

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500.

## THE PTOLEMY'S MAILS

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Ptolemy brought us dates from Lisbon to the 15th, and from the papers we learn that the chief topic of discussion in the European journals was the death of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian.

The Sultan had left Paris and had arrived in London, where he was received with the greatest solemnity, and great festivities were to take place in England during his stay. From London, the Sultan was to proceed to Vienna where he was expected to arrive about the 21st and to stay until the 26th.

Before leaving Paris the Sultan conferred on Marshals Canrobert and Regnault the Grand-cross of the Order of the Osmanlis.

On the 9th H. M. the Queen of Prussia arrived in Paris, and on the same day Prince Napoleon and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta left for Havre.

Great impression had been caused in Paris by a pamphlet published in Prussia and entitled: "The land and naval forces of France in the spring of 1867";—this pamphlet is supposed to emanate from Bismark and it was distributed gratis to all the officers;—it is a singular fact that a similar pamphlet appeared in Berlin relative to the Austrian Army shortly before the late war in Germany.

In Berlin it had been officially announced that the budget did not present a deficit and that the Government had no intention of raising the taxes.

The Emperor of Austria will not return to Paris until September.

The Vienna papers say that the mental aberration of the unfortunate Empress Carlota has assumed such a proportion that she cannot be left alone for one moment, and having been surprised more than once in the act of attempting suicide. At the same time she has occasionally lucid moments and then is heard constantly to say: "I have no wish to live; I would prefer to die rather than pass such an existence as mine." Some times she enquires: "What has become of my husband? Shall I never see him again? Is it possible that he is dead and that I am still alive?" The state of health of this princess is now causing great anxiety.

The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Maximilian, is also seriously ill from the effects of the disastrous news of the death of her son.

The marriage of the Grand-duchess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, with George King of Greece had taken place.

The advices from Oretó are important, and the insurgents appear still to meet with success. The most dreadful atrocities are reported to have been committed by the Turks.

The King of Portugal and the Queen D. Maria Pia were expected in Genoa.

With regard to Mexico the seizure and execution of General Sant' Anna is considered as likely to lead to a misunderstanding between the U. S. Government and Juárez. It appears that the former dictator of Mexico embarked at New Orleans on board the American schooner Virginia for Matamoros in order to see what he could do for himself in the midst of the troubles of his country. Two vessels of war, one English and one North American, at anchor at that place, discovered the presence of this merchant vessel was bringing, and a boat with officers of both nations went on board the Virginia and energetically demonstrated to the captain the serious results of landing his passenger there, and succeeded in inducing the captain of the schooner to steer for Cuba.

But a small Mexican gunboat, meeting the Virginia paid a visit on board, and the ex-President being recognised by his wooden leg, the commander of the gunboat demanded that he should be given up. The Captain of the Virginia refused and the Mexicans then took Gen. Sant' Anna forcibly from on board the schooner, carried him ashore and shot him without any further ceremony.

## ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
August 15, 1867.

The advent of Mr. Ruiz Moreno, as Gefe Politico, has instilled new life into public affairs in Rosario. Mr. Moreno has commenced his administration by initiating some sweeping reforms in the Police Department, and by awakening up our indolent old Municipality, which, like all its kindred institutions in this country, was becoming completely oblivious as to its duties. The pavement of the streets, the water supply, the gas works, schools, the new church, the security of life and property in the camp, hygiene, public morals, are all subjects that the new Chief has at heart and will attend to with energy and intelligence.

It is something wonderful what great things, in the way of progress and civilisation, one man in authority can attain, if he be only endowed with a little common sense, actuated by good intentions or a desire to do good, and carry out his plans with energy and activity. It is a very comfortable reflection, when we think on what a vast amount of good such a class of men might do, and to know that they are so rare. For half a century the Province of Santa Fé was the seat of anarchy—a sort of huge den of Thugs and highwaymen, to whom the very Province of Buenos Ayres regularly paid a subsidy of 'black mail,' like the inhabitants of the 'debatable land,' on the borders of England and Scotland, in olden times, to save their property from depredation. It has only been necessary for the administration of one man to effect a change, and such a radical change, that the Province of Santa Fé may be said to be, without exaggeration, the most orderly, law-abiding, and the best governed in the province.

And this change has not been brought about by military force, or by violent means of any description. Neither has it been effected by the influence of great talents or the high position of the Governor. Mr. Oroño is entirely a self-made man, with few of the advantages that statesmen possess in other countries, or even in this. He never handled a sword in his life; he never rejoiced in the tasseled cap of Doctors in Law, and never received a premium for the best Latin composition. His only advantages, and we see they are quite sufficient to make a most excellent Governor, are simply a studious disposition, integrity of purpose, indomitable will, liberal ideas, a broad patriotism, a good deal of Yankee go-a-headism, and a perception of the science of administration that appears in him to be innate.

On his return from his trip to the southern frontier, I had a long conversation with Mr. Oroño. He was eloquent on the vast progress that the people of this Department have made in the road of moral improvement and love of order. He said that without exception he found the former wandering 'gaucha' now a law-abiding citizen, already thoroughly convinced of the blessings of peace, and the advantages of an upright and progressive administration. Bellicose ideas have, to all appearance, disappeared, and with them a vast amount of the foolish hatreds and antipathies that were the root of all our former troubles.

The successor of Mr. Oroño will probably be Dr. Marcelino Freyre, an excellent man, of known integrity, and of a very energetic character. Whether his administrative talents are equal or not to those of the present Chief Magistrate, time will show; but I consider, to replace Mr. Oroño, we have no better man in the Province. There will be an opposition that will possibly bring forward a Mr. Irindo, of Santa Fé, who, in personal appearance, has the advantage of Dr. Freyre, being a kind of an Adonis of a man; but he belongs to the old school, the motto of which is—"no innovation on our old habits; our grandfathers wore the 'chiripa,' ate their 'puchero' with wooden spoons, undressed and went to bed regularly every day at twelve o'clock to enjoy the 'siesta,' and what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; or what satisfied our grandfathers ought to constitute the aim and happiness of their grand-children."

I understand that a new coffee-house and restaurant is shortly to be inaugurated here, on the English or North American system. The owners are two gentlemen from the Southern States. This is a move in the right direction and will satisfy a great want. There is now a large Anglo-Saxon population in Rosario, and to this class the French and Italian system of café's is very obnoxious—high prices for poor liquors served in apothecaries' flasks with drachm lines, and usually the very worst of attendance, at least in this country. We have now good English grocery stores; we want an English coffee-house, an English club company, an English dry goods store, and English shoemakers, carpenters, masons, tailors, and blacksmiths.

