to vote a measure calculated to ruin this republic, we may be permitted to offer a few remarks upon the present condition of the country.

The situation of the Argentine Republic this day, is sufficiently alarming to demand the attention alike of the foreigner and the native: the state of this city, the condition of the provinces and the loss and ruin on the frontiers, prove that the very safety of the Republic is at stake, and if we are to believe that the misfortunes or prosperity of a country rest almost exclusively on the character of its public men, we fear we must draw very unfavorable conclusions as to the merits of the Executive and the Legislature.

Distrust and suspicion have so crept in, that even casual accidents are at-

tributed to malignant design. The Government-house has been burnt down by some mythical band of incendiaries. The cattle on our frontiers are sacked by unrestrained gangs of Argentine citizens, who have become domiciled with the savages to escape the mild protection of our laws, whilst we are told that every man who proposes a scheme to pave our streets or cleanse the city is an adventurer and an imposter. This distrust can be traced to a spirit of universal dissatisfaction which has lately sprung up, owing to the declared incompetence of our public men, and the same debility which leaves our frontiers unprotected and our streets unpaved, prevails in the allied camp and prolongs the present war.

The appalling decline in our wool trade, has estranged from the Government the good wishes of the farmer. We believe we are fully justified in saying, that in no time and at no period has so much dissension existed in this country as at present; impartial observers of the state of Argentine affairs lay the blame of all this to the Government of the country: and even the multitude cry out against the weakness and corruption in public affairs.

The people in this city are obedient to a fault, they pay their taxes, comply with the laws and support the country's institutions: nevertheless they have been so long oppressed and down-trodden by a hateful board of municipal "nincompoops," that our resentment against that board is increased when we consider the passive character of the people and the enormous burden of taxation endured without a growl.

It is a very grave error to attribute the present deplorable state of this country solely to the Paraguayan war; it may be, and we have no doubt is, one of the many causes; but it can never be regarded as the sole agent of national, municipal and agricultural prostration. There is something radically wrong with the whole machinery of power. Men are placed in high offices of trust who are both undeserving and incapable; the attempt, honorable and generous though it be, to unite all parties, has proved a decided failure, and to-day we find the country on the eve of a change, which although admitted as the signal of civil war, must be carried out to meet the views of a set of political babies.

Unfortunately for us all, political errors of the gravest nature have robbed the National Executive of that power and influence which are so essential to all constitutional Governments. The Government party, although opposed to the removal of the capital, is as effectually tied down hand and foot by the vote of Congress, as the humblest citizen who sees his whole family carried off by cholera, owing to the most flagrant Municipal neglect. We are all reduced to that state which invariably in these countries leads to revolution. Mediocrity has usurped the land, and will not surrender until a political convulsion ensues.

The city has been so outraged by the Municipality, and the country oppressed by Congress, that it is improbable the public will endure this lamentable state of affairs much longer, and the attempt made now to ruin the country in toto by removing the capital, if tried, may tend to a crisis which will result in something more advantageous to us all than the sacrifice of our public men.

Measures such as the capital question, should be reserved for other and happier times, when a tedious foreign war, and never-ending civil strife, no longer afflicts the country, when our frontiers are protected, our harbour secure, and the navigation of our rivers cared for. Our public men shirk the real troubles which afflict us, and by raising new ones augment our misfortunes. Verily it would seem the ambition of these men to gain a notoriety for their errors, since their virtues and their history begin to be important when their names are regarded as an affliction to their native land.

No language can be regarded as too strong when dealing with public men who vote deliberately their country's ruin. With the history of the past fresh in our memories, with the bones of defunct Argentines still whitening the plains of Cepeda and Pavon, with all the concurrent circumstances which led to those battles before us, we find that we must retrace our steps, and re-enact those melancholy scenes which disgrace our history.

There is no parallel for misfortune so violent, and so unconstitutional a measure proves the injudicious selection of our representatives; had they been drawn by lot we could not be worse off; and, in fact, had we a

vote in the country we should say that the salaries allowed them by the nation should be only payable on condition of their non-attendance to public affairs.

## ATROCIOUS MURDER IN S. VICENTE.

## FRUITLESS ACTIVITY OF THE AUTHORITIES.

San Vicente, July 20th, 1867. A most revolting murder was perpetrated in apparently the most treacherous and cold-blooded manner on the night of the 20th inst. The victim, an Italian youth named Luis Serra, was assistant to D. Bartolomeo Guillaiza, who has his store some two leagues South of this town. The bloody deed is wrapt in such mystery that notwithstanding the meritorious activity of the authorities and neighbors, little more than the mutilated remains of the unfortunate lad have been discovered. From all I can learn, however, it appears to stand thus:—Guillaiza, the proprietor, having some business to transact at a long distance, left home early that morning, and returned by moonlight. The door of his house was wide open, and on entering he beheld the corpse of the young Italian stretched on the bed, with the billiard-cloth for a covering. Recovering from the shock which the suddenness and enormity of the crime would have given even the most obdurate wretch, Guillaiza rushed out and gave the alarm. In an instant the neighbours had surrounded the house. The acting Justice of Peace, Don Demetrio Carranza, was called in, and the most active search there and then instituted. But alas, that crime should so easily elude the noblest efforts of outraged justice; in spite of everything that could be done the murderer escaped, and up to the present no trace has been found. Serra is represented as an innocent unoffending youth, and appears to have been slaughtered as he lay, without an attempt to save his life. The probability that he was asleep and quite unconscious of their fell design is heightened by the fact that the only reason that can be assigned for the foul crime is robbery; for though the wretches made off in a great hurry, leaving behind the bloody implements, the till was broken open and the contents, \$900 m/c., taken, besides several fancy articles which were displayed in a glass-case on the counter.

The body displayed marks of the most brutal violence, having besides a crushing blow on the left temple, which must have caused instantaneous death, three stabs in the breast. Informations were taken by the Juez, and the hammer found by the bed was confided to the authorities.

Tribuna Correspondent.

## LANDS IN THE GRAN CHACO.

## NOTICE TO AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FARMERS.

Rosario, July 30, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen,

Having remarked in a number of your valuable journal that you drew my attention to the fact of there being a number of Americans and Englishmen in Buenos Ayres who would gladly settle in the Chaco if means were offered them to transport themselves there, I immediately placed myself in communication with the Government of this Province on the subject. Mr. Oroño at once authorized me to state that the transportation of all persons desirous of settling in the Chaco will be furnished gratis, and orders would be transmitted to the agents of Mr. Cabal's steamer, the *Provedor*, to give "boletos" to such persons for their passage to Santa Fé. From that point the Government will furnish transportation by land up the coast.

At the *Standard* office anyone can study the topography of the region from the maps I sent you. The American Colony, composed of twenty-three men, women, and children, has four square leagues of most excellent land, and their first year's experience has been more than favorable, it has been very flattering. These people will sell or rent farms to all newcomers as far as the land will go. The members of this colony have also purchased from Government about twenty leagues of land some fifteen leagues farther north, which they intend settling as soon as the families they expect from California shall arrive. In the middle of these lands purchased at "Pajaro Blanco," the Government has a reserve of sixteen square leagues to be distributed gratis, in farms of eighty-five acres, to settlers. All these I have explored, and give my word that no finer exist in the Republic. The vegetable soil is from two to four feet in depth, and there is plenty of wood; while the low lands, in front, through which the San Javier runs, offer the most admirable pasture

lands for cattle and the rearing of hogs. The lands immediate to the present American Colony, to the north for ten leagues, belong to the concession made to Messrs. Wilkin and Vernet, and are not in the power of the Government. As the owners of the concession have done nothing to fulfil their contract, it is probable it will fall back into the hands of Government. At any rate it may be squatted on, and the squatters' rights will be respected by either party, if proper measures be taken. To the south is the Indian Reserve of San Javier, followed by the French Colony. To the west of the colony, on the other side of the Saladillo Dulce, lands can be bought at three and four hundred patacons the square league from Government.

Twelve leagues above the flourishing colony of Esperanza, on the Salado River, is the site of the projected colony of San Antonio, where settlers can get grants gratis of 2,500, 1,500, 1,000 and 500 acres, according to their priority of arrival. This place is as yet outside the frontier, and cannot be settled on except by a considerable number of people, say a hundred to a hundred and fifty, for protection against the Indians, who, although a very poor miserable set of beings, without arms or horses, might still do a good deal of mischief to a colony composed only of a few individuals. The American Colony has not suffered at all, not having lost an animal, but they are near the fort; and the contempt they evince for the Indians is evidenced by the fact that they have penetrated in squads of three and four into the very heart of the Indian territory.

The Chaco will give the new colonists all the meat they want. There is a great abundance of deer, large and small, carpinchos, armadillos, ducks, geese, partridges, moor fowl, fish, &c., besides a sprinkling of tigers, wolves, foxes, wild hogs, and vast quantities of the American ostrich.

Any other details required may be had by application to me, either personally or by letter, in Rosario.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM PERKINS,  
Sec. of the Immigration  
Committee, Rosario.

## NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
Rio de Janeiro, 22nd July 1867.

I wrote you a few lines on the 13th inst. by the transport S. Paulo and now continue my chronicles.

The Galatea was telegraphed on the night of Sunday the 14th inst from Cape Frio and came into port the following day; respecting the arrival of this vessel and of her Royal Commander, as well as the doings of H. R. H. up to the night of the 21st, yesterday, I must refer you to my separate letter specially entitled "The visit of H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh K. G. to Rio de Janeiro." The English steamer *Adeline* 336 tons, Captain J. Findley called in here for coal &c. on the 20th inst, on her voyage from London to China. (Singapore) and left again on the 21st.

The Rio papers continue to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact of the Buenos Ayres Congress having voted funds for the purchase of Artillery with which to fortify the island of Martin Garcia.

The Peruvian artist Sr. Luis Montero is exhibiting here in the saloons of the S. Pedro d'Alcantara Theatre his large painting denominated, "The Last of the Incas." The subject is interesting to all who are inclined to the study of history and more especially of that race which after conquering the Flat-heads and holding the sovereignty of Peru for about four centuries, fell an easy conquest to Pizarro and his blood-thirsty comrades. As a production of art, I have also heard this picture well spoken of by many persons who are more competent judges than myself in the matter; and it has attracted undoubtedly a very large number of visitors.

The Douati arrived here from the Plate on the 15th and proceeded on her voyage on the 18th.

A large fire broke out in the house N<sup>o</sup> 5 Rua de Saude at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst by which three houses were burned down and two others injured. The fire assumed gigantic proportions about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th and the Commanding-Officer of the Fire-Brigade, the Colonel Carvalho, and some firemen were injured and very narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the falling walls.

The talented Deputy Pereira da Silva has brought forward in the Chamber of which he is a member a project for the total abolition of pas-

ports. It is to be hoped therefore that by means of this project and the influence of public opinion, shown by the articles constantly appearing in the daily papers, we may at length be relieved from this vexatious and useless system.

The two American steamers *Regulator* and *Lady Payne* purchased by Captain Manton for the new line to the intermediate ports between Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul have arrived here; they are of the same build as the *Oriental* and *Porteña* and are likely to give satisfaction to passengers.

Two sons of the Viscount Tamandaré, Sres. Francisco da Rosa Marques Lisboa, and Joaquin Marques Lisboa have received the honorary commissions of 2nd lieutenants in the Imperial Navy in return for their services as volunteers in the campaigns of Uruguay and Paraguay under the orders of Admiral Viscount Tamandaré.

By an Imperial decree dated 25th May '67 the new line of Steamers from the Mediterranean Ports to Brazil have received the same privileges and exemptions as all the other lines of Steam-packets. The new steamer of this line the "Christobal Colon" is a magnificent vessel of 2,700 tons register, and will come out to Brazil and the Plate in August. I learn that this Company is in treaty for several other equally fine steamers and is determined to serve the public well by affording the best accommodations both for passengers and cargo. The next steamer coming out, is the "Picardie," a sister ship of the "Bourgoyne," and is due here about the 28th inst.

The "Newton" of the Astronomical line arrived here on the 21st, and will proceed to the Plate on the 25th.

And now I must say a few words respecting the great questions of the day—Brazilian finances and the War. From the tenor of the latest advices it is probable, nay almost certain, that ere this the great battle has been fought, on which hangs in a great measure the destiny of all South America and especially of Brazil. If superiority of numbers, of discipline and of weapons can assure a victory, then most decidedly there is every reason to hope and believe that success has attended the arms of the Allies. And it is high time that this ruinous and destructive War should be brought to a close:—as regards Brazil the sacrifice already made in men, in material of war, and in money, is entirely out of all proportion to the advantages or the results which can ever be looked for even though the power of Lopez be crushed at this moment and the Allies masters of all Paraguay. The disastrous effects of the crisis of 1864, in Rio, and the pernicious influence of the war have together suffocated the chief industry of the Empire,—Agriculture—and upset all trade, thus increasing annually the deficit in the revenue and bringing at last the finances of the country into a lamentable state of disequilibrium.

Sharp and interesting discussions have for some time past been taking place in the Chamber of Deputies on the above subject, and the proposal of the Minister of Finance has met with considerable opposition in consequence of asking for a further issue of paper-money to the amount of 50 thousand contos.

The result of these discussions has been to place the true state of the Imperial finances clearly before the Chambers and the public;—and this may be resumed in these few words:—

The Imperial Treasury having taken up large sums of money at short dates, and having spent this money, requires now the means to meet these obligations as they fall due, and to provide for the immediate wants of the Treasury, for the expenses of the War &c. A foreign loan at the present moment is entirely out of the question, as no sufficient sum could be obtained, the conditions would be degrading for Brazil, and the money would not be immediately forthcoming. An internal loan is completely impossible. By means of taxes and other imposts no immediate resources can be had, so that there would appear but one remedy in the case, and the only thing to be done is to decree such taxes and sources of revenue as shall suffice in a short time to counteract the evil effects of the remedy proposed. What this extreme remedy is, the Minister of Finance has told us in plain terms; it is the permission to issue Government Notes up to the amount of 50 thousand contos de reis; and His Excellency frankly declared that this authorization was indispensable; that the denial of it would be simply a matter of National Bankruptcy, or, to say the least, of financial complications from which the Empire could never come out with decorum.



**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 fidei audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
 CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

**THE HALLEY'S MAILS.**

The steamship Halley left Liverpool on the 4th of July, and arrived in Montevideo on the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., making a splendid run. The following is her passenger list:—  
 Rev. F. H. Pendleton, Mr. Edward Dale, Mr. Robert Glendinning, Mr. Francis Jandelli, Mr. William Jappener, Miss E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce McKinnon, Mr. H. C. Drinkwater, Mr. G. H. Recobola, Miss Caroline Hansen and servant; Mr. Theodore Greiffur, Mr. Charles Parsons.

Liverpool, July 4.  
 The Queen visited the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, on Tuesday.

The *Owl* says that the Princess of Wales was able on Monday, for the first time since her illness, to take an airing in the garden of Marlborough House.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Home Secretary stated, in reply to Mr. Whalley, that he had conferred with the Mayor of Birmingham and other gentlemen respecting the proceeding of Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer, and had expressed to them his opinion that a criminal prosecution could not be instituted against the man. The bill regulating the publication of banns of matrimony was read a second time. The Home Secretary brought in a bill extending the Trades Union Commission Act of 1867.