The mails from San Juan arrived yesterday, but brought no news of importance except a little skirmish between Colonel Vera and a party of 'montoneras,' in which the latter were put to flight, leaving thirteen prisoners, amongst whom was Eusebio Arguello, and a lot of plunder.

On Monday a small detachment of nineteen men arrived from the Interior by the train, destined for the army in Paraguay. Most of them are prisoners taken from the 'montoneras,' and amongst them is José Maria Olivera, the individual who robbed the mail from Rosario in April last. In Paraguay they will be put to some use.

D. Manuel Obligado's battalion, belonging to the Division Buenos Ayres, that was stationed at Frayle Muerto, has marched to Cordoba by order of the Minister of War. It seems the Government does not place much faith in the intentions of our friend Dr. Luque.

Mr. Lamas y Hunt, one of our most energetic municipals, has presented a project to have the census of Rosario taken. The project was postponed until the result of the question of the capital be decided.

## LATEST FROM PATAGONIA.

To the Editors of the Standard.  
Rio Negro, Patagonia, Aug. 11.  
Gentlemen,

The weather has been very severe for the last month, most of the time blowing a gale of wind; the camp is unusually dry for this time of year. The steamer Patagonia arrived here on the 2d of August; the weather was so severe that they got short of coal, and had to run to the Bay of St. Blas, and have coals sent from Patagonia by land to enable her to reach her destination; and had not Captain Elsgood been on board, it is doubtful if the steamer would ever have reached here. The Bay of St. Blas is both dangerous and difficult, and for piloting a vessel into the bay Captain Elsgood has few equals.

After receiving her coals the Patagonia left on the 1st of the month; and on the 2d encountered a severe gale when near the entrance of the river. The Kate Sargent, Commodore Smyley, was laying-to in the river, waiting for the tide to rise; the sea was very rough, and the gale was so severe that the steamer could scarcely hold her own until the tide rose. When the two vessels got into the river the race became exciting, the schooner gaining on the steamer. The engineer, determined not to be beat, threw on empty tar-barrels, and everything that would get steam well up: the Kate Sargent shook out first one reef, then another, which caused no little excitement.

On Sunday, the 4th, we had fine weather. The Kate Sargent saluted the town with 21 guns, this being the first salute of the kind since the French blockaded the town. The Comandante and many of the people of the town went on board. The Comandante apologised for not returning the salute, as he had but two guns in the fort.

The Kate Sargent will leave in a few days for Malvinas (Falklands.)

There is no news from the Welch Colony. We have two gentlemen here to take to the Malvinas, who will return to Buenos Ayres by the steamer Patagonia. The weather still continues cold, and the camp very dry. Indians quiet.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours truly,  
W. S.

## LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

### THE REBEL FORCES OF VARELA

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MENDOZA INDIANS. The mails arrived on Saturday give rather unsatisfactory reports about the condition of the Upper Provinces. General Navarro writes to General Taboada as follows.

Camp at Aguada, July 28th.

It is 4 p.m. and I have just arrived here, six leagues from Belen. My scouts have returned from Tinogasta, and report on the rebel forces as follows—50 or 100 men at San José; Ambrosio Chumbita with 300 men a league lower down, Medina with 600 near Tinogasta. The main body under Varela is not known, but that chief is expected to-day at Copacabana, 4 leagues from Tinogasta. This last place is evidently the rendezvous of these marauders, and by sunrise of the 30th I shall positively be in possession of the two passes, agreed on, which communicate with Chile and Bolivia. As I suppose this will find you at Los Sauces I beg to suggest that you make a forced march on Tinogasta by the day I mention, so that we may capture the rebels and prevent their escape into Chile.

The Mendoza journal says—A great Indian invasion being expected at La Paz, Col. Segovia has marched with sufficient forces in that direction; he received a supply of lances just before starting. Colonel Martinez de Hoz has gone in pursuit of the San Rafael marauders, who are proceeding to the desert by slow marches, being encumbered with a large booty of cattle.

From Cordoba we hear of difficulties between the Governor and the Federal commander, the latter wanting to gather more men for Paraguay. The Minister of War has sent the B. Ayres battalion from Frayle Muerto to Cordoba. A contingent of 19 men (convicts) came from Frayle Muerto to Rosario en route for Paraguay—

## THE ISLAND OF MARTIN GARCIA.

The question which we raised relative to the fortification of Martin Garcia was frankly and opportunely represented to the Chamber by the Deputy Joaquim Manuel de Macedo. H. Excellency announced his intention to address his enquires on this subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and it is to be expected that as far as diplomatic secrecy permits, the Government will furnish at once satisfactory explanations.

Under all its aspects this is a most serious question. It is the future menace if not the announcement of a conflict which must turn out a sanguinary one.

The fortification of the Island of Martin Garcia by the Argentine Government, would at the present moment be the denial of its own policy in relation to the war with Paraguay.

In this there would be a want of logic and a want of loyalty which we cannot expect from an allied and friendly Government.

The first gun fired from the new fortification, if it were carried out, would be in direct opposition to the treaty of Triple Alliance and to the very declaration of war against the Government of the Dictator of Paraguay.

Laying aside the affront to the two countries given by that tyrant, the Paraguayan war is carried on in the name of principles of humanity and civilisation.

The freedom of river navigation, upheld by Brazil at the cost of her best blood, as a cardinal principle of her policy, and a reciprocal guarantee to the commerce and to the peace of South America, can by no means ever again admit of sophisms.

The want of action on the part of the Empire in the face of this monstrous and ill-timed measure adopted by the Argentine Congress, would involve a lamentable complicity and render the Imperial Government author and victim of an incurable error.

The confidence which we still feel in the good sense and loyalty of the Argentine people and Government, leads us to expect a prompt and amicable solution of the difficulty which has so unexpectedly arisen.—*Diario do Rio.*

## NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)  
Pernambuco 1st August—Exchange on London 21d, on Paris. 450rs. On Hamburg 84rs P. MB.

Bahia 4th August—Exchange on London 21d to 21½.

Brown Sugar 28550 per arroba. Exchange on Paris. 445rs. and on Hamburg 830rs: sovereigns 118700.