The *Globe*, in a leading article which bears traces of official inspiration, declares that unless the Opposition stops "its game of ceaseless amendments and obstruction" to the Reform Bill "we shall have a pitched battle, or at least a critical division, which will decide the question whether the Government measure is to become law, or whether it is to be dropped, and the whole question appealed without reservation to the country. It is not the Government or the Tory party that will shrink from such an appeal."

An adjudication of bankruptcy has been made against the great firm of Peto, Betts, and Co., contractors. The proceedings have been instituted in the London Court.

Many of Mr. Emanuel's unfortunate clients being unable to meet the demand made upon them by the official liquidators of Barned's Banking Company, an application was on Wednesday made to the Chief Clerk of the Rolls Court for an order to stay the call until after the appeal to the Lords Justices has been heard. The Chief Clerk rejected the application, but subsequently consented to refer it to the Master of the Rolls, who is to hear it next Saturday.

Only one fresh outbreak of cattle plague was reported in the week ending June 29. It occurred at East Ham, Essex.

Lord Monck has been sworn in as Viceroy of Canada.

A farewell dinner was given to Lord Cowley at the Freres Provenaux, by the Marquis de Moustier, French minister for foreign affairs, and the members of the diplomatic body in this capital.

The *France* of this evening asserts that the surrender of the city of Mexico was attended with cruel acts of vengeance, and that Vera Cruz capitulated on the 25th ult. The same journal adds that "to-day the Court of the Tuileries went into mourning."

It is stated that sad news, confirming the reported execution of the Emperor Maximilian, reached Paris early on Monday morning, but it was not permitted to transpire, lest it should cast a gloom over the festivities connected with the distribution of prizes at the Paris Exhibition. This is something more than mere rumour, for the *Moniteur* announces that, in consequence of the fears as to the fate of

the Emperor Maximilian, the review and other fetes in honour of the Sultan have been countermanded. The *Moniteur* specially announces that these fears have not been officially confirmed, but the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the French Court will go into mourning for 21 days for the late Emperor Maximilian—a pretty strong indication of the belief of the Emperor Napoleon that Maximilian has been shot.

The *Owl* announces that the Empress of the French will be present at the naval review at Spithead on the 17th inst.

It appears by the Paris correspondent of the *Express* that the Emperor's speech on Monday appears to be regarded by the majority of the public as undoubtedly pacific, but to many persons it seems not quite so decidedly "accentuated in the sense of peace" as they had hoped; and the mention of the "national fibre" even appears to some to "smell of gunpowder." The newspapers say little about it.

It was stated by the Spanish Minister of Finance, at the sitting of the Congress on Tuesday, that the proposed settlement of certificates of the passive debt was extremely favourable to English creditors.

Some of the Berlin journals have published a statement to the effect that a distinction had been made between the French and Prussian Governments on the question of North Schleswig, and that "France approves of Prussia retaining possession of Duppel and Alsen."

Prussia has intimated that she will fulfil the treaty of Prague. If Denmark should persist in demanding a plebiscite, with regard to the guarantee to be given for the protection of German subjects in Schleswig, Prussia will not evade the demand, but will take care that the vote is taken only in districts where the population is exclusively Danish or where the Danish element predominates.

The Prussian Government does not find the Queen of Hanover quite so compliant as was expected. The Queen has refused to accept a new suite of attendants, suggested by the Prussian Government, or to leave the province within 30 days. Her Majesty says that she could only change her residence by desire of the King.

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**  
**THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.**

(From the *Standard* Correspondent).  
 The Emperor, in distributing the prizes at the Exhibition to-day, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen—After an interval of twelve years, I have come for the second time to distribute the rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in those works which enrich nations, embellish life, and soften manners. The poets of antiquity sang the praises of those great games in which the various nations of Greece assembled to contend for the prizes of the race. What would they say to-day were they to be present at these Olympic games of the whole world, in which all nations, contesting by intellect, seem to launch themselves simultaneously in the infinite career of progress towards an ideal incessantly approached without ever being able to be attained? From all parts of the earth the representatives of science, of the arts, and of industry, have hastened to vie with each other, and we may say that people and kings have both come to do honour to the efforts of labour, and to crown them by their presence with the idea of conciliation and peace.

"Indeed, in these great assemblies which appear to have no other object than material interests, a moral sentiment always disengages itself from the competition of intelligence—a sentiment of concord and civilisation. In drawing near, nations learn to know and to esteem each other, hatred is extinguished, and the truth becomes more and more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the prosperity of all.

"The Exhibition of 1867 may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe; side by side with the latest improvements of modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and the same time the genius of all ages and of all nations. It is universal, for in addition to the marvels luxury brings forth for the few, it displays also that which is demanded by the necessities of the many. The interests of the labouring classes have never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, their education, the conditions of life at a cheap rate,

the most productive combinations of association, have been the object of patient inquiries, of serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science, by turning matter to account, liberates labour, the cultivation of the mind, by subduing vices, prejudices, and vulgar passions, also liberates humanity.

"Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us the majority of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and so many distinguished visitors. Let us also be proud of having shown to them France as she is—great, prosperous, and free. One must be destitute of all patriotic faith to doubt of her greatness; must close one's eyes to evidence to deny her prosperity; must misunderstand her institutions, tolerant sometimes even of licence, not to behold in them liberty.

"Foreigners have been able to appreciate this. France—formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontiers—now laborious and calm, always fertile in generous ideas, and never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyments. Attentive minds will have divined without trouble that, notwithstanding the development of wealth, notwithstanding enticements towards prosperity, the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as the question of honour and the country arises; but this noble susceptibility could not be a subject of alarm for the repose of the world. Let those who have lived for a short time amongst us carry to their homes a just opinion of our country; let them feel persuaded of the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain for foreign nations, and to our sincere desire to live at peace with them.

"I thank the Imperial Commission, the members of the jury, and the different committees for the intelligent zeal they have displayed in the accomplishment of their tasks. I thank them also in the name of the Prince Imperial, whom, notwithstanding his tender age, I have been happy to associate in this great undertaking, of which he will retain the remembrance. I hope the Exhibition of 1867 will mark a new era of harmony and of progress, assured that Providence blesses the efforts of all who, like ourselves, desire good. I believe in the definite triumph of the great principles of morality and justice, which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate thrones, to elevate nations, and to ennoble humanity."

The most brilliant scene of the year associated with the Paris Exhibition has been witnessed. The ceremony of distributing the prizes gained by exhibitors in their several departments has been performed with solemnity and splendour, and yet with gaiety and refinement. It certainly was a memorable incident—the lord of all the Mahomedan East helping to preside over the final act, as it were, of a grand artistic, scientific, and industrial drama in the very centre of Europe, escorting an European lady to her seat, and afterwards parading a vast and crowded structure to receive the popular acclamations—French bravos—which sometimes sound like expressions of dissent—and English hurrahs, and those indescribable vociferations in which Americans and Germans indulge upon such occasions. The Municipal Guard, the gendarmes of the Seine, and the regular police of the town, were in their places, and their dispositions were as minutely scrutinised as though Paris had been preparing for a siege; but, in addition, all along the line of way double ranks of cavalry, infantry, and the National Guards were deployed, covering every yard of ground between the palace of dynasties, whence the Third Napoleon and Abdul Aziz were to emerge, and the brilliant palace of human enterprise, where a glance at them was so impatiently anticipated.

I never saw a sight more beautiful or one calculated to dwell longer on the memory. An interior of vast dimensions, nobly proportioned, wide, and lofty, forming a perfect parallelogram, had been fitted up with elaborate taste and lavish richness. The ends, of stolid simplicity, were embanked with high heaps of shrubbery; those plain walls were daintily painted, adorned with gilded galleries, made sumptuous with crimson velvet hangings, festooned by golden ropes, and tinted with varied lights from the painted windows, and the ground itself was a picture of elegance. An elliptical space, the lowest level, was shut off from the rest, almost along the entire length of the building, by a deep, soft, bright border of moss and flowers, sweet and luxuriant. In this were erected a series of gorgeous trophies, emblematic of arts and trades, central among which and particularly obnoxious where it stood, was the much-exaggerated Fat Ox of Paris, representing agriculture. Around and above ran a crimson walk, forming a promenade in the earlier part of the day, and afterwards providing a path for the Imperial party. A little higher rose the seats of the specially invited guests; behind them those of more miscellaneous visitors, and higher still all the galleries—the whole a mingled mass of vividness, of lustre, of gleaming and glistening hues. Thus the parallelogram had, for the purpose of this ceremony, been converted into a gilded, flower-decked frame, and such a frame! The subdued sky hue of the roof glared with artificial stars, beneath which fluttered whole rainbows of little pennons, flashing with golden bees. Every iron pillar supporting that immense iron frame bore its blazing trophy, bold with heraldic illustrations. Every range of seats was rich with velvet, gold-embroidered curtains, Imperial blazons, eagles, and amber ropes breaking the heavy masses into fastoons of singular elegance. Trophies of banners and arms lit up the background, if any such there were after the assemblage—one of the most numerous ever collected. I think—had poured in.

The middle space was literally a bed of splendour spread in a basket of flowers, while the throne was a complete realisation of that which, not dreaming of India or Grand Tartary, we imagine, when young, a throne should be—a towering canopy—not squat like a bed not square and squalid, like the old rubbish at Hampton Court—but towering, crown-shaped, with a gold summit, with sweeping draperies of superb material, with gilded columns sustaining great falls of priceless brocade, with space enough, not merely for the three haughty chairs in front, not merely for the long range of gold and crimson chairs, for personages less than sovereigns, behind, but still in the rear of them are an entire court for nobles and marshals and maids of honour, of which latter I shall have to speak presently. "But the people, ah, the people!" They formed the picture. The place was incandescent with costumes. I suspect that not even a coronation in Westminster Abbey could produce such a variegation. On all sides was an irradiation of uniforms; on all sides a dazzle of dress. Not simply official or military, not simply court and fashion, but such a bringing forth of strange and astonishing, confusing, and surprising, contrivances wherewith to haunt the eye for a long time to come.

In one corner sat the dignitaries of the City of London, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and functionaries, who, since their arrival have won golden opinions from all sorts of men, and whose presence adds to the magnificence of any pageant. They were, of course, for a time, the observed of all observers. Opposite, as in a balance of the social scale were the general officers and others of high rank of the army of Paris, not employed in handling the troops along the line of way. Here were the judges and advocates of the Parisian high courts, in full professional stateliness, with their quaint caps, like those of our Yeomen of the Guard, their curious robes, and bright buckled shoes. But here were the volunteers, red, white, and blue, some with dingy, and others with very splendid, equipments, and their swords rattled gallantly when they took their places. Then doctors of law, French and English professors in scarlet, purple, and party-hued gowns, those who appeared as though they had worn such honours all their lifetimes, and were rather tired of them; one old gentleman especially, who so hated his robe that he let it trail on the ground, as if to prove that he wore a frock coat underneath—and those to whom the appendage seemed a cherished, albeit, an uncomfortable glory. The same with respect to Court dresses, which were innumerable, though under a relaxation at the last moment by the Imperial Commissioners, many gentlemen were enabled to appear, to their infinite gratification, in plain evening attire. They, however, were comparatively few. At all events the blackness of their attire was not in sufficient quantity to relieve the almost monotonous, the almost excessive, radiance of the rest. Well, the wearers of Court dresses were of two classes—persons accustomed to them and persons not; and the difficulties of the latter were twofold. First, how to appear as if perfectly accustomed to the thing, which was difficult; and, second, how to manage their swords which was more difficult still. But, apart from these, the countless varie-

ties of gentlemen in green, yellow, violet, and blue-braided coats, in black velvet suits which the nobles of Venice might have worn, in broad ribbons, and stars which nobody seemed ever to have heard of—the sons of the Tycoon in their sombre raiment—the all and sundry deputy lieutenants and provincial mayors—the stars and badges, the chains of office, and the mysterious personages ever and anon appearing beneath the cupola of the throne, and vanishing through invisible apertures—this, assuredly, was enough to wile two hours away.

Then a magnificent orchestra, with a chorus of 1200 picked voices, now and then burst forth with a brief spell of music, the more cheerful because only occasional and not too elaborate. It was near to the stroke of two, at which hour precisely it had been officially set forth the august persons who were to grace it would punctually arrive.

There was, just now some stir beneath the velvet canopy. Those individuals whose positive rank or duties I cannot pretend to determine, but who dress far more superbly than any emperors or kings, began to pass the golden chairs in review to arrange the folds of the mighty velvet hangings, to look askance at the seats of state, and to hold hurried consultations. A little while and in there floated a bevy of really graceful and beautiful young ladies, who immediately crowded together and took up their station behind where the Throne of the Empress was placed. These are Eugenie's maids of honour. For all whom it may concern, I may state that, like a group of bridesmaids—when the taste of the bride sets that way—they were dressed "all alike in white skirts and blue bodices," and very cool and very pretty they looked.

The Emperor entered alone, closely followed, however, by the Sultan, who walked by the side of the Empress. Some curiosity—superfluous fancy—was expressed to know whether he would offer her his arm or sit on the throne next her's; he did neither. The French Emperor sat in the middle, with the Sultan on his right and the Empress on his left hand. The cheering was most enthusiastic, and again and again renewed, even so as to delay the commencement of Rossini's unpublished composition, which, according to the programme, was to have been exactly coincident with the appearance of the Imperial party.

But when the "Hymn to the Emperor," composed by Rossini, and written by M. Emilien Pacini, was begun, it enchained all attention except in so far as the group on the throne floor under the crimson canopy, if I may so describe it, was incessantly scanned. In the rear of the three Imperial chairs sat the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, the Prince of Prussia, the Heir Apparent of Italy and his brother, the Prince Imperial, the Princess Clotilde, and a whole rank of other princely individuals, in brilliant uniforms or in the most fairy-like of evening dresses—none more fairy-like than that of the Empress, snow-white and snow-sparkling.

The "Hymn," of course, is a piece of—I will not say, adulation. The Emperor is invoked as the "Tutelary God of the French people;" he is offered their "prayer" directly to him; and the hymn winds up thus:—

"O Providence,  
 Notre espi-rance  
 Garde la France  
 Protege nous!  
 Sainte Patrie,  
 Arts, industrie!  
 A ton genie!  
 Tout rend honneur  
 Pour sa grandeur,  
 Pour sa bonte,  
 Veille Seigneure,  
 Sur l'Empereur,  
 France! a son regne! honneur!" [sic.]

Then followed the proclamation of names, and the presentation of the principal awards by the Emperor himself, who sat with a table on his right hand, supporting a bowl, in which the medals and other prizes lay. As one person after another ascended the dais, received his laurels, bowed to the Emperor and Empress in succession and retired, there was applause more or less in proportion as he was known or popular. At one moment however, a shout of approbation was raised, which an instant afterwards broke out afresh, doubly enthusiastic, and rang and was repeated through the whole of the vast interior. It was when the name of his Majesty himself was announced as having gained a medal for his efforts to promote the health and comfort of the working classes. Here he con-fid-was a dilemma. Not make the presentation to himself. But the Prince Imperial is also an Imperial commissioner, albeit a small one, and with perfect ease, readiness, and grace, he stepped forward, bowed, took the award out of the bowl, and handed it to his father. The incident

ties of gentlemen in green, yellow, violet, and blue-braided coats, in black velvet suits which the nobles of Venice might have worn, in broad ribbons, and stars which nobody seemed ever to have heard of—the sons of the Tycoon in their sombre raiment—the all and sundry deputy lieutenants and provincial mayors—the stars and badges, the chains of office, and the mysterious personages ever and anon appearing beneath the cupola of the throne, and vanishing through invisible apertures—this, assuredly, was enough to wile two hours away.