Rio de Janeiro 10th August—The total amount of Exchange on London passed for the Shannon was about £360,000 at 20d½ to 20d¾ for Bankers drafts and 20d¾ to 21d¼ for private Bill. On Paris about frs. 1200,000 were done at the extremes of 450 to 480rs. On Hamburg the amount of business transacted was about MB 450,000 at 850rs. to 862rs.

The bullion shipped per Arno for the River Plate this trip was:—

David Block bros: 20:000 gold and Rs4:0000 silver.

E. J. Albert 1:6500 do.

E. A. Penna 165:0000 gold and 20:0000 do.

The Shannon and Guipore took for the Northern and Southern Ports of the Empire no less than the amount of Rs. 285,500 in paper money.

Brazilian 6 p. stock sales have been made at 88½ to 89 p.

Bank of Brazil Shares, have changed hands at 185½ to 186½.

The Emperor received on the 8th inst. from the President of the Province of San Paulo the following telegram:

"Telegram to H.M. the Emperor—At this moment 5. 45 p.m. I have received the following despatch from the Barão de Villa Maria through the station at Jundiaby. On the 13th last July Corumbá (Mato Grosso) was retaken by our forces, by order of the President Dr. Couto de Magalhães Sobó, under the command of Lieut Colonel M. A. Coelho Cuyabano, thus liberating 506 Brazilians and killing over one hundred Paraguayans besides taking a great number of prisoners. We lost 2 officers and 4 soldiers."

The English Frigate Chamelion arrived here on the 8th. The Sharp-shooter was at Pará on the 22nd ult.

The American Steamer Palmyra, from Boston on her voyage to the River Plate, arrived at Pernambuco on the 31st ult. This steamer was the famous blockade-runner Deer and is 857 tons: built of iron, side-wheels, 233 ft. long, 26 ft. beam, 17 ft. high and draws 9 ft. water.

The Guarú has just brought from the Northern Ports of the Empire the following reinforcements—13 officers and 308 men for the Army and 57 seamen for the Navy.

The Emperor and whole Brazilian Court have gone into mourning for two months in consequence of the death of the Emperor Maximilian.

Among the passengers for Southampton by the Shannon were Mr. Joseph Levi Montefiore and family. Mr. Henry Roberts and family. Mr. Montefiore, has since the establishment of the London and Brazilian Bank been a member of the council of management in Rio, and has been for the two past years elected by the British Merchants of Rio to represent their interests on Committee of our Exchange. Mr. Henry Roberts, is an old and well-known resident in Rio, lately the managing partner of the firm of Janorin Roberts & Co. and for many years of the firm of F. Le Breton and Co. Mr. Roberts was also for some time one of the local Directors of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank now the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Government has issued a decree approving the conditions for the construction of a Railway or Tram-road from the city of Rio Grande do Sul to the Candiota coal-mines. The privilege for this important work is granted to Messrs. Cunha Plant Co. CABRAL.

## FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Fortin de Arcco, Aug. 11.

Already acknowledged ..... £14 4

Do. do. .... \$ 600

Do. August 14th ..... 1163

Do. 11th:—

Mr. T. D., an Irishman ..... 150

Mr. Bernard Fagan ..... 50

Mr. John Mahon ..... 50

Mr. Christopher Maguire ..... 50

Mr. John Egan ..... 50

## THE ARNO'S MAILS.

The mails of the Arno, which arrived on shore late on Tuesday, were distributed at an early hour yesterday morning.

The following are the passengers by the Arno:—Mr. A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bercht and servant; Messrs. Neyer, Wright, Wilkinson, F. Horner, Leon Bernasconi, G. Martinez, M. A. Marcoater, Bennett, Forrester, J. G. Y. Paera, M. Cot, J. R. Liston, Joaquim Ogstinora, James Kerjerge, A. Pavia, Ernesto Cibra, A. F. de Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. Fundes; Mme. M. L. de C. Bloem and family; M. José d'Almeida, Giovanni Speranzi, Luis Sella, U. Batmuller, A. J. A. Maria.

Specie—Three cases, £13,665. H. J. Ropes, £2,400.

The papers are filled with obituary notices about the unfortunate Maximilian.

It has transpired that a union has been arranged between the houses of Baring, Brothers, and Co., and Finlay, Hodgson, and Co. It dates from Monday, the 1st inst., and the name of Baring, Brothers, and Co. is continued as the title for the combined establishment. The Liverpool firm of Thomson, Finlay, and Co., which was united with that of Finlay, Hodgson, and Co. in 1865, is included in the amalgamation. One or two of the partners in each house have, it is understood, taken the opportunity of retiring—namely, Mr. Duncan James Kay and Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Liverpool, and Mr. Charles Baring Young. The united business will, as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, be conducted entirely at 8, Bishopsgate-street. The house of Baring, Brothers, and Co. had its origin under the title of John Francis Baring and Co., in 1763, and was constituted in its present form in 1805. Lord Ashburton retired from it in 1864, and Mr. Joshua Bates, who then became senior partner, died shortly afterwards. Mr. Thos. Baring, the member for Huntingdon, is now the principal. The house of Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., of which Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, the member for Bridgport, is the present head, was established in 1808. Both Mr. Baring and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson are directors of the Bank of England. The character of the business of each firm was a great measure identical, and their respective partners have long been connected by mutual friendship.

The British Association is to meet in September first at Dundee, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K.C. It has been proposed that an agricultural exhibition should take place in connection with this meeting. Already a beautiful and convenient site has been secured.

The Reform Bill is still the chief topic of Parliamentary discussion. The progress made with the measure is slow, as almost every clause involves a protracted discussion. The Government have consented to give a third member to the four great towns, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds. The Irish Reform Bill will not be introduced this year, and the Scotch bill is also certain to be postponed.

An adjudication of bankruptcy has been given against what was till lately supposed to be a firm of millionaires—Sir Morton Peto and his partners, the great contractors, and still greater financiers; the magicians whose touch, a couple of years ago, seemed sufficient to turn everything into gold, and whose wealth was popularly presumed almost to transcend the power of arithmetic to compute.

The Sheffield Trades' Unions' Commissioners continue to elicit details of the most shocking disclosures. We have now the revelation of the Acorn-street murder—or at least sufficient to make us acquainted with some of its more important incidents. The fellow who, according to his own account, hurled a species of hand-grenade in at an upper window, thus causing death, mutilation, and destruction of property, is one of the most repulsive wretches who have yet appeared before the Commissioners. His evidence was revolting, not only from the nature of its details, but from the brazen impudence with which it was delivered. The name of this witness is Renshaw, and for brutish ferocity he will bear comparison with any of the trades' union satellites. Anything like shame or remorse was altogether absent from his thoughts.

In consequence of the death of the Emperor Maximilian the American residents in Paris countermanded the fête at the Pré-Catellain which they intended to have held yesterday in celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, and gave instead a banquet at the Grand Hotel. Two

hundred and fifty guests were present, and toasts were drunk to President Johnson, the Emperor Napoleon, and France.

The Government are taking early precautions against any outbreak of cholera. A supplement to the *Gazette* was published last night, containing various Orders in Council as to quarantine, and the arrangements which are to be made by parochial authorities where any outbreak of cholera may take place. The orders are comprehensive, and appear to have been well considered.

A Madrid telegram informs us that a resolution, which it is believed will be carried, was to be proposed in the Spanish Congress yesterday, expressing regret at the execution of the Emperor Maximilian.

A French paper alleges that the Negotiations between Prussia and Denmark as to North Schleswig are in a very critical condition. That they are not satisfactory we can well imagine, but it will not do to rely for correct information upon the Paris papers. A Berlin telegram says that a ministerial ordinance has been sent to Baron Scheel-Plessen, governor of Schleswig, recommending him to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the inhabitants of the Duchy. If half the accounts to hand be true, some such recommendation was necessary. The Baron was, if we mistake not, a Schleswiger subject to Denmark, and he has made himself remarkable for the severities he has, in his new post, dealt out to his former fellow-subjects.

The Pope is receiving addresses from various quarters. The bishops now in Rome have assured him of their fidelity to his Throne and to his teaching, and have declared, unhesitatingly, that neither princes nor peoples will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored. His Holiness, in a reply to an Italian deputation, was conciliatory in tone. He had always, he said, done what he could to aid Italy, and he hoped those who had charge of her destinies would save her from moral and religious ruin.

The Emperor of Russia made his grand entry into St. Petersburg on Monday, and was received with rejoicings. During the day the Czar attended the Church of Kasan, where a thanksgiving service was performed for his Majesty's recent escape from assassination.

The following communication is understood to be from an official source respecting Maximilian's fate:—

“It may be of interest to learn the steps already taken months ago by the Austrian Government to avert this terrible catastrophe. Upon the withdrawal of the French troops the Emperor of Austria, starting from the idea that the Emperor Maximilian would leave Mexico at the same time as Marshal Bazaine, thought it advisable to take the question into consideration whether the Emperor Maximilian's return should not be facilitated by restoring to him all his rights as next agnate which he had renounced before leaving for Mexico. The reason for no further action being then taken in the matter—independently of the fact that other legitimately acquired rights demanding close examination were at stake—was that the Emperor Maximilian remained in Mexico and continued the contest with the native forces at his disposal.

When the news of his capture arrived here everything was done to bring about a diplomatic intervention of collective Europe in his favour. The Austrian ambassador in Washington had been previously empowered to apply to the Government of the North American Republic requesting its active diplomatic intervention in case of any danger threatening the Emperor. It is known that Mr. Seward complied with this request, and that the American Government, even at that time, made a bona fide application to Juarez in this sense. When the capitulation of the Emperor Maximilian became known, France, England, Russia were asked to instruct their ambassadors in Washington to unite their efforts with those of the Austrian ambassador in saving the Emperor Maximilian. All the Powers took steps in consequence of this desire, Queen Victoria adding that it was a question of saving the life of a near and dear relation.

“One hope still remained when we learned here the grounds upon which Romero, the ambassador of Juarez in Washington, sought to justify severity against the Emperor. These were mainly based upon the assumption that the Emperor Maximilian would always remain a claimant, constantly prove a rallying-point for all the quiet spirits in Mexico, and thus keep the country in continual excitement. It was, therefore, at once resolved at a council of the Imperial

family to restore the Emperor Maximilian to all his rights as next agnate, to obtain from him the fullest renunciation of his claims as Emperor of Mexico, and to afford the necessary guarantees for this renunciation being carried out. A telegram to this effect was sent to the Austrian ambassador in Washington. Mr. Seward again showed himself inclined to active support, but according to the latest intelligence, it seems unhappily to have proved ineffectual.

The question of ransom was never raised. The Austrian Court was perfectly willing to have paid ransom. But the utmost caution was necessary in order not to raise the idea of interference with the proceedings of the court-martial, and thus perhaps disadvantageously influence the fate of the Emperor Maximilian. This last consideration also operated when the question arose whether a confidential agent should be sent to Juarez. The idea was abandoned because, apart from the bad effect that might thus have been rested upon the fate of the Emperor, Juarez would also have been compromised in case of discovery.”

## UNITED STATES.

A Cabinet consultation was held on Thursday last. All the members endorsed the opinion of the Attorney-General relative to the Reconstruction Act, excepting Secretary Stanton, who dissented on the principal points. The President announced that he concurred with the majority of the Cabinet, and would communicate an order to the district commanders in conformity with Mr. Stauberry's opinion.

It is reported that Secretary Stanton is about to resign.

Mr. Sannak, chairman of the Congress Republican Committee, has addressed the house, urging the members, in consequence of Mr. Stauberry's decision, to be present at Washington on the 3rd of July next to form a quorum.

General Sheridan has removed several petty officials in Texas. President Johnson has instructed General Sheridan to extend the time for the registration of the Louisiana voters until the 1st of August.

General Pope has issued an order declaring the incumbents of numerous petty offices who participated in the rebellion to be disfranchised.

The President and his suite arrived at New York last evening en route to Boston on a masonic tour. President Johnson has officially announced the ratification of the Russo-American treaty.

The Iowa Republican Convention has passed a resolution favoring a July session of Congress, and demanding the punishment of Mr. Davis.

General Longstreet has been pardoned by Mr. Johnson.

## MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico report that Santa Anna landed near Vera Cruz on the 4th ultimo, but was compelled to re-embark. He was afterwards captured by the Juarists, while attempting to land at Sisal, and sentenced to be hung. Other accounts say that he defeated the Juarists, and was strongly supported for the provincial presidency.