Then a magnificent orchestra, with a chorus of 1200 picked voices, now and then burst forth with a brief spell of music, the more cheerful because only occasional and not too elaborate. It was near to the stroke of two, at which hour precisely it had been officially set forth the august persons who were to grace it would punctually arrive.

There was, just now some stir beneath the velvet canopy. Those individuals whose positive rank or duties I cannot pretend to determine, but who dress far more superbly than any emperors or kings, began to pass the golden chairs in review to arrange the folds of the mighty velvet hangings, to look askance at the seats of state, and to hold hurried consultations. A little while and in there floated a bevy of really graceful and beautiful young ladies, who immediately crowded together and took up their station behind where the Throne of the Empress was placed. These are Eugenie's maids of honour. For all whom it may concern, I may state that, like a group of bridesmaids—when the taste of the bride sets that way—they were dressed "all alike in white skirts and blue bodices," and very cool and very pretty they looked.

The Emperor entered alone, closely followed, however, by the Sultan, who walked by the side of the Empress. Some curiosity—superfluous fancy—was expressed to know whether he would offer her his arm or sit on the throne next her's; he did neither. The French Emperor sat in the middle, with the Sultan on his right and the Empress on his left hand. The cheering was most enthusiastic, and again and again renewed, even so as to delay the commencement of Rossini's unpublished composition, which, according to the programme, was to have been exactly coincident with the appearance of the Imperial party.

But when the "Hymn to the Emperor," composed by Rossini, and written by M. Emilien Pacini, was begun, it enchained all attention except in so far as the group on the throne floor under the crimson canopy, if I may so describe it, was incessantly scanned. In the rear of the three Imperial chairs sat the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, the Prince of Prussia, the Heir Apparent of Italy and his brother, the Prince Imperial, the Princess Clotilde, and a whole rank of other princely individuals, in brilliant uniforms or in the most fairy-like of evening dresses—none more fairy-like than that of the Empress, snow-white and snow-sparkling.

The "Hymn," of course, is a piece of—I will not say, adulation. The Emperor is invoked as the "Tutelary God of the French people;" he is offered their "prayer" directly to him; and the hymn winds up thus:—

"O Providence,  
 Notre espi-rance  
 Garde la France  
 Protege nous!  
 Sainte Patrie,  
 Arts, industrie!  
 A ton genie!  
 Tout rend honneur  
 Pour sa grandeur,  
 Pour sa bonte,  
 Veille Seigneure,  
 Sur l'Empereur,  
 France! a son regne! honneur!" [sic.]

Then followed the proclamation of names, and the presentation of the principal awards by the Emperor himself, who sat with a table on his right hand, supporting a bowl, in which the medals and other prizes lay. As one person after another ascended the dais, received his laurels, bowed to the Emperor and Empress in succession and retired, there was applause more or less in proportion as he was known or popular. At one moment however, a shout of approbation was raised, which an instant afterwards broke out afresh, doubly enthusiastic, and rang and was repeated through the whole of the vast interior. It was when the name of his Majesty himself was announced as having gained a medal for his efforts to promote the health and comfort of the working classes. Here he con-fid-was a dilemma. Not make the presentation to himself. But the Prince Imperial is also an Imperial commissioner, albeit a small one, and with perfect ease, readiness, and grace, he stepped forward, bowed, took the award out of the bowl, and handed it to his father. The incident

"O Providence,  
 Notre espi-rance  
 Garde la France  
 Protege nous!  
 Sainte Patrie,  
 Arts, industrie!  
 A ton genie!  
 Tout rend honneur  
 Pour sa grandeur,  
 Pour sa bonte,  
 Veille Seigneure,  
 Sur l'Empereur,  
 France! a son regne! honneur!" [sic.]

Then followed the proclamation of names, and the presentation of the principal awards by the Emperor himself, who sat with a table on his right hand, supporting a bowl, in which the medals and other prizes lay. As one person after another ascended the dais, received his laurels, bowed to the Emperor and Empress in succession and retired, there was applause more or less in proportion as he was known or popular. At one moment however, a shout of approbation was raised, which an instant afterwards broke out afresh, doubly enthusiastic, and rang and was repeated through the whole of the vast interior. It was when the name of his Majesty himself was announced as having gained a medal for his efforts to promote the health and comfort of the working classes. Here he con-fid-was a dilemma. Not make the presentation to himself. But the Prince Imperial is also an Imperial commissioner, albeit a small one, and with perfect ease, readiness, and grace, he stepped forward, bowed, took the award out of the bowl, and handed it to his father. The incident



provoked another clamour of approving tongues. You may say it had been prepared beforehand. Very probably so, but it was pretty and effective, and helped the day out, for there threatened to fall upon this part of the proceedings a dullness consequent upon their uniformity.

At length, however, the business was done; a flourish of trumpets was sounded, and the whole distinguished cortege beneath the canopy moved down amid the loudest acclamations upon the wide path running ovally round the whole interior of the building. Their progress was slow, but everywhere joyfully welcomed. First came a body of high Court personages of whom, some familiar to the French public, were cheered, while concerning others a *mot* or two was whispered. The Emperor, the Sultan, and the Empress, walking together, the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, the Italian Princes, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other Royal and princely individuals, indeed, made up a somewhat extended procession, which appeared slightly startled at first, but heartily amused and gratified afterwards, when passing the section allotted to British visitors they were received with three rattling hurrahs of the old unmistakable, inimitable English quality. After this the ceremony came to a close.

**THE WAR IN THE NORTH.**

**LETTER FROM SINBAD.**

Itapiru, August 3, 1867.

Gentlemen,  
At Tuyuty on the evening, and during the night of the 26th of July, a desultory firing of musketry was kept up. On the morning of the 27th it ceased, when a cannonade was opened which lasted till 11 a.m. Heavy guns or mortars were being fired at intervals of from five to ten minutes, when at times three or more reports would be heard in quick succession. If the solid shot were no better directed than were the shells, little blood-letting must have been the result. No casualties are said to have taken place, which is probably the truth.

Two battalions of Argentine infantry were landed from the Amazon, and marched to join the army.

The steamer Itapiru came across from Paso de la Patria with a schooner-brig in tow, which had on board a female contingent: the decks were swarming with women.

The vanguard, commanded by Osorio, had penetrated so far as to be in front of Itati, six leagues distant from this point. Till now they have had invariably bad roads to struggle with: high rank grass (*pajonales*), jungles, and sloughs, impeded the way. Several of the transport vehicles had broken down. The Brazilian carts have low wheels, ill-adapted to travel upon miry ground; their ammunition wagons, ambulance carts, and gun-carriages have the same defect.

The Argentines had taken a more northerly course, where the roads were better. Their march was momentarily suspended while a bridge was being thrown over an 'arroyo' that obstructed the passage.

The Paraguayans have come out of their lurking places, and are seen in inconsiderable numbers dogging up on the flanks. Four sutlers' carts, bound to the Brazilian camp, by mistake took a wrong road, where they were beset by the Paraguayans, into whose hands they fell. The sutlers and their dependents escaped; the carts, with their contents and oxen, went to a bad market.

28th. Daylight finds the steamer Pavon at anchor in front of the village, with President Mitre, his staff, Hornos, and a numerous contingent on board. Soon after sunrise the Pavon steamed in shore to a convenient landing-place, where the President and 'cortege' left the vessel, and in a little time they were on their way to the 'tented field.' The Commander-in-Chief mounted his white charger: he made no stop at the village. Argentines, civil and military, are in high glee, regarding the downfall of Lopez as a 'fait accompli.' The number of effective veterans arrived by the Amazon and Pavon are over a thousand. Other contingents are expected from the Argentine Provinces, as also from Brazil.

From the advancing columns there is nothing new. Caxias is making slow progress, and the Argentines were at a temporary standstill; is all that was known of the march at the moment. Early in the morning two heavy guns were fired at Tuyuty. No other reports, excepting occasional small-arms firing, which lasted till sunset, when twelve cannon-shots concluded the business of the day. During the afternoon three steamers came up with tons. The weather still continues very fine.

The ironclads are at the same anchorage in the River Paraguay abreast of the abandoned works at Curuzi, where they were moored a year since. As an auxiliary means to aid in the land operations, till now, they have been of little or no avail. It could not be otherwise. pent up in a narrow stream, whose channels are blocked up with palisades and sunken wrecks, where the margins densely covered with impervious jungle, are in the possession of a daring and wily foe who has faculty to circumvent and annoy. The gunboats are stationed at different points; in the upper Parana, in the river Paraguay, Itapiru and at Corrientes. Here the Amazon is the only mau-of-war in port.

29th. According to custom, a cannonade of short duration was noticed at Tuyuty. To-day a strong 'paupero' wind prevailed, obscuring the atmosphere with clouds of dust in such a manner that no object was discernible from the distance of a hundred yards. The ground far and near the village is a loose sand, bare of vegetation. Persons who left the camp of Caxias late in the day, report the army had advanced twelve leagues; thus far they had found fine pasture in abundance. The Paraguayans in force were seen, supposed to be a reconnaissance. No hostile demonstration had as yet been made by either party still all wore the appearance of an impending collision. The weather continues fine; mosquitos and gnats have made their appearance.

30th. The morning duel at Tuyuty was finished after firing four shots. In the forenoon the steam-transport Virginia arrived from Rio with a large contingent, as soon as the transport brought up, the troops were being landed, at sunset they were all ashore, when the steamer unmoored and proceeded downwards. Three large river schooners came in with hay; this time the deck loads were covered fore and aft by ample tarpaulins. The steamer Susan Beirne arrived with a cargo of farina said to consist of 600 tons: of this article Mr. Lanus has an enormous stock, as also of jerked beef of which provision there are seven sea-going vessels lying here loaded with it. Reports from the army state that the allies had outflanked the enemy and had gained their rear. The imminent battle is still the ruling topic.

31st. At break of day a cannonade commenced in the direction of Osorio's camp, supposed to be twelve leagues hence. Now and then distant guns were audible; when at sunrise the artillery reports came in quick succession, at times faster than they could be counted. This continued without a moment's pause till 10½ a.m. In the meanwhile another cannonade was heard from a different course, supposed to be a conflict going on between the Argentines and the enemy at or near San Solano. Later in the day, arrivals from Tuyuty knew nothing, or knew everything of the results of what had transpired. I will not perplex you with any of the hundred contradictory stories that were in circulation at the moment. At the dawn of day there was a light breeze from the North, when in a little time it became a dead calm; at noon it was too warm to be comfortable; not a cloud was seen during the day. A Brazilian transport came in with a contingent; the troops were promptly landed and marched to join the army. The aggregate numbers of these arrived yesterday, and now pass a thousand: the soldiers were mostly young blacks, well clothed and well accoutred. In the afternoon the Argentine steamer Amazonas left, bound downwards.

Aug. 1st. What may have happened yesterday is still a vexed question. In order to obtain reliable information concerning passing events I left the village at an early hour, in company with a sutler and his attendant, bound to the camp of Osorio. We were all well mounted; after proceeding on our way a league or more without meeting anyone except two cavalry soldiers who avoided us, my companion wondered as to the cause of no travellers being seen, as he had passed the same road three days previously, when wayfarers were met at every turn. We determined to go on slowly till some passenger could enlighten us as to the solitude of the road, when in a short time five men in civilian dress riding abreast came towards us upon a trot. I can testify I was right glad when I found one of the number a 'rara avis' in these parts, to be an Irishman, and an old acquaintance. His reply to the enquiry for news was "God bless you, I have none to tell." "Take my advice," he continued, "as much as you choose; the best thing to be done is to go no further; but to return to the village; the jungles are full of deserters, 'canalla' more to be dreaded than the Paraguayans." A

few shells exploding high in the air over the encampment at the North confirmed the backward move; in fact we were half inclined to do so before the shelling began. The sutler's peon went so far as to tell his 'patron' he would go no further, and more be desired to have his account regulated and the balance (a great miracle, if there was any) due paid down at once. So far as war news was concerned we returned to Itapiru as wise as we went. The Irishman and his comrades had left the village, the preceding evening, their business at the camp was to sell carts and oxen, of which they possess a goodly number at the Paso de la Patria. They did not reach the encampment. As far as we went the road was tolerable, here and there a broken down cart was seen, as also many oxen and horses that had come to grief lined the way. The weather is fine, dry and calm.

Aug. 2nd. We are as much in the dark as ever respecting the true state of matters at the North. All we know with certainty is that heavy guns were fired during the day at long intervals where the contending parties are; the cannonade was continued in a desultory manner till 10 a.m. on the 3rd. As yet no wounded have come in: it may be they are too busy to attend to them. Here are steamers in waiting to remove those that may come, at once to Corrientes. To conclude, the whistle of the steamer is blowing by which this is to go. I am sorry that it is not in my power to say more, still I deem it prudent to be silent than deal in vague reports. SINBAD.

**THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.**

[Special Correspondence.]

On the march, July 27.

My Dear X.,  
To-day we are encamped in a lovely spot—in a palm wood. We have, however, to rough it, as we have no tents, and when I awake in the morning I am stiff with the cold, my cloak is covered with ice, and I rush to the camp fire. In our march we have not met with a single enemy to dispute our passage, but in the course of a few days blood will have been shed. What I regret is our delaying here, by which we give time to the enemy to fortify himself, and I believe they are doing so on a road through which we have to pass.

On the march, July 28.

We started at three in the morning from our last encampment; we marched six hours. In our whole march we have not come across a single soul, although the ground was covered with houses. The Paraguayans are retreating, burning the camps. It is now two p.m.: the vanguard sees clearly the tower of Humaita.

On the march, July 29.

At four a.m. to-day we started again; had a very troublesome march, on account of the bad passes and the high wind. It is now three p.m., and we have just encamped. The men are very tired, but the whole army is in good spirits: Humaita, my dear X., is in sight, only a league off. My opinion is that the fight will take place within two or three days at least.

Tuesday, July 30.

We are encamped in Tuyu Cué, near a village of that name, which has been set fire to by the Paraguayans. Blood has been already shed; the light infantry of the vanguard have exchanged shots with the enemy. To-day we do not march any further. That is to say, we give time to the Paraguayans to disturb our passage. Three p.m., we hear cannon shots; it is the Paraguayans who have brought up some pieces of artillery. I am ordered to get my battalion ready to fight. It is late already, and nothing will be done to-day: to-morrow it will be necessary to take the Paraguayan position, and perhaps there will be a fight.

Wednesday, July 31.

Three p.m. The cavalry charged the Paraguayans. There are about 100 killed. I am well.

Thursday, August 1.

We are expecting the fight every moment. The men are anxious for it, and, when it does take place, I assure you it will be a bloody affair; but you may be certain that the Argentine army will come out with flying colors.