Advices from Queretaro up to June 20th, from San Luis Potosi to the 21th, and from Monterey to the 27th, had reached New Orleans. It is reported that, as soon as Marquez was assured of the betrayal of Queretaro by Lopez, he proceeded to open certain documents which had been left with him by Maximilian, and among them he found one containing a written abdication, signed by Maximilian, in favour of young Yturbe. Marquez thereupon immediately proclaimed Yturbe Emperor of Mexico, under the regency of the Empress Carlota. Marquez also arrested thirty of the most notable Liberals in the capital, and imprisoned them, as hostages for the safety of the lives of Maximilian and his companions. There has been as yet no authoritative denial of the authenticity of Maximilian's proclamation, published the week before last, and it is still believed to be genuine. The last reports received from the city of Mexico say Marquez had commenced executing his hostages, two of whom had already been shot. Their names are not given. The death of Mendez is confirmed. All the foreign prisoners taken by the Liberals, numbering 4000 or 5000 Austrians, Belgians, and Frenchmen, were on their way to Monterey.

A Washington despatch of the 24th says:—Minister Romero has received an official account of what took place at Vera Cruz on the arrival of Gen. Santa Anna. It appears, from that paper, that General Santa Anna re-

presented that he had returned to Mexico, under the authority of the United States Government, and with the support of ample means, ammunition, and men from the United States. He requested the imperial officer commanding Vera Cruz to go on board Virginia, and asked then to give up the empire and declare for the republic under him. The imperial officers assembled a council of all the superior officers of the garrison, and the question was fully discussed whether Santa Anna's proposal should be accepted or declined. After a long deliberation, it was concluded to reject his overtures for two reasons—first, because he stated that he came supported by a foreign Government; and secondly, because the imperial garrison of Vera Cruz could have no confidence in him. During the discussion it was stated by prominent officers that Vera Cruz could not hold out much longer; that the scarcity of food was too great; that the people of Vera Cruz were all Liberals; that all the foreign merchants were in favour of the Liberals; and that the foreign troops, defending Vera Cruz, were about to mutiny. Lieut. Colonel J. E. Loudret, commander of the foreign troops, stated that he would not answer for his troops if they did not receive their pay in five days. All the leaders expressed very despondent feelings, and a disposition to leave the country rather than proclaim General Santa Anna.

## HOW MAXIMILIAN WAS CAPTURED.

The following letter, dated Queretaro, May 20, gives some details of the betrayal of the unfortunate Maximilian:—

The principal defence of this town consists in the vast convent of La Cruz, situated at the south end on the side of the city of Mexico. This building, a relic of the splendours of the Spanish domination, is constructed of stone and adobe (bricks hardened by the sun); a part of its enclosure is besides protected by earth entrenchments. The convent covers, with its dependencies, more than ten acres of ground, and forms a citadel on which siege artillery only could make any impression. Such five days ago was the principal position of Maximilian, who for some time had made it his head-quarters. Immediately opposite in the Corretas mountains, the Mexican General Escobedo was established, and his advanced guard occupied the valley which separates La Cruz from the Corretas. In the night of May 14th there was a council of war in the town. The imperialist army had exhausted all its supplies, and was likely to be soon reduced to the last extremities. As flour was wanting the Intendance every day caused to be slaughtered a certain number of horses and mules, which there was no means of feeding from want of provender. Even this resource threatened to fail before long; and for that reason Maximilian resolved on attempting a vigorous sortie, and opening for himself a passage through the enemy's lines. At eleven o'clock the troops were under arms, and the artillery in position; everything was ready for the attack. But at the last moment, in consequence of the slow movements of his generals, the Emperor found himself obliged to countermand the expedition. Already at that moment the army had been sold to the enemy. The fort of La Cruz was to have been occupied an hour later by the troops of the Liberals. It was notorious that there was a considerable number of persons in the ranks of the Imperialists disposed to give up the town, but who would ever have suspected the colonel of the Regiment of the Empress, the keeper of the key of Queretaro, the commander of the fort of La Cruz, Miguel Lopez himself? He was the man who, in the evening of the 14th, sent to Escobedo a letter in which he offered to betray his companions in arms for 3,000 ounces of gold (48,000 dollars). Escobedo naturally did what any other general would have done in his place—he accepted the proposal. Towards midnight the advanced guard of the Liberals, protected by the darkness, left the camp, and arrived without noise before the convent. Colonel Lopez, ordering his soldiers to ground their arms, opened the gates to the enemy. From that moment the Emperor Maximilian, who was sleeping tranquilly in another part of the building, was irretrievably lost. At the first gleam of the morning the Archduke was on foot, and immediately perceived that some extraordinary event had taken place. Rousing up the Prince of Salm-Salm, his aide-de-camp, Maximilian directed his steps towards the outer enclosure of the convent; but had scarcely advanced a few paces when he was surrounded

by a detachment of soldiers commanded by Col. Rincon Gallardo. Lopez himself accompanied the detachment, and pointed out the Emperor to the troops, crying out “That is the man—seize him.”

A curious incident then occurred. Col. Gallardo, a brave soldier who did not seem greatly to relish the treachery of Lopez, stepped up to Maximilian and said to him, “You are a private person and not a soldier; we have nothing to say to you, go about your business.” With these words he pushed his Majesty outside the convent. Five minutes later I met Maximilian, who seemed not to have yet recovered from his surprise. He was walking as fast as possible towards Cerro de la Campana, at the other extremity of the town. This position is a fortified hill commanding the northern part of the place. On his arrival there he was joined by General Mejia, Castilla, and Avellano, the Prince de Salm-Salm, and several others of his officers; but it soon became evident that any resistance was impossible. Four battalions of infantry and all the liberal cavalry were surrounding the Cerro. The white flag was then hoisted, and the Archduke with all his staff surrendered to General Corona. The prisoners were allowed to retain their horses, arms, and personal effects; and a few hours later they were conducted to the convent of La Cruz. The first companies of the Mexican advanced guard which had entered the town committed some excesses; several houses were pillaged and some persons rifled in the streets, but immediately after the arrival of the general officers order was re-established. On the whole, fewer acts of violence were perpetrated than might have been expected.

A subsequent letter from Queretaro, dated May 25, contains the following:—

From the convent of La Cruz the Prince was conducted, with his officers, to that of Santa Teresita, where they were placed in rooms devoid of all comfort. During three or four days they slept on the bare ground, and their food was very insufficient. The arrival of the Princess de Salm-Salm and her remonstrances with Escobedo had the effect of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners. They were transferred to another convent, that of Las Capuchinas, and they are now permitted to receive from their friends provision, wine, and clothing. The adventures of the Princess de Salm-Salm would form a strange chapter in romance. Twice did she traverse the Liberal lines to reach the capital and return from it, and on two occasions was fired at by the Mexican sentries. She was afterwards detained prisoner for two days at Guadalupe by General Diaz for having distributed money to the German captives in that place. She at length obtained a passport authorising, or rather ordering her to proceed to the coast and quit the country. But with that passport she made her way to Queretaro and San Luis during the siege of the first-named town. She was accompanied by only one female Mexican servant. Subsequently she had interviews with President Juarez and General Escobedo to intercede in favour of Maximilian and her husband. It is said that the Archduke wept like a child on bearing a narrative of the heroic peregrinations of this courageous lady.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

(PRIVATE LETTER OF AN ARGENTINE OFFICER.)

Tuyucú, Aug. 6th.

We are now nearly thirty miles from our old encampment of Tuyucú. I do not think there is any chance of either party risking a battle, although our position is a difficult one. You can have no idea of the impenetrable nature of the country, and the bravery of the Paraguayans is beyond all question. Between us and Humaitá there is an impassable morass called Estero Ono; at one narrow part, about six miles from the outworks of Humaitá our engineers are making a bridge. Gen. Enrique Castro with a division 3000 strong fell the other day on a body of 700 of the enemy's cavalry, who fought desperately, and many perished sword in hand refusing to take quarter; the rest escaping in the woods. Enclosed is a likeness of Sergeant Gonzales who maintained a terrible hand-to-hand conflict with ten Brazilians; he was at last overpowered and his life spared, and when asked why he refused quarter, he replied, “Because I am a soldier, and so are all Paraguayans!”

Aug 8th.

P. S. Yesterday and to-day the enemy have been bombarding us, and we have removed our artillery magazine to the rear.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PROVEEDOR.

## TERRIBLE BUSH FIGHTING.

Itapiru, Augus 11th.

Gentlemen,

Since my last that went forward on Friday, nothing worthy of note has been reported from the allied lines. Here everything denotes the impending conflict. The belligerents in force are in sight of each other. The assertions made in the journals of Corrientes, that the enemy's camp is beleaguered, are not true. The allied commanders seem determined not to strike the blow, until they are sure that victory "will vindicate the adoption" of their plans; giving heed to the proverb, "No hay enemigo chico," its worth was not properly understood when the untoward assault was made upon the works of Curupaity. If Osorio would have been left to follow his own inclinations, the attack would have taken place in the early part of last week. Words imperfectly explain the difficulty attending the invasion: to understand the manifold obstructions which impede the progress of the onward march, it is necessary to have seen something of the country in order to comprehend a few of the 'contre-temps' that are to be met with at every hour at every turn. The 'pantanos' that have to be filled up or bridged, the impenetrable jungles that have to be cut, leaving on either side in many places a barrier as formidable as the wall of a church, where every tree, in fine, every plant has thorns, where the earth, water, and atmosphere is teeming with noxious vermin of every description, and where

the Almighty's chastening hand,  
With vivid pestilence afflicts the land."

D'Azara was right when he said, "Man to live in the regions infested by these venomous insects should be amphibious, and clothed in armour like the caymans and crocodiles." Yet, the bare-footed, bare-breeched, shirtless, starving to death Paraguayans, when least expected are seen emerging from the compact fastness, or rising out of the quagmires, prepared to dispute or thwart hostile intentions; to fly or show fight, as it may best suit their purpose. The impressment of carts and draught cattle by the Brazilians has put a stop for the present to commercial enterprises, where land transport is concerned. Loaded chatas and launches that came from on board in the morning had to return in the afternoon with the same freight they brought ashore, and re-embark the goods. Ten patacons were offered for the cartage of a pipe of wine to go a distance not so far as is the *Standard* office from the Plaza Victoria, no carts were to be had at any price.

A Paraguayan woman more brave than exemplary, has killed a Brazilian Captain who had attacked her. In the fray the female had her left arm broken by a pistol bullet and received an ugly sabre cut upon the head, still in the nerves of her right arm remained sufficient vigor to give the officer a sword thrust, that destroyed his life in an instant. This took place in the presence of a dozen persons, the woman fainting from the loss of blood was carried to a hospital. The arrivals of the day are a large steamer with two tows, all were laden with horses, two schooners also with horses, a schooner brig and three schooners with maize and a 'patacho' with pine lumber, beside numerous small river craft with miscellaneous cargoes. Four prisoners Paraguayan cavalry were brought in; they were, or pretended to be, very stupid, notwithstanding one of the number spoke English correctly yet not in a manner others would perceive it. The probability is they were so many spies. As long as is the note of Messrs. Woodgate Brothers of the foreign vessels at present occupied in the Parana, the expenses accruing is not to be compared to what the transport steamers cost that are engaged in the same traffic or bringing contingents or towing vessels. The steamers have charters calling for sums from £600 to £2000 per month, coal, pilots, supplied and bottoms secured by the charterers. The The number of seagoing steamers thus employed may be put down in round figures at forty. Well may the Minister at Rio ask for a supply of fifty millions to avoid a National bankruptcy. The earthworks in construction here are being enlarged; it will require 2000 troops to man them; there are 1000 effective men on the spot, and as many more employed in different branches of the service, or lying sick in the hospital.

The average number of interments in the Brazilian cemetery for the month of July was ten per diem. The

sick and wounded at the Argentine hospital number eighty; they are much better cared for than formerly. At the present hour Porto Alegre with his command is stationed at Tuyuty. Caxias with the main body upon the right, abreast of Tuyuti. A league hence a cavalry reserve corp, Osorio at the van, and Gelly y Obes said to be cutting off the enemy's supplies beyond Tuyuty. The Paraguayans are known to be anywhere and everywhere. There has been no firing for the past thirty hours. The weather is fine and cool. The river continues to fall.

With respect,  
SINBAD.