The Pole who shot at the Czar is, it appears, the son of a pianist, who strictly warned him not to engage in revolutionary projects. He had worked in Paris as a gunsmith, received an allowance of £1 12s. a month from the French Government, and seems to have been actuated by a fanatic idea of relieving Poland from an oppressor. The Czar has offered a pension to the equerry whose horse saved him, and the Czarina has presented him with diamonds worth £12,000.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Yesterday, thanks to our friend, Capt. Johnson, of the steamer Halley, we received the following papers:—*Liverpool Mercury*, of 4th July; *Times*, 3rd; *Standard*, 2nd; *Punch*, 6th; and *Star*, 3rd.  
We find nothing in the papers about the Argentine loan; and as Russia has entered the market with a railway loan for sixteen millions sterling, it is improbable that any South American loan will be effected.

The *Times* of the 3rd ult. publishes Governor Alsina's speech on the inauguration of the Chambers, taken from our column. H. E. Sr. Octaviano had arrived in England. The steamers Kepler and the Ceara had arrived at Liverpool, and the Janet at Cork; the Blanche sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 3rd July. The chief feature of the news is the melancholy tragedy in Mexico—Maximilian shot; the news produced an immense sensation throughout Europe.

The distribution of prizes at the Paris Exhibition fills the newspapers. We are pleased to observe that the Brazilian exhibitors gained no less than seventy-three prizes. We publish to-day a description of the ceremony, with the Emperor's speech.

Our colleague the *Tribuna* gained a great editorial victory yesterday, having the best correspondence from the seat-of-war, with a plan of the encampment. Our colleague deserves high praise for its activity in behalf of the public. The letters are most descriptive. President Mitre had a narrow escape in shaking for the army. No serious fight has occurred as yet. The Paraguayans swept off 800 head of cattle; rather a good haul for them. In fact things are at sixes and sevens in Paraguay. The news, however, when fully digested, amounts to very little. Osorio has pushed very far ahead, and the army under Caxias has to pass an ugly river called Rio Hondo, a little beyond Tuyu Cué. None can offer an opinion on the present state of things until it is seen what the fleet does in front of Humaita. If the ironclads pass up Lopez's position will then be desperate; but if the ironclads fail the land army will be compelled to retrace its steps in order to obtain supplies. Gen. Hornos has been ordered to the van, and Caxias, in a rather extraordinary note to the President, places himself and his army under President Mitre's orders, who is now virtually the Commander-in-Chief of the army. The state of the roads is a great drawback, and the horses, mules, and bullocks are so lean that the army has to halt to wait for the waggons and artillery to come up. The sailors on board the fleet have each received forty-five days' provisions.

As the capital question now stands the whole National Government, box and dice, will be moved to Rosario on the 1st May, 1868. In our list of sales in Rosario, published yesterday, we forgot to mention Urquiza's saladero, bought by Sr. Cabal, the great Argentine banker, in 32,000 pats. Even in the estancia lands in Santa Fé, now, there is immense speculation going on. Parties have come down here to look for money to buy up half the Province of Santa Fé. The business looks rather well at present.

By latest advices from the States we learn that Sr. Sarmiento, Argentine Minister at Washington, has left for a short tour through Europe.

The screw put upon the 'ticket-of-leave men' by the President's last decree is driven home by a subsequent order from General Nazari, commander of the garrison. The document bears date 17th ult., and is remarkable for its perspicuity and force. All officers of commission in the National army now serving in Paraguay, at present absent from their regiments for ill-health or otherwise, must present themselves at quarters within the last week of every month to report themselves and await commands, and to this rule no exceptions whatever can be made, except such as are prostrated by sickness or otherwise physically incapacitated, in which case they must forward a note of explanation. Anyone guilty of contempt for the above will be treated as deserter.

Under date 13th June last the Argentine Consul in Chile writes from Santiago to General Paunero, apprising him of the departure from Valparaiso of several small squads of Chilean adventurers, under their respective chiefs. Sres. Legrand, Saile Losada, Rosa de Caldera, and a host of others quite new to us. Indeed the facility with which these gentlemen land-sharks crop up suggests the idea that the soil must be very fertile. The entire force amounting to some hundreds, have embarked under Saa for Cobija, whence they will invade the Republic from Bolivia.

The news from New York respecting wools may possibly interest our readers although, so long as the present tariff rules, there is not the slightest chance of River Plate wools finding their way into the States: we extract the following from a wool circular—

There has not been a large trade the past month. The sales do not sum up over 800 bales; at 32 to 33 cts. lb. for fair parcels, and 36 to 37 cts. lb. for superior lots. In the present state of our goods market, it is useless to hope to realize high prices for any description of wool. It matters not to the manufacturer whether the importer makes or loses money, he is influenced only by the demand for his goods, and the prices obtained for them. We do not consider the market for fine descriptions of Mestiza Wool any better, if as good, as it was a year ago before the duty was raised, and it is a fair comment of the effect of the high tariff on wool, which, as far as we can ascertain circumscribes manufacturing instead of increasing it. New importations still remain in bond and cannot be sold without incurring a loss of 20 to 30 per cent. The news from Antwerp and Havre still shows the supply of wool large, and prices a little lower.

General Remarks on the Wool Market.—There is no important change in prices, and the demand is very moderate. All we can say is, that the market is very dull, and when any sale is made, it is at a low figure, unless it might be some particular class of wool which is scarce in the market. Our farmers are now clipping their sheep, but we do not learn that buyers are anxiously vending their way westward in order to secure bargains in wool. Too many lost money in their operations last year to make them willing to repeat them, unless at much lower figures, which the wool growers say will not be submitted to, as they used every effort to have the duty increased on imported wool, so as to get more for their own. If their desires are realized there must be considerably higher prices for woollen goods; and until we see this there is no use hoping for a higher wool market.

We hear the steam-tugs Yafay, Indio, and Zape, have been bought of the Oriental Government by Dn. Ricardo Machado, and now proceed to the seat of war. A few months since this was a highly lucrative business, but the advance of the army into the enemy's country has changed the position of affairs, and we notice that Sr. Artega finds it more convenient to keep his boat plying in the port. In fact, we fancy a good strong bullock-cart or army-wagon would be more the thing just now.

In Montevideo there is some talk of the arrival of a new steamer from the States; she is sister ship to the ill-fated Mississippi, and in every way equal to her in size and splendour. The Montevidean Government have concluded a contract with Sr. Dn. Luis Saucedo for the construction of a tramway to Union. We have not heard the terms, but the works must be concluded within ten months, and as the road will pay well, being an immense convenience to the residents of that pretty suburb, we hope to see it commenced at once. This is what we so much require in our large city. Are there no Saucedos in Buenos Ayres, or are we doomed always to jog along at the same slow pace?

The estancia which Mr. Billinghamst will sell on the 6th September, is held by the present tenant under a lease, which has three years to run; the interest in the lease will be sold also. A fine dwelling-house, facing the Coliseum in Calle Parque, occupied by Mr. Mackern, has been sold in the sum of \$330,000 mpc.; Mr. Saavedra, jun., is the purchaser.

The long expected opening of the Central Argentine Railway to Villa Nueva will take place with great ceremony on the 30th inst; the Governor and Ministers have promised to attend, and it is hoped that all true lovers of Argentine progress will muster strong on the occasion.

The National Government in view of the great distress reigning in the Provinces consequent on the late revolution, has determined to grant a subsidy of 20,000 pats. to those unfortunate districts, and the treasury bills for this purpose were despatched.

General Flores has signed the concession to Mr. Souza for a tramway from Montevideo to Union.

The *Noticias* says that the Brazilian Government has called for 20,000 more men for Paraguay, and 60,000 militia for home reserve. Dom Pedro may summon spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?

Flour in the States rises as high as in England and large amounts in gold were being shipped to England.



The rather novel case of Bletcher, *versus* the Municipality, is now on trial before the courts. The question is in a nutshell. The plaintiff, who has a valuable printing establishment in the Plaza once de Setiembre, is forced to close his premises, stop his business, and turn off his workmen, because the Municipality think proper to drive a street through the premises. The case is really so monstrous, that we are well pleased to see it brought before the courts; and the judge who is called on to decide the question, would consult the public interest by not only giving judgment against the Municipality, but also sentencing the Municipales who have lent themselves to this outrage on private rights, to six months' imprisonment. This is the only way to make these retrograde Municipales behave themselves. B. Ayres can only boast of one or two manufactories, but it seems the Municipality thinks we have one too many. All Buenos Ayres would turn out to see Peña and Ascuenaga shipped off to the war, and yet if justice had her own, they should not be an hour in this city. We hope Mr. Bletcher will favor us with a full statement of his case, in order that we may show up these Municipal tyrants in their proper colors.

Baron Maua has named Sr. Berro to succeed Mr. Haydon as Manager of the Maua Bank in Montevideo. The bank is doing a splendid business, and the post is one of immense trust and importance. Mr. Berro, however, has had great experience in the bank, and is deservedly popular in that city.

The total yield of the Patent-office up to the present is \$7,052,701 mjc, and the amount to be collected from the camp is 1½ millions. The Government has extended the time of payment, and, we believe, when all shall have paid up, the yield will be little less than ten millions.

The Provincial Chambers have finally passed the law prohibiting the Municipality giving any concession for tramways in the streets. The Governor and Ministers have signed it, so now it may be regarded as the law of the land. We trust the Chambers will at once see the expediency of granting tramway charters to as many companies as spring up. They have been tried and proved in all the principal cities in the world.

The failure of Berretta has led to very sad disclosures as to the way in which business is carried on. We publish the statement of the clerk of the house, which shows the rapacity of some of the creditors. The bankrupt is not long in business, and many people wondered how he did such a trade. It appears that he had been buying goods on credit, shipping them to Entre Rios, and there disposing of them by auction. Owing to the want of a good bankruptcy court insolvent traders get off scot free; but the failure in question shows the necessity of the greatest care in selling; in fact, a 'mercantile agency' is now wanted in Buenos Ayres.

One of our colleagues states that we are again on the eve of another Federal conspiracy, and that the head man of the conspiracy resides in Rancho. The conspirators we are told are all hard at work, and the Government has due notice of the whole affair. Many insist that Juan M. Rosas is living in Calle Lima near the Plaza Monserrat; few sensible people put much faith in such rumours.

We have to thank the American Consul for the March monthly report of the United States Agricultural Department. We notice in it a very interesting chapter on sheep, and read with considerable astonishment that last year more than eight hundred thousand sheep were destroyed by wild dogs. The dog nuisance has become so great that the Government has taken measures to exterminate the dogs in the South and West. In some of the Southern States every free nigger has three or four dogs, but a stop is now put to this. In Entre Rios the dogs formerly caused great havoc in the flocks, but the estancieros spread poisoned meat about and thus got rid of the wild dogs.

The news from Rioja is of a most melancholy nature; the full details of the plunder and rapine committed by the rebels must shock Europeans; happily Taboada is now in possession of the place, and there is some law and order maintained. Some of the principal families have been reduced to beggary, and subscriptions are being raised for these unfortunate people.

Advices from Paraná are of an amusing nature. A policeman it appears smashed into the Post-office and sacked the premises; he walked off with all the money and an immense pile of postage stamps.

The Rosario papers mention a murder last week in that town; the victim was robbed of a fine Vicuña poncho,

Owing to the dilapidated state of the serenos lances very few arrests have of late been made, and most of the night watchmen fall asleep at their posts; probably one of the most amusing sights is to see a vigilante walking off with a somniferous sereno, or vice versa. The Chief of Police has called the attention of the Government to the matter, and we understand new lances are about to be supplied to all the serenos.

Madame Hermann will succeed Madame Briol, and next week makes her debut in Montevideo. The amounts realized from benefit performances given by Professor Hermann for charitable purposes in the Plate figure up to some \$300,000 mjc.

The new gunpowder manufactory at Palermo is now fully established. We should have been better pleased to see a cloth manufactory, or a wool washing concern, raise its head amongst the Palermo trees, than this powder mill which we regard as a bird of ill omen.

Dr. Ruiz Moreno, who has just arrived from Rosario, gives a very extraordinary version of the latest state of things in Paraguay. He says that the Allies have got between Curupaiti and Humaita, and that a body of Paraguayans came out to intercept them, but arrived so late that a pitched battle must ensue. Things must be getting fearfully hot up at head-quarters, we read of such zig-zag movements. What could have induced the Brazilians to get in between Curupaiti and Humaita we cannot discover, but the doctor affirms the story.

It is a very melancholy proof of the character of a public man when his resignation of office is hailed, with joy. The pleasing rumor of the mooted resignation of J. B. Peña, the Chairman of the Municipality, caused the most intense satisfaction through town yesterday. The people of Buenos Ayres felt like the farmers who, after a long drought, at last see the rain falling. Although we are fain to believe that no adverse season has ever proved so disastrous to the country as the administration of this unpopular man, let it not be supposed that we charge Mr. Peña with the violation of any strict principles during his Municipal administration. Mr. Peña has rescued his name from contempt by the very magnitude of the charges laid at his door; and his claim for celebrity, if based on no other ground, is fully justified by the sufferings and misfortunes of 200,000 of his fellow-citizens. What Mr. Peña's feelings are on leaving the Municipal Board we neither know nor care, for we can take no part in the distresses of a man for whom repugnance takes the place of esteem, and whose nomination to the post from which he retires, could only be viewed as a public calamity. The break-neck state of the street pavement, the filth and squalor of the city, the bideous 'pantanos' which meet the eye on all sides, are glorious monuments of Mr. Peña's talents; and it required indeed a man who had as little feeling for his own dignity as for the welfare of the citizens, to fill so inglorious the post Mr. Peña has occupied. We are so pleased at his departure, that we feel we can allow him to depart in peace. A public example doubtless, ought to be made, and for this end we have so many tribunals; but the retrospect of his Municipal career must, during the declining years of this ex-Municipal, be sufficient punishment.

We hear that Dr. Mariano Billinghurst will sell at his Barraca FERIA, in the Once de Setiembre, about the 5th of September, a magnificent lot of two year old Rambouillet rams (the best age for service rams is from two years old and upwards), bred by Mr. Latham. Several gentlemen, who have been sheepfarmers respectively in New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, who have seen these animals, report that they have never seen their equal in any of these renowned sheepbreeding countries. Their great weight of fleece, the length and staple of their wool, and the solid squariness of their carcasses are very remarkable. We give this timely notice to our sheepbreeding subscribers, that they may be on the look-out for Mr. Billinghurst's announcement of the day of sale.

At the Western Railway there is at present an immense stock of hay waiting to be sent to the barracks. The Vice-President has ordered fire-engines to be kept each night in the Custom-house, in consequence of the late fire at the Government-house. This is a capital move, and, we hope, will be fully carried out.

In the district of Mar Chiquito several sales of capones have been made at \$33, by the English estancieros. The camps are not to say in bad condition.

Ocanto's motion in the Provincial Legislature was thrown out, and very properly. The recent discussion in the Chambers suggests the idea that there is an opposition party to the Government springing up. Still there is no just ground for censuring the Government about the railway which is giving such splendid results. Why does not the Chamber take up the sheep question, and demand of Governor Alsina some protection for the unfortunate sheep-farmer, whose prospects are so gloomy?