## (MATTOS'S CORRESPONDENCE.)

Since the expedition of General Castro, of which I gave you a full account in my last, positively nothing has occurred: the enemy having fallen back on their entrenched position nowhere to be found, if we except the few straggling bands of natives who infest the woods to cut off our supplies. The frequency of these depredations, which more than once jeopardized the whole army, has brought us to a standstill, whilst securing our line of communication before continuing our advance. General Hornos with a large troop of Argentine and Brazilian cavalry has been detached to protect the road: great confidence was at first reposed in the measure, but unfortunately none of our allies are ubiquitous, and as our wily enemy simultaneously assaults the line in various parts, they constantly make a clean sweep of the 'convoys,' murdering the unfortunate drivers, and carrying off everything of value to their woody fastnesses. Impunity and success emboldens them, and of late these marauders are more constant and formidable, thus our present position is become untenable, and at a recent council of war it was decided to march straight for the Paraguayan bank and communicate with the fleet; to complete this movement the squadron has been ordered to pass up by Humaitá on the 12th inst.; this done, the war is soon over, for whilst we have our supplies on board the transports without trusting to the casualties of the overland route, the enemy locked up in his fortress will be completely cut off by land and water, and be compelled to fight or surrender, either of which will be hailed with like joy by all lovers of liberty. Still this new master-piece of strategy is not unattended by dangers, and I could wish that the fleet were connected with the plan. How often have not our marines received the same command? How often our expectations raised to the highest pitch, as often to receive the rude shock of disappointment? And were the same to occur now, how should we be, when after a long fatiguing march through a hostile country, the sun penetrating through the leafless trees and burning up the ground beneath our feet, we should have reached the bleak shore, worn out by the fatigues of the march, without provisions and with retreat impossible, to find no fleet there. How, I say, should we look, cut off in the heart of the enemy's country with a rapid river in the rear, and on the flank a frowning fortress.

A victim to these harassing thoughts, suggested by the experience of the past and the prospect of the future, I took my passage to Cerrito in the steamer Pingo, and determined to judge for myself of the efficiency of this arm. Here all the transports are engaged discharging the heavy material taken from the lines at Tuyuti, by order of General Porto Alegre, who is preparing to take part with the offensive operations of the grand army. This is as it should be, for if Lopez's position is to be stormed, it will take every blade in the army to do it with any hope of success.

Having inspected the machinery and deposits on the Island, I left for Curuzu in the 'General Osorio.' The squadron has moved up in front of the old Brazilian redoubt, to-day deserted; the enemy is nowhere to be seen, and the only hostile demonstrations arise from the mariners, numbers of whom go ashore musket in hand in search of something fresh for dinner. Pigeons and wild duck here abound.

Some hundred yards in advance of this lie the iron ships destined to force the stockade. They are anchored right in front of Curupaity, within half range of the land batteries, and was particularly struck with the 'sang froid' with which the officers and men chatted in groups on deck, as though their own colors waived from the hostile battlements. I was well received by the gallant commanders, and during my stay had ample opportunity to judge of the sentiments of each. Talk as you like, there are some

fine young fellows among them. All were in high spirits, and spoke confidently of coming events. All is in readiness, extra rations are served out, and we now only await the word to advance. On my return that evening I visited the Admiral's ship Princess, and was introduced to Vice-Admiral Iguacio, though sick in bed. He appeared to be in great pain, but displayed the same resolution as his men.

Early on the morning of the 6th, the crew commenced to fish for a torpedo, which had been observed from the Bahia, close to Curupaity. In a short time the end was discovered, and when made fast the whole machinery was hauled on deck; in this feat the greatest care is necessary as the least friction would blow the whole affair up. It was found to contain six arrobes powder which was at once stowed away on the 'Leopoldina.' I approached the monster, not without repugnance I confess; not so my naval companions, who clustering around, handled and examined it as a child would a new toy. It was then the Admiral advancing said "Don't be in a hurry lads; there are plenty more of them for us to raise yet."

To-morrow at 7 a.m. I join the caravan of sutlers and camp followers who under a heavy Brazilian escort leave every morn for the camp at Tuyucú. There I shall be enabled to send you all the most reliable news, known only here by hearsay. To be candid with you, I do not half like the journey, and would give a great deal I were well over it. The road is so long and so exposed to the attacks of the enemy, whose lines are only half a league distant, that it is difficult to escape their clutches. Out they rush from their hiding places in the woods, and having robbed and murdered the unfortunate travellers they are off before our troops can come up.

The army is at present encamped on a rising ground called Tuyu Cué, one league to the left of Humaitá and between that point and Curupaity. Our hospitals are located in San Solano: Osorio has overrun the country as far as Villa del Pilar.

Lopez and Madame Lynch have returned from their trip to the capital, and are now with the army at Humaitá.

The whole country for miles about is a perfect desert, all the inhabitants having retreated on our advance.

MATTOS.

## WHERE IS TUYU CUE?

It is amusing to compare the statements of the various army correspondents as to the position of Tuyu Cué. To reconcile the letters, one must believe that the army is encamped upon a moving bog, known to the Paraguayans as Tuyu Cué. One letter places it ten leagues from Itapiru, on the jungle road to San Solano; another marks it out as between Curupaity and Humaitá; a third hints that it is to the right of Humaitá; and a fourth asserts that it is but within a stone's throw of Tuyuti. In this maze of geographical contradictions we take refuge in our maps, but will it be credited, that although we have before us the latest maps extant of Paraguay, on none do we find marked out this hitherto unheard-of spot? Tuyu Cué seems to be a sort of military 'will-o'-the-wisp,' and not even 'Sinbad' himself has attempted to locate it. In the ceaseless efforts of our avocation we have neglected no means to ascertain the exact locality of this highly important place; but even those who have travelled through Paraguay are at fault. One party, whose knowledge in these matters is of the most reliable character, informs us that Tuyu Cué is three-quarters of a league to the north of Tuyuti, and close to Humaitá.