The receipts of the public land office for the month of July amount to the very large figure of 4,275,929 dollars. There seems to have been an error in the figures given in the table published by the *Pueblo*, and which we reproduced yesterday.

On Friday the capital question was decided in the lower house of Congress; the Deputies by a sweeping majority in favor of Dr. Quintana's bill removing it to Rosario. The debate was very animated, and high words passed between Dr. Velez and Dr. Quintana. The Chairman restored order.

Uncle Sunday is the name of the place where it is thought the great battle will be fought; it is an ugly pass between two dismal swamps. Gelly Obes has scoured it from the balloon; it is a fearful pass. Yesterday parties who know the ground where the allies are marching, asserted that there will be no battle at all, that López only wants to get the allies into the country to starve them all out. The most positive orders have been given to Admiral Ignacio to pass Humaita, and the whole squadron was coaling at the last hour. Poor Mr. Lanuz has half South America on his shoulders; as the fight had not come off the day appointed, 'chasque' after 'chasque' was despatched to order another 'conroy' with supplies.

We are happy to say that Mr. Banfield the manager of the Great Southern Railway, is now so far recovered from his late illness that he has made a trip down to Montevideo.

Gen. Taboada has occupied Ríjia, we feel the Government owe much to the active movements of this powerful provincial chief. We have nothing further about Saa, and we hope that the fellow has got lost in the impenetrable forests of Bolivia.

Mr. Gowland has requested us to correct a statement in yesterday's paper to the effect that the stock of his estancia at Rancho is to be sold off; the sheep to be disposed of by auction come from the Partido of Arenales, and are sold at Mr. G's estancia for greater convenience.

It seems the arrangement between the *Tribuna* and auctioneers was not due to any great submission of the latter, but by mutual *entente cordiale*.

Don Santiago Estrada has published a pamphlet entitled *El Santuario de Luxan*, the result of his studies in that town during the epidemic at B. Ayres: the style is as usual fluent and graceful.

It is difficult to say where all this row about Martin Garcia will end. The Brazilians have taken up the matter most seriously. Were we Argentinians we should certainly approve of the conduct of the Argentine Government; the island is in a most neglected state, and yet the real key-stone of the River Plate: 400,000 pats. is however altogether insufficient for the purpose.

To show the attention paid in the United States to the removal of wrecks (a matter so entirely unheeded in Buenos Ayres) an American friend has sent us the following extract from the *New York World*, February 1st:—"The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship *Scotland*, now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the Harbor of New-York. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for that purpose, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder."

Advices from Patagones have been received. The Paraguayan prisoner, Padre Duarte, is there in good health and spirits. The place is improving. Englishmen are constantly arriving there and settling down; and Aguirre and Murga's steamer have effected all this. Trade is brisk, and the sowing of wheat and maize this season is carried on on a far more extensive scale than previously.

The National Government has sent orders to the Parque to make the necessary preparations for an expedition bound for the Ranqueles Indians. The expedition will leave shortly.

In the University of Buenos Ayres the number of students last year figured at 912; during the year, ten new lawyers were manufactured; there are more lawyers in Buenos Ayres than in Dublin.

By the greatest possible good luck the steamer *Pavon*, with President Mitre on board, was not run into, as she was going up the river on last Friday night. The scandalous and neglected state of the river would then be fully brought before the public. We confess we are tired calling attention to the matter. There seems to be no law, no regulation whatever, passing the mouth of the Guazu. We recollect Mr. Taite assuring us that coming down from Corrientes, in one night they met no less than 18 vessels, not one of which hung out lights. It is really surprising that there are not more collisions, for it is a mere toss up, and yet such negligence is monstrous in the extreme; but our readers can form some idea of the scandalous neglect of Congress and Government in this regard, when they learn that the very buoys which Captain Bruce at his own expense put down at the mouth of the Palmas have been walked off by the Italian boatmen, who at present own the river.

On good authority we learn that at the request of the foreign Ministers in Rio the foreign Admirals have been requested to keep a strong squadron in Rio harbour. This is owing to the opposition to the Government, and the fear of a row if good news from Paraguay does not soon arrive.

The Provincial Government has paid to the well-known city architects Hunt and Schroeder \$76,000; the balance due them on the bridge of Salto.

We hear nothing whatever about the escaped prisoners: no tempting rewards offered; no hue and cry; no placards; no nothing. This is really scandalous, and we call the attention of Dr. Avellaneda to the matter.

The Provincial Government has received during the month of July for sale and rent of Publiclands \$297,647, which after all is but a mere trifle. If the public men in this country would turn over a new leaf, protect the frontiers, appoint an agricultural Minister whose business it should be to start emigrants in the sheep farming business out on the frontier lands, what a change in the yield of the land office. The Provincial Government ought to borrow of the bank paper money to pay for 500 flocks of mestiza sheep, give them to deserving emigrants who are each day arriving here; in five years the emigrants could pay back to the Government the price of their flocks with interest. The frontier would soon be protected, the sheep industry pushed ahead and the hundreds of young men who failing to get employment are forced to leave the Plate, would be comfortably settled. But our public men look at things in the wrong light and cannot take a comprehensive view of the question, the result is a miserable pittance at the land office. The finest camps at the country lying waste and hundreds leaving the country greivously disappointed.

Governor Alsina has decided the great case pending between the parish priest of San Nicolas and the Justice of the Peace of that town. The decision reflects great credit on the Governor, for, as far as we can gather, both parties were to blame. The row occurred about ringing the church bell at funerals during the cholera in that town. The judge sent a summary order to the padre to stop ringing the bell, as it was calculated to alarm the people, such continual bell-ringing morning, noon, and night, and stated that he would put both the curate and the bell in the stocks if they disobeyed. The curate ridiculed the authority of the judge, and stated he would only obey his bishop, and threatened the judge with an ecclesiastical lawsuit. How the matter ended in the town we cannot say; we believe the curate, at the request of the people, stopped the bell; but the case came up before the Governor for decision, and he gave it against both parties, deciding that the judge pushed his authority too far and the curate acted most indiscreetly in frightening the judge and the people with such bell-ringing.

The *Esmeralda* is aground near Empedrado: her mails, however, have been brought down by the *Provedor*. The *Esmeralda* is not to say in a very bad state, and may be expected down as soon as a rise in the river gets her off; but of late she has proved a singularly unfortunate boat. During the years she ran from Rosario to Corrientes she never met with a mishap, but since she changed her route she has not been so fortunate.

We have received the last number of the *Revista de B. Ayres* and mean to review it in a day or two. We are glad to learn that this invaluable publication enjoys increased popularity.

Dr. Navarro Viola is at present translating M. Ponce's voluminous work of "*Paraguay in 1867*," with notes of his own.

Apropos of the recent escape of prisoners from the Penitenciaría we are informed that a similar attempt was made some days previous at the Ouna; it seems they got into an adjoining Custom-house deposit and broached some casks of liquor, but the outer door was too strongly barred, and their escape was prevented.

The Provincial Chambers have annulled the elections held in the third section, the grounds being that nobody attended the booths. We confess surprise at this, as generally speaking the elections in the camp are a quiet walk over, nobody attending save the country judge and the policemen.

The Western Railway question was before the Provincial Chambers on Monday night. Mr. Rom spoke to the question, and wished to know the cause of the Government silence respecting Larrode's offer? He regarded the road as badly managed, and called for a committee to inquire into the affairs of the railway. The Minister of Hacienda repelled the charge, and stated that although the fares are reduced, the passenger traffic this year shows an increase over last. Some rather high words passed, and the Minister of Hacienda made a powerful speech against the insinuations which such motions gave rise to. Nevertheless the motion of Ocanto's was put and carried by one vote, thereby defeating the Government.

Congress has refused to subscribe to Sr. Várela's translation of 'Pomeyroy's Jurisprudence.' Senator Frías believes the translation good, but that the country is not in want of the work; in fact, that the Argentinians have too many such works, and the subscription granted by the Provincial Government is sufficient.

Madame Lablache will make her appearance in 'Hernani' in a few days. M. Perrone, the Lessee of Colon, is unfortunately very sick. Verily, the new company seems to be beset with every misfortune. Celestino, the 'barritone,' is expected up. Pestalardo and his company go up to Rosario.

The constant falling of churches, houses, and even walls in Montevideo, suggests the belief that there are no builders in that city. The deposit store of Sr. Antonini, which tumbled the other day, has always been thought to be as good a building as existed in that city. An inspector should be named by the Junta to superintend new buildings, since no faith or reliance can be placed in Italian builders, who run up a house in so short a time that the walls never have time to settle and dry.

There is a lull in the maize, hay, and horse business at present. The Leopoldo started on Sunday with a cargo of Chascomus horses, Quilmes alfalfa, and Chivilcoy corn; she took three foreign vessels in tow.

Rev. Canon Fahy shortly expects some young clergymen for the Irish mission in these countries. We read in the Dublin papers, that Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, conferred holy orders at the Foreign Mission college, Dublin, and among the recipients were: Revs. Patrick Lynch, Samuel O'Reilly, and Thomas Mullady, priests; Rev. John Leahy, deacon; and Mr. Edward Flannery, minor orders; all for Buenos Ayres.

Archbishop Escalada has acceded to the request of the neighbors of Merlo and made it a distinct parish.

We are authorized to contradict the rumor that Mr. King of the Colonia dry-docks has been removed or superseded. Mr. Randolph has come out to assist him, and Cap. King has gone home on the business of the company; the works continue to be carried on, and it is gratifying to learn that Messrs. King and Randolph find every co-operation from the Government.

The Montevidean papers mention the arrival of three Sisters of Charity from France, to open another school: the Superioress of the order in B. Ayres has had an interview with Gen. Flores on the subject.

M. Maillefer, French Minister at M. Video, has received from France the sad intelligence of the death of his daughter (wife of one Mr. Charbonnier) who was so well-known to the foreign circle of that city.

The *Siglo* says that the telegraph-wires are being put up from Rio Grande to Pelotas, and will be in working order by Sept. 7th.

We learn that snow fell largely at Chivilcoy on Tuesday, about 1 o'clock p.m.

From Rosario we learn that land-speculations are rife, in connection with the project of removing the capital from B. Ayres. The Indians at Ballesteros killed 5 and carried off 19 Christians; at Tres Cruces eleven corpses, Indians and Christians, were found.



The splendid estancia of Sr. Gandara, near Chascomus, one of the finest estates in the Province, will shortly have a capon saladero in working order, for the purpose not only of working for the estancia, but also for the whole neighbourhood.

An Englishman recently arrived from Rio Janeiro called on us yesterday, to speak of the new steel-plated "chapas" in construction under the orders of Dom Pedro. They are five in number, and exactly similar to the wonderful craft used by the Paraguayans at Itapiru with such dreadful effect to the Brazilian iron-clads.

The municipal lots near Plaza Parque sold well on Sunday. Sr. Cobo paid the highest price, buying the corner of Calle Libertad and Tucuman at 16,000\$ mpc. per yard frontage, with 30 yards depth. Other lots sold at 11 to 12 thousand dollars per yard frontage, with 60 in depth.

The fire in the Government-house has given rise to the suspicion that some political incendiaries are at work. We notice, however, that the Tribuna gives the very flattest contradiction to the statement made by the Nacion respecting Sr. Cantilo not having left his office until midnight on the night of the fire. Sr. Cantilo, it seems left his office at the usual hour, and, as far as we can glean, the cause of the destruction of the Government-house was less from the fire, than the utterly unprotected state of the building. When the fire was discovered, half a pipe of water would have extinguished it, but the chain at the cistern was gone, the gates were locked, and it took much time to get them open; in a word, the greatest possible neglect was so painfully obvious, that we cannot coincide with the Nacion. Where was the Municipal fire pump?—where were the "serenos" and our esteemed friend, Cazon? At the critical moment none were on the ground, and now it is attempted to palm off all this gross neglect, and charge the loss on a gang of incendiaries.

The great news of the day is, that the Provincial Government of B. Ayres is in treaty to sell the Western Railway at a great profit to a private company: the Noticias adds that Governor Alsina intends to buy up both the Northern and Southern Railways, to free the State from the heavy guarantee on those lines. Surely if B. Ayres can raise a million sterling for such purposes, the money had much better be laid out in drainage and water-supply.

It seems the National Government has got a loan of Forty thousand pounds sterling from the Provincial Government, on condition of repaying it at the earliest convenience, whenever that may be.

Touching the (2nd) Government-house fire we read that the Mayor-domo and Dr. Rawson's porter have been set at liberty. His Royal Highness the Chief of Police having come to the conclusion that the fire was accidental. There is no trial by jury in this country. The Mayor-domo has resigned office, considering his character unjustly aspersed.

THE CONVENT OF SAN LORENZO.

Ecclesiastical Seminary, Buenos Ayres, July 23th, 1867.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

As the much ventilated question about the convent of San Lorenzo has found its way into the columns of your paper, you will be kind enough to allow me to make a few remarks upon the subject. Do not however imagine that I mean to follow in their various and false assertions the many scribblers who have thought well of calumniating the monks of San Lorenzo. I shall rather confine myself to a plain statement of the question at issue between the Governor of Santa Fe and the monks, the title upon which the monks have a right to their possessions, and a criticism of the letters of Drs. Velez Sarsfield and Roque Perez upon the subject.

I wish to observe here, that I entertain the highest idea of the rectitude, honesty and zeal of Mr. Oroño. He is a man who certainly labours much to advance the interests of the province over which he presides. But zeal must be tempered with prudence—it must be based upon common sense. What we wish to see is a wise and zealous ruler, and not simply a zealous one.

Mr. Oroño wishes the Legislature to investigate the title by which the monks of San Lorenzo possess their convent and the grounds attached to it. Who, before the time of Mr. Oroño, ever doubted the existence of the legal title upon which the claim of the good monks is based? Mr. Oroño is possessed of some property which we

all know him to possess legally—what then would be the surprize of this gentleman if some members of the Santa Fé Legislature would move an investigation of the title by which he holds his property. His indignation would know no bounds, he would resist to the utmost such attacks upon his rights as a citizen, and in so doing he would be justly supported by public opinion. But this is not all: Mr. Oroño's wishes such an investigation as will certainly result in despoiling the monks of what is lawfully theirs. In his letter to General Urquiza he says that his object is not to expel the monks, but to make them professors in the school which he intends to establish in San Lorenzo. Very kind indeed! how considerate! You will not throw me out of my house—you will allow me to live there,—but nevertheless the house must not henceforward belong to me! How kind I repeat, how excessively kind! Ah, Mr. Oroño, your's is a kindness which killeth—while you strain us to your breast in a close embrace, we are strongly reminded of the bears hug which is unto death.

Mr. Oroño tells us that the monks are useless—that they do not preach, teach or contribute in any way to the progress of the country—in fine, that they have fallen away from their early fervour. He has caused an enquiry to be made into their mode of life, as to whether they recite the Divine office in their cells or in choir, and as to whether they observe the rules given them by their holy founder St. Francis. How careful he is of their spiritual welfare—what an excellent master of novices he would make. Who could imagine that the Governor of Santa Fé would find time to devote to the spiritual instruction of the Monks of St. Francis. Perhaps he would favor us with a set of spiritual exercises—they might rival the exercises of St. Ignatius. Indeed well may we exclaim "Is San among the prophets?" If the monks do not observe their rules they deserve punishment, but it must come from the proper quarter. The Governor of Santa Fé cannot enforce strict observance in any convent; he can only represent the matter before the proper authorities, and let them unflinchingly do their duty. Let him remember the words of Horace:—

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

The title which the monks of Santa Fe have to their property is manifold. By the right of prescription it is theirs—they now hold it for more than sixty years, a fact which in the eyes of the law and conscience establishes a sufficient title.

The conditions for prescription are laid down in the following verse:—

Non usu capies nisi sint tibi talia quinque. Sit res apta, fides bona, sit titulus quoque justus. Possideas juste completo tempore legis.

To any one who dedicates a little study to the matter it will be evident that these conditions are found in the case of the monks of S. Lorenzo. Again: the land occupied by the monks is a donation. They do not hold it as a depositum, commodatum or precarium. Donation is a gratuitous concession of the dominion of anything in favor of another. A donation can take place in two ways, inter vivos (and then it is irrevocable) and per testamentum. Now the conditions necessary for a donation are that the person donating be not incapax de facto vel de jure at the time he makes the donation, and that the person receiving be capable of dominion. That these conditions are verified in the case of the monks who can deny? Therefore no earthly power can despoil them of their property. He who wishes to see those points more fully developed can consult any author on the justice treatise. I will not detain you by going more into detail as to the various titles and their explanations, but will pass on at once to the consideration of the letters addressed by Dr. Sarsfield and Dr. Perez on the subject to Mr. Oroño. My remarks will be brief, but, I hope to the point.

Dr. Sarsfield tells us that no convent could be established in South America without the permission of the Government, and that the Government was so jealous of this right that it ordered a convent of Franciscans in Mendoza to be closed, because the necessary permission was not obtained &c. I ask Dr. Sarsfield "quid inde?" The privileges which the Sovereigns of Spain had from Rome ceased to exist with their sovereignty in this country, but let me not now enter into the vexed question of the Concordato. If the Government has a right to hinder the establishment of a convent, is that a reason why the Government after giving permission can afterwards forcibly possess the property of the convent? Certainly not.

Dr. S. tells us that all times a moral person (such as a convent) as also its existence depended upon the will of the government, so that the government may suppress any community when the public good requires it. This is perfectly true: but tell me, does the public good require the suppression of the monastery of San Lorenzo. Do the monks of Santa Fé interfere with the progress of the Republic? Go and ask the Franciscan missionary in the Chaco, the Franciscan chaplain in the army, or the Franciscan monk in his cell.

Dr. Sarsfield says "La existencia de estas (religiosas) asociaciones es una condicion indispensable de la existencia social? Evidentemente que no: luego la facultad de poseer puede serle retirada sin violar el derecho natural." I answer to this argument in a few words by distinguishing the conclusion of the learned doctor—"luego la facultad de poseer mas y otros bienes puede serle retirada, etc., concedo: la facultad de poseer lo que ya posee, niego." I think the distinction is pretty clear and needs no further development.

He tells us that the legislator can destroy at his pleasure that which is solely the effect of will. It is true the legislator may do so if he has a sufficient cause, but if he has no sufficient cause he cannot destroy an institution, already by permission existing, without degenerating into a tyrant of the worst class. It is not sufficient to say "stat pro ratione voluntas." And I deny in toto that the monks possess their lands because the legislator so willed or wills it. It is not the civil power which has created the convents—they are not the effect of the civil power. The civil power allowed the convents to be established—the civil power allowed some few men to put into practice their freedom—to exercise their natural rights to live as they think proper without interfering with the interests of the State; but the civil power never had nor never can have right to do with the possessions which the monks acquired after their establishment. Every government has a right to put limits to the possessions of a moral body, because at times the good of the state may require it, but it has no right to say that the moral body must have no possessions; it has no right to despoil the moral body of possessions lawfully acquired.

Dr. S. proposed to answer a difficulty against his doctrine, "if the right of possession is sacred and inviolable in the individual, why not also in the community?" He here draws a distinction between what he calls "propiedad indivisa" and "propiedad de comunidades." For example, he says, a railway is not the property of a community, but it is a "propiedad indivisa entre todos los asociados"; while the property of a religious community is held by a moral person who has no real existence only a fictitious one. This fictitious existence is derived from the law, therefore the law can cause the moral person to cease to exist." Dr. Sarsfield will permit me to say that he has drawn too fine a distinction. To my mind a religious and secular body have the same claims upon the civil power—they have similar rights as to existence and to property. The only difference between the two bodies is in the mode of existence, in the bases of the society, in the rules by which the members are obliged towards each other. One is a community, so is the other—one is possessed of property, so is the other—neither body in civil matters is exlex. The obligations by which they are bound to each other are distinct; but this is merely accidental and leaves the substance of the fact the same. Each member of the secular body can have an heir—no particular member of the religious body can have an heir. From this it simply follows that the disposition of property in the religious life is different from that in the secular. But is this disposition contrary to common sense or to the public good?

James, John, and Stephen, unite their properties: they make vows of poverty and retire to the desert, there to spend, in the service of God, the remainder of their days. According to their vows of poverty no one of them can dispose of any of the property, because no one is a proprietor; but the three constitute a moral person, and may dispose of it as they think well. They build a church—and others, attracted by the fame of their sanctity, join the holy recluses: they name as their heirs any who join them in their holy exercises, and who persevere therein. Now what have they done that is contrary to common sense or the public good? The recluses who come after them are not so holy, so self-sacrificing, so industrious as they were; but is this a reason why they are to be hunted from their home and

banished from their Church by the civil power? No. Reason declaims against such a proceeding. If the public good requires the suppression of the Establishment founded by James John, and Stephen, let it be suppressed by all means, but let not the goods of the recluses be taken possession of by the State as "bona vacantia," because they are not "bona vacantia," for their owners still exist.

According to the reasoning of Dr. Sarsfield, a religious community is merely "usufructuarius," and not a proprietor. Now this is not so, for if we look through any book of ancient laws which treat of Church property, we will find that canonists use such terms as "dominium, proprietas, potestas, dominatio, patrimonium," which are clearly indicative of direct and perfect dominion.

It is now my less difficult task to review the letter of Dr. José Roque Perez.

This gentleman is more rhetorical than logical, and dedicates six or seven paragraphs to matter altogether foreign to the subject. For a reply to the first six paragraphs of his letter, I refer him to Balme's "European Civilization," and there he will find, that what he declaims so much against was necessary as the only safeguard of Europe. I would also recommend him the study of the "Philosophy of History," by Schlegel, where he will find, that in history it is not enough to become acquainted with facts, but also with the "ratio" of these facts. Let him read the "History of the Reformation," by Mr. William Cobbett, and he will find that the most palmy days of England were those in which the monasteries were numerous.

Dr. Perez tells us that the various Governments of Europe have confiscated Church property, and that even Popes have sanctioned the act. Now, although the Governments of modern Europe have so acted,—is this a proof of the lawfulness of the act. No Pope ever sanctioned the confiscation of Church property—they cried out, in the name of justice and violated rights, against such flagrant abuses; but their voices were drowned amid the din and confusion which reigned on all sides. The Popes, under protest, yielding to violence, in order to tranquillise the consciences of those who became possessed of Church property, issued decrees declaring that property no longer of the Church, and that it might be held by any secular.

Dr. Perez says the Government orders this or that therefore it is just; for it is impossible to suppose that the Government would abuse its power, because, he says, "eso seria hacer el proceso a la soberania misma." I surely am astonished to hear such doctrine, when there are few Governments that have not abused their power. Perhaps you will tell me that Rosas did not abuse his power in Buenos Ayres when he wished to place his portrait on the altar of God, and when he violated the most sacred rights of the citizens of this Republic.

Dr. P. also says—"La existencia de comunidades religiosas solo depende de las leyes del estado." On this head I have already said enough in my reply to Dr. Sarsfield.

Dr. Perez asks the question—"Convieno ó no la existencia del convento de San Lorenzo. Pueden sus habitantes continuar en la posesion de tierra cuando su existencia es un atraso." Tell me in what way is the existence of San Lorenzo an "atraso?" What evil do the monks inflict upon the country? What law do they violate? Are they not peaceable and industrious citizens, amenable to all the laws of the State? Point out the evil, if evil there be. Ah! let the truth be told. If those few monks lived in a poor miserable rancho on the banks of the Paraná, instead of living within the coveted and beautiful buildings of San Lorenzo, their presence would not be considered an "atraso." The object of all Governments in suppressing monasteries has been the appropriation of the goods of the monastery. What were the motives of Henry VIII. in suppressing the grand and venerable orders which flourished in England until his time? (See Cobbett). If the monks of San Lorenzo be "idle, lazy, and good-for-nothing," I am sorry for it, and wonder very much that they have not been reprovved by their proper superiors. I dislike a community which, professing to work, remains idle, but that is no reason why I should destroy that community. It is better to correct abuses than destroy the abuser and the thing abused; e.g. if I blaspheme it is better to correct the abuse than to cut out my tongue. If these monks are what they are said to be by many, I hope that before long we shall see a change in them for the better.

Before I conclude my notice of Dr. Perez's letter, there is one paragraph of which I wish to make special mention, it runs as follows:—"Yo aplaudo calorosamente su pensamiento, y si mi opinion puede estimarlo a la perseverancia le deseo que la tenga hasta que se desarraiguen del pais esas malas semillas de la edad media que todavia nos abrumaban con sus viejas armaduras." "Malas semillas!!" If the eye of Montalembert were to meet this paragraph and then to fall upon the writer, with what a withering sarcastic look would he not penetrate him. If the spirit of Balmez could be disturbed, it surely would be by the perusal of such a passage. Has Dr. Perez ever read Montalembert's History of the Monks of the Middle Ages, or the European Civilization of Balmez; has he read any history of the middle ages?—or if he has, does he forget what he has studied? I blush for shame that a man with the title of Doctor in any science, could be found to pen such words. Listen to Balmez, for a moment, speak of the monks of the middle ages, of what Dr. Perez calls the "semilla mala de la edad media." The monks of the west were not content with sanctifying themselves; from the first they influenced society. The light and life which their holy abodes contained laboured to enlighten and fertilize the chaos of the world. I do not know in history a nobler or more consoling spectacle than that which is presented us by the foundation, existence and development of the religious institutions of Europe. At a time when knowledge and virtue had no longer an asylum, when ignorance, corruption and barbarism rapidly extended their conquests, was it not a grand idea to raise a refuge for misfortune, to form a sacred deposit for the precious monuments of antiquity, and to open schools of knowledge and virtue, where men destined one day to figure in the vortex of the world, might come for instruction. Not to acknowledge the powerful effect of such institutions would be to show but little intelligence. From time to time the monks succeeded in making their voices heard amid the tumult to alarm the hearts of the wicked by accents which resemble the formidable warnings of Heaven; thus they diminish the force of the evil while it is impossible to prevent it entirely; by constantly protesting against iniquity, they prevent its acquiring prescriptive right; in attesting to the future generations, by a solemn testimony, that there were always amid darkness and corruption, men who made efforts to enlighten the world and to restrain the torrent of vice and crime, they preserve faith in truth and virtue, and they reanimate the hopes of those who are afterwards placed in similar circumstances. Such was the action of the monks—such was their noble and sublime mission to promote the interests of humanity." And yet these are the institutions called by Dr. Perez "la semilla mala de la edad media!!" "Besides the service rendered to society by the monks in religion and morals, they conferred inestimable benefits on letters and science. Letters took refuge in the cloisters, and the monks by preserving and copying the ancient manuscripts prepared the materials which were one day to assist in the restoration of human learning. Many of them advanced in science, many ages in advance of the times in which they lived." And yet they are styled a "semilla mala!!" Germany, France, Spain and England are indebted to them. Where do you find amid the confusion of the middle ages the great writers of knowledge and virtue except in the solitary abodes whence issued so many distinguished men? Where do we find, in the middle ages, a writer like Peter the Venerable, an Orator like St. Bernard, a Philosopher like St. Thomas or a Statesman like Abbot Suger? Dr. Perez must feel grateful to at least one monk: I mean Gratian, for to him we are indebted for all that was most precious in antiquity with respect to civil and canon law.

of which I wish to make special mention, it runs as follows:—

"Yo aplaudo calorosamente su pensamiento, y si mi opinion puede estimarlo a la perseverancia le deseo que la tenga hasta que se desarraiguen del pais esas malas semillas de la edad media que todavia nos abrumaban con sus viejas armaduras."

"Malas semillas!!" If the eye of Montalembert were to meet this paragraph and then to fall upon the writer, with what a withering sarcastic look would he not penetrate him. If the spirit of Balmez could be disturbed, it surely would be by the perusal of such a passage. Has Dr. Perez ever read Montalembert's History of the Monks of the Middle Ages, or the European Civilization of Balmez; has he read any history of the middle ages?—or if he has, does he forget what he has studied? I blush for shame that a man with the title of Doctor in any science, could be found to pen such words. Listen to Balmez, for a moment, speak of the monks of the middle ages, of what Dr. Perez calls the "semilla mala de la edad media." The monks of the west were not content with sanctifying themselves; from the first they influenced society. The light and life which their holy abodes contained laboured to enlighten and fertilize the chaos of the world. I do not know in history a nobler or more consoling spectacle than that which is presented us by the foundation, existence and development of the religious institutions of Europe. At a time when knowledge and virtue had no longer an asylum, when ignorance, corruption and barbarism rapidly extended their conquests, was it not a grand idea to raise a refuge for misfortune, to form a sacred deposit for the precious monuments of antiquity, and to open schools of knowledge and virtue, where men destined one day to figure in the vortex of the world, might come for instruction. Not to acknowledge the powerful effect of such institutions would be to show but little intelligence. From time to time the monks succeeded in making their voices heard amid the tumult to alarm the hearts of the wicked by accents which resemble the formidable warnings of Heaven; thus they diminish the force of the evil while it is impossible to prevent it entirely; by constantly protesting against iniquity, they prevent its acquiring prescriptive right; in attesting to the future generations, by a solemn testimony, that there were always amid darkness and corruption, men who made efforts to enlighten the world and to restrain the torrent of vice and crime, they preserve faith in truth and virtue, and they reanimate the hopes of those who are afterwards placed in similar circumstances. Such was the action of the monks—such was their noble and sublime mission to promote the interests of humanity." And yet these are the institutions called by Dr. Perez "la semilla mala de la edad media!!" "Besides the service rendered to society by the monks in religion and morals, they conferred inestimable benefits on letters and science. Letters took refuge in the cloisters, and the monks by preserving and copying the ancient manuscripts prepared the materials which were one day to assist in the restoration of human learning. Many of them advanced in science, many ages in advance of the times in which they lived." And yet they are styled a "semilla mala!!" Germany, France, Spain and England are indebted to them. Where do you find amid the confusion of the middle ages the great writers of knowledge and virtue except in the solitary abodes whence issued so many distinguished men? Where do we find, in the middle ages, a writer like Peter the Venerable, an Orator like St. Bernard, a Philosopher like St. Thomas or a Statesman like Abbot Suger? Dr. Perez must feel grateful to at least one monk: I mean Gratian, for to him we are indebted for all that was most precious in antiquity with respect to civil and canon law.

But enough of this: I feel that it is not quite to the point; but the digression has been forced on me.

The remarks made in this letter do not proceed from a spirit of fanaticism or illiberality, but rather from a wish to place the question in its proper light.

If necessary you will again hear from me more in extenso upon the subject, for now I have barely touched the leading points at issue between the Government and the Convent.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Yours, &c., P. J. DILLON. Professor of Sacred Scripture, Dogmatic and Moral Theology.



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

(Continued)

(By our own Correspondent.) I closed the first part of my account of the visit of Prince Alfred to Rio de Janeiro by a reference to the Grand Ball to come off on the night of the 22nd at the Casino Fluminense, offered by the British residents in Rio to the son of their beloved Queen; and I promised to send you by the first steamer leaving our Port for the Plate a full account of the gay and festive scene. It is with great pleasure that I am now about to redeem that promise as I am convinced that every Englishman scattered over the broad plains of the Oriental Republic and Argentine Confederation will read this account of the festivities with the greatest interest, and his breast will swell with feelings of pride and satisfaction when he learns that our sailor prince was welcomed in Rio de Janeiro in the manner that from his own personal merits he deserved, and as was fit the son of our gracious Queen should be received by her loyal subjects. I am however fully aware that no description can possibly give any adequate idea of the splendor and brilliancy of the Casino, the Ball and the guests, but although I know it to be a case of 'ardua molitur,' still acting on Ovid's advice 'ant non tenaris, aut perice,' I have determined to complete my task in the best manner I can, feeling sure that your readers will extend to me as usual their kind indulgence.

On the night of the 21st the Keller Company gave a grand entertainment at the Teatro Lyrico. Special tableaux were offered to the Imperial Family, while the Orchestra played the Brazilian National Hymn and then followed the tableau entitled Rule Britannia, specially dedicated to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Orchestra meantime playing God save the Queen.

On the 22nd the grand Ball at the Casino Fluminense took place. The handsome exterior of this edifice was magnificently illuminated with gas jets, and the tasteful but splendid internal arrangements of the spacious Saloons and ante-chambers were such as Rio had never before witnessed, and did honor to the parties entrusted with this part of the entertainment. The doors were opened at 9 p.m. and at about 1/2 past nine their Highnesses the Comte d'Eu and Imperial Princess arrived, the Emperor and Empress arriving about half past nine. The Duke of Edinburgh soon afterwards arrived and after saluting the Emperor, kissed the hands of the Empress and Princeza Imperial with becoming grace.

The accommodations of the Casino were found to be very limited when the large number of persons who wished to be present was taken into consideration, and the matter of invitations must have considerably perplexed the worthy members of the Committee. The total number of persons present must have been near upon 2,000, and the two splendid Saloons looked magnificent with the gay and glittering throng that filled them, the brilliant uniform of the ministers, Grand Dignitaries of State, members of the Legislature, Diplomatic Corps and Consuls, British, Brazilian, American and other Officers formed a pleasing and striking contrast with the simple dress-suit of the civilians.

The Empress wore a pale silver-grey broché, trimmed with Honiton lace and a plaiting of mauve-colored silk; a necklace of pearls and diamonds, and her hair simply but tastefully decorated with purple flowers.

The Comtesse d'Eu (Imperial Princess) wore a white satin dress covered with tulle trimmed with scarlet roses; and in her hair several roses of the same color, which had a very pretty effect; she also wore as jewels, pearls and diamonds.

The ladies generally, shone forth with all the attractive graces of youthful beauty enhanced by all the charms that modern fashions so ably develop in the fair sex. To single out from that numerous assemblage one figure or one 'boulette' as the most handsome or becoming, would be a task far above my powers or those of any other man; suffice it to say that among those of our fair companions who honoured this ball with their presence, were to be seen the blonde and the 'brunette,' the sparkling blue eye and the flashing dark one, mingled together among those who glided through the steps of the mazy dance, so that even the most fastidious admirer would have felt himself compelled to say to Ovid:—

"Candida me capiet, capiet me flava puella."

Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock; the Emperor and Empress opening the ball; the former having for his partner Mrs. Thornton while Prince Alfred danced with the latter.

After a few sets had been danced the Duke of Edinburgh introduced his Highland Piper; who astonished the Brazilians by playing his great bag-pipes round the room. Subsequently His Royal Highness volunteered to dance a Scotch reel, and executed it to the gratification of all the spectators of this peculiar dance.

Shortly after midnight a magnificent supper was served and various persons were invited to take their seats at the table of their Imperial Majesties and Highnesses.

At supper the Emperor arose and in the most sincere and hearty manner proposed the following toast:— "Ladies and Gentlemen, "I desire you to join with me in drinking the health of Queen Victoria the dignified object of our veneration, and also of all the British residents, who deserve our hospitality for their energy and activity in promoting the happiness and prosperity of this country."

After supper, dancing again commenced, and H. R. H. joined in a four handed reel with some ladies and officers, which so pleased the parties looking on, that a unanimous 'encore' burst from the lips of all. H. R. H. had first as his partner Mrs. Thornton and afterwards Mrs. Gunning.

At about half-past three in the morning H. R. H. took his leave, and their Imperial Majesties and Highnesses soon afterwards retired, amid peals of those hearty cheers which Englishmen know so well how to give.

The Imperial family and Prince Alfred appeared to be much pleased with the brilliancy of the scene; and H. R. H. expressed himself very freely to the effect that he should long remember his agreeable visit to Rio.

Among the Brazilians Prince Alfred is very popular, and nothing can be more favorable than the impression he leaves behind him on the hearts of all the guests at the English Ball on Monday last.

Among the English, there is no necessity to say that he is a great favorite, for this he has for long been of the whole British nation, but by a closer intercourse with him and by an opportunity of judging for ourselves of his urbanity and graceful deportment we have naturally felt our attachment to him increase, and each one of us can now use the words of the great Roman Orator; "Gratulor quod eum quem necesse erat diligere, qualis cunque esset, talem habemus, ut liberenter quoque diligamus."

The management of the Ball, in toto was excellent and those gentlemen who served on the committee and as stewards deserve the highest encomiums for their successful efforts to secure the good feeling and comfort of all. Mrs. Thornton, who gracefully acted as lady Patroness, discharged her important duties with all the amiability and grace which a lady so well qualified for this position might be expected to display.

The whole affair went off with the greatest eclat; the Ball was undoubtedly the largest and most magnificent ever witnessed in Brazil; and the second visit of Prince Alfred of Great Britain to Rio de Janeiro will for long be remembered in company with happy thoughts by the inhabitants of the capital of Brazil.

During the past few days His Royal Highness has received visits from many persons of dignity and importance, and had the weather been less inclement there is no doubt the number of visitors would have been still greater.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Galatea left our port en route for the Cape of Good Hope.

CABRAL. Rio de Janeiro 24th July 1867.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

FESTIVITIES AT RINCON AGOSTO.

It becomes an agreeable task to chronicle this week one of the grandest entertainments ever held in this department of Paysandú, and which came off at Mr. Cash's estancia on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

We were received by the hospitable lady of the house, Mrs. Cash, accompanied by her three daughters and Miss Jessie Shaw. Intermingling with the already arrived guests, we had the pleasure of recognising many friends we knew, and amongst them Mr. Wilkins and his amiable lady, who not long since gave a similar entertainment at their Estancia of Sta. Sofia; also Mr. and Mrs. Coals, Mr. and Mrs. James Young, Mr. and Mrs. Sero and family; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stirling, Mr. Manuel Stirling, Mr. Frederick Vernet, Mr. Bowman, Dr. Walker,

Mr. Harvey, Mr. Sidney Getting, &c., and a number of others too numerous to mention.

The day was fine, the company numerous, and the success without any alloy or disappointment; and well may our entertainers congratulate themselves on the management of the whole affair.

About seven p.m. supper was announced, and there not being room sufficient for the whole company, it was judiciously determined the ladies should have the preference.

Taking advantage of this interval, we repaired to the saloon, which we found appropriately adorned. Already had dancing commenced to the music of a piano, the principal performers being gentlemen. This however was soon to be cut short, as our turn for supper had come.

To give a list of the good things would be more than I am able to do. About forty of us sat down at the second round. Turkeys, hams, 'asado con cuero,' all sorts of game, and everything that was good were provided in abundance, while the good cheer under which the table groaned was quickly being disposed of, to the music of knives and forks, wielded with a right good-will.

Fearing the effects of the wine and champagne, it was unanimously decided that we should move to the 'sala' (not, however, before dripping to the health of our hostess, which was received with much applause), when dancing commenced, being only interrupted in the course of the long night with some well-chosen songs, performed by the ladies present; the gentlemen also afforded us the same pleasure.

Too much cannot be said of the 'sangfroid' and jovial manner displayed by our friend, Mr. Getting, as 'master of the ceremonies,' as also the consideration due to Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Martinez, whose performance on the piano and guitar were duly appreciated.

On the whole, I am perfectly satisfied in stating that a more select party (amongst whom were those who on more than one occasion graced the Progreso Ball) could not have been expected, and I augur a brilliant future to this revival of sport amongst our country friends.

Every praise is due to Mrs. Cash for her efforts in promoting that good fellowship, which has been the grand success in this meeting. Trusting that in some of our future 'reunions' our friends in Buenos Ayres may find time to share with us in these festivities, I being a subscriber myself, and an ardent wisher in the success of such entertainments.

RIO NEGRO.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns for Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds, and dates for July 31, 1867.

In Bonds, a great effort was made by the bulls to drive prices up, but the majority of brokers had already covered their former sales, and prices did not advance so much as expected, in fact, in the liquidation room, large amounts changed hands at 54.

We understand that the money necessary for the speculation on the rise has been advanced by one of our minor banks; the rate of interest we believe is eight per cent., and the amount not to exceed one million patacons.

The news from the army by the Proveedor was much commented on. It seems that the allies have advanced some seven leagues into the enemy's territory, in three separate divisions. The balloon, in its last ascent, fortunately discovered an ambuscade of the Paraguayans of 10,000 men, supposed to be for the purpose of cutting off the first division of the Brazilians. An encounter is momentarily expected.

The news from Rio by the Newton, it is thought, will be of great interest, both diplomatically and commercially.

Table with columns for Sales of Bonds, Cash, August 31, and Sept. 30.

August 1, 1867.

The Bond market ruled firm to-day. The heavy transactions for the month have all been met, and one party alone holds one million four hundred thousand Bonds, which he has taken off the market. It would seem incredible that so small a sum as seven hundred thousand patacons could control the market, yet it has been proved on the liquidation of the month's accounts that this sum is amply sufficient for the purpose. Many looked for a decline in Bonds to-day, but the holders know their position, and as heavy sales made last month mature each day brokers are obliged to buy. Immense attention is paid to the news from Paraguay, although it is doubtful if a victory or a defeat would much affect prices. Parties who thoroughly know the topography of the country through which the allies are marching, state that it is a grave error to suppose that Lopez will attack, it being his aim, interest, and object, to get the allies as far inland as possible, and thus render supplies precarious. The horses and bullocks of the allies will even give more trouble to support than the men, and yet the moment these elements are not available the allied army will be in a most critical position. However, all regard the wind up of the campaign at hand, and indeed the financial advices received per the mail render such imperative, as the impending emission of paper money in Rio has seriously shaken the credit of Brazil in the River Plate.

August 5, 1867.

National Bonds opened at 54, dropped off to 54, and closed weak at 54. Business in Bonds is very trifling at present, although it was hinted to-day that one or two bears had begun to sell on long dates; but the heavy holders keep away from the market, and seem determined to carry their Bonds until the end of the month. The failure of Irragary, a large barraguer, and exporter in Montevideo, caused much comment on 'Change, and, of course, all sorts of rumors as to the creditors were current. With much satisfaction, however, we learn that one or two creditors, who are returned for large amounts are fully covered. The total liabilities are stated at 800,000 patacons, and the assets at 200,000 patacons. Such an enormous deficit, as a matter of course, causes great inquiry; but as yet no statement of affairs has been made public.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Danish brig Gefion to load in port bone-ash and bones, for orders; 20s. in fall.

Mr. J. C. Mohr retires from the firm of Mohr and Clausen. The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Clausen, under the firm of Clausen and Co.

Dry hides are in demand. Sales in the Plaza 2,400, at 125 per pesada. Ten thousand classified hides at reserved price.

Some small lots of Entre Riano wool at 19 rs., and 300 ar. Entre Riano tallow at 14 1/2 rs.

The total amount of wool in deposit in this city is slightly under 200,000 ar., and the total sales of wool for the year up to the present 3,600,000 ar. The demand for wool has of late fallen off very considerably, and it is questionable if the slender stock at present in deposit will be moved off before the new wool arrives.

Sheepskins sell well, and are in good demand.

Table with columns for Sales of Bonds to-day, For cash, Monday, August 31, and September 30.

August 2, 1867.

National Bonds.

Bonds ruled very firm to-day, although few have much confidence in the market. The news from Paraguay is anxiously looked for; yet the brokers say that if Humaita is taken Bonds will decline, and still if the Allies are defeated Bonds will decline still more; nevertheless Bonds keep rising, and the only money to be made in Bonds at present is by buying. An English broker bought this morning 100,000 Bonds, and sold in the afternoon at an eighth profit; and, in fact, this is the class of business which is going on at present, so little confidence is reposed in the state of the market. The present holder of the Bonds states that he will offer none for sale. He holds the market, and those who want to buy must apply to him; he has calculated the total amount of time sales maturing this month, and he finds that the Bonds have been largely over-sold. It remains to be seen how far correct his calculations are: meanwhile money is gradually tightening.

In Exchange there was a small amount passed on England at 48, but as no sovereigns are looked for, and bought to-day at 11 rs. premium, it is surmised there will be very little passed in Exchange. Every one who can will ship gold. The Rio Exchange market presents a most extraordinary aspect: it was said on the Bolsa that the rate is 39, but we have heard of no transactions, in fact we believe that no Rio Exchange will be passed for this packet, as the appearance of things in Rio is not so very pleasing.

The failure of Borretta is much talked of, and of a very scandalous nature. Several parties have lost heavily, but they are all strong houses. The goods bought on credit were sold up the river at auction.

In charters nothing to-day.

The Zingara, which has just left for Liverpool, made the quickest run down to Point Indio on record—five and three-quarter hours; she took in gold one thousand sovereigns, 156 pipes and 400 boxes tallow, 200 boxes oil, 4,000 salted ox hides, 2,768 salted horse hides, 22 bales hair, 7 do. wool, 76 do. sheepskins, 40 tons bones.

In salt two sales—

Table with columns for 5,000 fan., ex Palmerston, 10 1/2 rs. and Coal 2,500 " 10 rs. cash.

250 tons, ex Duchess Sutherland, 13 pats., here.

Table with columns for Bond sales, Cash, Saturday, August 31, and August 15.

The Municipal loan in Montevideo has been all taken up at par. The Muan Bank took 200,000, the Montevideo Bank 80,000, and private parties the remainder. The Bonds give 12 per cent. per annum.

At after hours the gloomy news of the vote of Congress on the capital question was known. All deplore the vote of the House.

Another steam plough meeting washed to-day, full particulars to-morrow.

August 3, 1867.

National Bonds.

National Bonds fell off somewhat to-day, closing at 54 in the liquidation-room: sales made at 54. Some Bonds were evidently pushed on the market and had to be sold; still there was very little done to-day in these securities, and if any of the banks call in their advances on these securities, it is probably prices will decline.

The astronomical steamer Newton arrived to-day at Montevideo, bringing later advices from Rio and the American mails. The only news of importance is, that good fine wools have gone up in the States. The Newton will be up on Wednesday morning. The Halley is expected hourly; she sails for Antwerp.

In Exchange a few bills passed to-day at 48. The rate on Rio is not so high as 39, as was stated yesterday. There are drawers at 36, and takers at 37.

The arrival of the Georgia Belle, with news from the war, caused much inquiry on the Bolsa. The news however only amounts to the continued march of the Allies.

By telegraph we have the sale of a cargo of flour, the Little Fairy, at 16 patacons.

The run down of the Zingara to Point Indio has caused notice. We have received a communication stating that the British ship Santa Lucia left here at the same time and beat her. The steam plough meeting did not come off, owing to the non attendance of the committee.

In charters nothing.

The facts concerning Barrete's failure are very scandalous. One house sold for cash 75,000 worth of gin only a day before the failure. The Tribunal of Commerce ought to look into the matter.

Table with columns for Bond sales to-day, For cash, August 31, and September 30.

Liebig's extract of beef is now on sale at Messrs. Sassenberg's.

August 5, 1867.

National Bonds.

National Bonds opened at 54, dropped off to 54, and closed weak at 54. Business in Bonds is very trifling at present, although it was hinted to-day that one or two bears had begun to sell on long dates; but the heavy holders keep away from the market, and seem determined to carry their Bonds until the end of the month.

The failure of Irragary, a large barraguer, and exporter in Montevideo, caused much comment on 'Change, and, of course, all sorts of rumors as to the creditors were current. With much satisfaction, however, we learn that one or two creditors, who are returned for large amounts are fully covered. The total liabilities are stated at 800,000 patacons, and the assets at 200,000 patacons. Such an enormous deficit, as a matter of course, causes great inquiry; but as yet no statement of affairs has been made public.

A better feeling seemed to be on the Bolsa when the news from Paraguay was known, as it appears that at last the Allies are determined to move a-head, and if the squadron passes Humaita it is thought that the war will soon be over, the vanguard occupying Nombuco, Caxias at San Salano, and Port Alegre at Itapiru, forming a line drawn around Humaita, and a decisive battle appears imminent.

Gas Shares have taken a sudden look up, and a sale of thirty shares was made to-day at 70 per cent premium. It appears that there will be no half-yearly dividend this year, yet nevertheless the shares are in great demand, and large holders can now with facility realise at the present handsome price.

In Exchange the rate rules the same; 48 and 48. Not much passed.

Table with columns for Bond sales, Cash, Tuesday, August 31, and Sept. 30.

Chartered by Mr. Christopher—

French brig Courier de Colon, for Bordeaux. French ship National, for Havre. French barque Rapide, for Marseilles.

August 6, 1867.

National Bonds.

There was very little done in Bonds to-day: not a single sale for cash, and on time very little done; in fact Gas Shares attract more attention now than National Bonds—one small sale, 25 shares, to-day at 73 per cent. premium, and buyers for the end of the year for large amounts at this rate.

In Exchange very little done, the rate is the same—48 and 48. Rio Exchange offering at 36.300, but no takers. Nothing done.

The steamer Uruguay, which leaves to-night, takes a full cargo, eight passengers, and £80,000 sterling in sovereigns: she has 20,000 sovereigns already engaged in Montevideo. The Newton, which will leave here on the 14th, will also take heavy specie shipments.

There were several sales of sovereigns to-day at 12 rs. premium.

The Irragary failure is still much talked of: it was said to-day that the business is not so bad as was represented. A list of the creditors has come up, and we heard on 'Change that a lawyer from this city is about to proceed to Montevideo to look into the affairs.

In the Plaza some sales of dry hides at 125. Nothing else.

Table with columns for Bond sales, Cash, Monday, August 31, and Sept. 30.

Gas Shares—

25 for cash, at 73 per cent. premium.

The commercial advices, per Halley, are as follows:—

English Funds improving, Consols 94 1/2 to 94 1/2.

Gold imported from the States, owing to the rate of Exchange, leaves a small profit.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 349 Calle Esmeralda, the wife of William E. Marsden, of a son.

On the 24th July, at Paso de la Patria, the wife of Captain H. P. Coleman of the Tula, of a son.

On the 28th July, at Quilmes, the widow of Don Domingo Godoy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd of May, Mr. James Harrison, estancia, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Magan, architect, Moyvora, Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 1st of July, at the Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company's mine, Minas Geraes, Walter Furst, Esq., aged 69 years, of typhus fever.

At Mandisobi Grande, Entre Rios, on the 10th July, of typhoid fever, Hector, second son of M. Alexander Fraser, formerly of Buenos Ayres. Friends will please accept this intimation.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$45 Each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$5 1/2 per Dozen, or \$46 Each.

Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$120 per Dozen, or \$35 Each.

Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,

107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

Between Victoria and Potosi,

Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.

204, xpt.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The 'Morning Star,' 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and other London papers, give us the most harrowing accounts of the famine now prevalent in the West of Ireland. Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevideo Consul-General in London, writes to the Editors of this paper to the same effect.

A Subscription List will be open for one week at this office, to forward whatever sums by their mail, such depends on the promptitude of the relief. Remittances can also be forwarded direct by Post-office Order through the British Consulate, to Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevideo Legation, London, or to Rev. Canon M'Manus, Clifton, Galway.

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE.

Table listing names and amounts for the Standard Office, including The Editors, Mr. Florence Donovan, Mr. William Murphy, Mr. Michael Ryan, F. H. M., A Lady, Mr. Thomas Gaynor, Mr. Chiquito, An Irish Lady, Mr. John Browne, Villa Lujan, An Irishman from Rojas, Mr. Michael Allen, Mr. Michael Allen, Jun., Mr. Michael Gill, Mr. Richard Delmore, Mr. Patrick Canning, Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, Mr. Christopher Delmore, Mr. Michael Cusley, Mr. John Purcell, Mr. Richard Purcell, Mr. Peter Keegan, Mr. Thomas Connell, An Irish Friend, Mr. Bernard Rourke, Fortin de Arco.

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







La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 5 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capital, annuities, Income, &c. Authorized by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

Dr. Don José María Castillo. Sr. D. Mariano Miró. Sr. D. Mariano Miró. Sr. D. Mariano Miró.

Dr. Don Francisco F. Moreno. Sr. D. Don Jorge Pereyra. The Provincial Bank. Calle Piedra 118 (2nd. altos.)

Edward Ernest. Professor of Languages and Book-keeping. Private Lessons given at his House or at the Residence of his Pupils.

J. RAUNHEIM. CRISODODIST. 170-Calle Cuyo-170. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself after an absence of one year to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres.

THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. And long continued experiments in the Public Hospitals of Paris, London, New York, and in this country have proved that pure Cod Liver Oil exercises the most beneficial effects on such diseases.

SCHOPFULA AND RHEUMATISM. The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The best in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire product of all the Cod Fisheries.

PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL. Is by special agreement shipped to us by our own Agents, direct from the Fisheries at Newfoundland, and delivered to us under Seal in our Store in New York.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA." MEDICOTT AND CO. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa" published in Lisbon, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.

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

NEUROUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA. It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very slight of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America.

COMPUUESTO por KEMP. The true Mexican Anacahuita, from which our Pectoral is made, is a remedy for Pulmonary Disease, which has been known and fully tested in that country for many generations.

AGUILA. Druggist and Apothecary Establishment. CABLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines.

For Sale. The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kiechtrick, Four Pure Mexican Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex.

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

La Isla para la Magdalena. Administración general en Buenos Aires calle Buen Orden No. 112 y 114. El abajo firmado por el conocimiento del público que el día 1.º de Julio se celebrará en la forma siguiente: Estación Ferrari, Posta de Haridoy, Estación de D. Antonio Chabás, Estación Rodríguez, Calisto Morján, Juan Elías, La Panadería y Magdalena.

TONICO ORIENTAL. It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. It makes it grow Thick and Heavy. It removes every vestige of Dandruff. It keeps the Hair in any Shape.

ORIENTAL TONIC FOR THE HAIR. It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. It makes it grow Thick and Heavy. It removes every vestige of Dandruff.

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, NEW YORK. Building Sites. To be sold in lots a large piece of Ground, at Palermo, suitable for Pleasure Gardens or Country Seats.

German School. 108-CALLE VENEZUELA-108. This new Establishment for the Education of Youth is managed by a company of the most experienced and competent Professors.

COCAINE. Principally Deodorized COCAINE OIL. It gives the Richest Lustre. It Softens and Smooths the Hair. It Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.

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

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality, Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES. EXTREMELY LIGHT, 510, 100, 514, 100, 516, 100, and 518, 180. The Large Glass 510, (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

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

A SPEEDY CURE FOR THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS. PECTORAL DE ANACAHUITA. The true Mexican Anacahuita, from which our Pectoral is made, is a remedy for Pulmonary Disease.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, AND SETS OF TEETH. Which have taken Prize Medals at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris. By a new and pleasing Process the Patient is supplied with a Set of Teeth whose beauty and perfection has never been equaled.

DECAYED TEETH. Parties unwilling to have Old, Rotten, or Inflamed Teeth Extracted, may have them Restored, Remodeled, and made to look as Good as the Best, by an improved method of Enameling.

AGUILA. Druggist and Apothecary Establishment. CABLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines.

For Sale. The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kiechtrick, Four Pure Mexican Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex.

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

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

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA. URUGUAY, A.D.A. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

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

GALBRAITH & HUNTER ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR, OF WHICH THEY INVITE INSPECTION AT 49 & 51 Calle Defensa 49 & 51.

GENERAL CAMP STORE, CHASCOMUS, (CORNER OF CALLE ANOHA AND SAN MARTIN). A. FULTON & CO. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, AT THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

MR. LUIS ERNEST, SURGEON DENTIST, TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN, AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL. HAS the honour to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres of his arrival amongst them, on a short Professional Tour, provided with a complete set of the most approved modern instruments lately employed in Europe, and hitherto unknown in South America.

DECAYED TEETH. Parties unwilling to have Old, Rotten, or Inflamed Teeth Extracted, may have them Restored, Remodeled, and made to look as Good as the Best, by an improved method of Enameling.

AGUILA. Druggist and Apothecary Establishment. CABLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO. The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines.

For Sale. The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kiechtrick, Four Pure Mexican Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex.

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

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

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA). HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

D. Nicholson & Co. SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS. 50 to 62 St. Paul's Churchyard, LONDON. Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-six years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World.

SHIRTS AND CLOTHING. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

IRISH NATIONAL. ROOMS-72 CALLE MEXICO. The Members of this Society beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that they have removed from the temporary rooms in Calle Corrientes to the above address, where all communications will receive the utmost attention.

"THE RURAL CODE" AND PUBLIC LANDS LAW. Now on SALE at this Office. Price \$20 mpc.

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

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867. CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO'S PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO'S PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES. RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO'S PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING BENCHES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO'S CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES. RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO, ENGINEERS, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

THEY can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.E.H. Wale. Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.H. the Maharajah of Benares. Benson's Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches, 22 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

Benson, J. W., 29 Westbourne Grove and 25 Old Bond Street. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock procured by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Clock presented by the City of London to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, London, Class 33. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, Dublin, Class 10.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Chronograph which the Derby is Timed. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock of the Exhibition, London, 1851.

Benson's Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with prices of the World safe by post. Benson's Watches—Gold and silver, at 200 to 3 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

Benson's Watches, Chronograph, Keyless, Repeaters. Benson's Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever. Benson's Watches, Horizontal, Centre Seconds, &c.

Benson's Indian Watch, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 20 Guineas. Benson's "Exact" Watch, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

Benson's Clocks for the Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Rooms, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas. Benson's Clocks for the Hall, Library, and Carriage. Estimates sent.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections. It is the "GOUT" cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin.

DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And Sold by Druggists and Chemists throughout the World. CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that "Dinneford & Co." are on every bottle, and label.

ADAMS'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER, REGULATED FOR, OR 64 GAUGE. THIS REVOLVER surpasses all others in the class in rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired, and in Cheapness, Simplicity, and Strength.

ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS CO., LIMITED, LONDON, W.C. JOHN ADAMS, Managing Director. The Company also Manufactures GUNS, RIFLES (including BREECH-LOADING, NEEDLE-RIFLES FOR BIRCHWOOD SHOOTING), and SNIDER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, and SPORTING APPURTENANCES of all kinds.

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Dispensatories, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Photographic Sundries.

BURGOYNE, BURDREES, & SQUIRE, 16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. Thirty Thousand copies of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by

BABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. At the lowest possible price, and of the very best quality. Each sheet warranted perfect.

FREDERICK BRABY & Co., Limited, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON. Roots Supplied with or without Framework. BRADY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC, AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING, IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

THEY can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.E.H. Wale. Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.H. the Maharajah of Benares. Benson's Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches, 22 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

Benson, J. W., 29 Westbourne Grove and 25 Old Bond Street. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock procured by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Clock presented by the City of London to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, London, Class 33. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, Dublin, Class 10.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Chronograph which the Derby is Timed. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock of the Exhibition, London, 1851.

Benson's Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with prices of the World safe by post. Benson's Watches—Gold and silver, at 200 to 3 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

Benson's Watches, Chronograph, Keyless, Repeaters. Benson's Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever. Benson's Watches, Horizontal, Centre Seconds, &c.

Benson's Indian Watch, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 20 Guineas. Benson's "Exact" Watch, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

Benson's Clocks for the Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Rooms, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas. Benson's Clocks for the Hall, Library, and Carriage. Estimates sent.

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE. DIRTZ & CO., 17 CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C. From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices.

J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE PLOUGH, HARROWS, AND HORSE RAKES.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TIGHT, AND GIGAR LIGHTS. Light only on the Box.

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

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Soda, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime, Syrup of Hypophosphate of Quinine, and in cases where the medicinal preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, &c.).

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron, Pills of Hypophosphate of Magnesia. These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients.

Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold with directions for use, at four francs per bottle, in Lyons, Paris, and London.

BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN. LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions.

THEY can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.E.H. Wale. Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.H. the Maharajah of Benares. Benson's Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches, 22 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

Benson, J. W., 29 Westbourne Grove and 25 Old Bond Street. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock procured by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Clock presented by the City of London to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, London, Class 33. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, Dublin, Class 10.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Chronograph which the Derby is Timed. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock of the Exhibition, London, 1851.

Benson's Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with prices of the World safe by post. Benson's Watches—Gold and silver, at 200 to 3 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

Benson's Watches, Chronograph, Keyless, Repeaters. Benson's Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever. Benson's Watches, Horizontal, Centre Seconds, &c.

Benson's Indian Watch, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 20 Guineas. Benson's "Exact" Watch, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

Benson's Clocks for the Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Rooms, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas. Benson's Clocks for the Hall, Library, and Carriage. Estimates sent.

THE STANDARD.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MARY AND LEAMAN at the Standard Printing-Office, 74 CALLE BELGRANO, by the Proprietors, KOTRONA, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.