Now, it must be remembered, that the Allies to reach Tuyu Cué were four days marching, that many of the officers who went with the army wrote the most descriptive letters of the woods through which they passed, the smiling hedges along the road, the dreadful snakes, and birds of the most variegated plumage which met the eye on all sides, and the horrid jungles which impeded their march. Are we then to believe that all this was purely imaginative, since the army has really advanced but half a league? Is it not a fact that President Mitre left Itapiru at daybreak, and arrived at Tuyu Cué at seven o'clock the same evening, having taken a short cut through the woods? And are not the Paraguayans now on the road that leads to Tuyu Cué, sweeping off bullock carts whenever occasion offers? To suppose, therefore, that Tuyu Cué is so close to Itapiru, Tuyuti, or Humaitá, as is stated, is to compel us to believe that the guides or 'vaqueanos' of the Allies have played the same trick as the Dublin carman, which may

interest our readers. It is as follows:—

"An English gentleman, many years ago, arriving one night by the mail-coach at the Dublin Post-office, called a car, and told the carman to drive him to Gresham's Hotel. The carman hesitated for a moment, to the no small astonishment of the Englishman, who, on inquiring the cause, learned that he feared the distance was too great for the horse. After some persuasion, however, the Englishman got the man to drive him to the hotel. The carman drove his fare for nearly two hours through half the streets of Dublin, and round by the Circular-road, skirted the Phoenix Park, and at last, when the poor horse seemed completely exhausted, drove up to the Gresham Hotel. The Englishman, who was a man of liberal views and much travelling experiences, saw that the poor fellow earned his money, gave him three half crowns, but the carman asked for "even money" so he gave him a fourth. On the following morning the Englishman wishing to send a letter by the post enquired of the waiter if there was any convenient means for sending such a distance? whereupon the waiter informed him that the Post office was in front! 'Impossible' replied the Englishman, whereupon the waiter requested him to step to the window and he would show him the building. The astonished visitor enquired if that was where he landed the previous night by the mail-coach the waiter replied in the affirmative? "Then that rascally carman, quoth he, had been driving me round and round the city for two consecutive hours." The carman was at once sent for, and on being interrogated as to his conduct readily replied that he was fired by the most patriotic sentiment, his only object being that strangers should have a thorough knowledge of the size of the city and not leave the island with false impressions.

Now, this Tuyu Cué, if we are to believe Mattos and other writers, is pretty much the same business, for we read, to our astonishment in the last letters, that the army is between Curupaity and Humaitá. Will no man start a Paraguayan geography? Shades of the lamented Albert Smith, are there none to get up a good panoramic view of the Estero Bellaco, the enterprise would pay better than the Lees Brothers' Zampillerostation.

The real position of Tuyu Cué appears to be about seven leagues in a direct line north-west from Itapiru. Two roads lead to this historic spot, the one skirting the right bank of the Parana, and through a dense forest of palms and orange trees; the other, and a still shorter one, through sloughs and jungles, which technically termed the Humaitá road, as it leads in dry weather from Itapiru to the town behind the fortress of Humaitá. This is the road which is now used by the allies for convoys and provisions, and when one or two ugly arroyos or rivers are spanned by bridges it will be the highway to the allied army. There is a bend in the road where it passes close to what is known as the Boqueron, and here the allies have already lost several head of cattle, bullock-carts, &c., and the mails brought us by the Proveedor leave little doubt that the Paraguayans muster strong in the adjacent woods, and must at all hazards be dislodged. The last fight was what may be truthfully termed an 'ugly skirmish'. The Paraguayans captured a troop of cattle and bullock-carts—bound for the army—on Saturday night. Porto Alegre, when he heard of the affair, at daybreak on Sunday morning despatched 1,000 men to re-capture the prize, and, after a stiff fight, the Brazilians gained the day, and were returning with their hard-earned prize when, as we read in the *Nacional*, the Paraguayans came down 'en masse' and retook the booty. The further particulars of this affair we await by next mail. A recurrence of such a fight must necessitate the allied army either to fall back on the Tuyu-Cue road, close up to Itapiru, or force the pass at Humaitá by the iron-clads, and thus leave the River Paraguay open to the allies.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT PALERMO

## THE POWDER-MILL BLOW UP.

On the 14th at 11 o'clock a loud report was heard in the direction of Palermo, and a telegram soon announced that the new powder-mill had exploded, killing two men. The mill in question was just finished and the inauguration was to take place next day; had the accident occurred 24 hours later, the members of the National and Provincial Government and many of the leading men of our city would probably have perished. We regret to say that the proprietor, Mr. Frederico Liesenberg has sustained injuries

that may prove fatal. He first came out here about 18 months ago, and after arranging the preliminaries of the enterprise, returned to Germany for machinery; most of the shares were held in Europe, the rest being taken up by some English and German residents in Buenos Ayres. The concession was given by the Belgrano municipality last year, and Mr. Liesenberg began the works about six months ago.

The concussion at Belgrano was so great as to break several windows. We proceeded to the scene of disaster by the 2 o'clock train. About 500 yards beyond the Cricket-ground we reached a Swiss cottage, with banquetting-tables placed outside under the shade of the trees; the carpenters had nearly finished their preparations for the inaugural *dejeuner*.

The first person we met was the Justice of Belgrano, accompanied by his policemen, who told us that the Doctor had just amputated Mr. Liesenberg's right leg, and that the corpse of the missing workman was found. Around the door of the cottage was a group of German friends and workmen of the unfortunate proprietor, whose blood-stained mattress was just then brought out and thrown on the grass. We learned that the operation was performed by Dr. Finck about 1 p.m., the poor fellow suffering terribly and begging for chloroform.

The manner in which the accident occurred was this:—At 11 o'clock breakfast was ready, and the men were coming from the mill, when Mr. Liesenberg met them and asked, 'Who is left in charge of the mill?' They replied, 'So-and-So,' whereupon he added, 'that man is not a proper person,' and hastened to the mill. He had reached the door, and found the man hammering some powder on a stone, when the explosion occurred. Liesenberg remained quite insensible for nearly two hours, and the workman was killed.

A neatly gravelled walk with embankment and small wooden bridges conducted us from the cottage to the mill. The establishment consisted of a central building with a high chimney and two detached wings at a distance of several yards; to the right was a shed used as a magazine. The wing next Palermo, in which the catastrophe took place, was blown to pieces, the machinery huddled about in wild confusion, the roof and rafters scattered in all directions, and only the brick foundation left standing; the mill-stones, some five tons in weight, were broken up like a biscuit, the boilers were still smoking ominously, and the liquid saltpetre had poured out like lava on the grass around. It is thought some \$400 lbs. of powder was the quantity exploded, but a larger lot of 2,000 lbs. was in the magazine only 70 yards distant.

The workmen had extinguished the fire before our arrival and thrown water on the magazine roof; if the fire had spread the second explosion would have been still more terrific. Much praise is due to the workmen, and in fact to all who lent assistance to them or to their ill-fated master. The wing that exploded was some 60 feet by 35; the main building and other wing are uninjured. It is surprising that the chimney, trees and even many windows escaped unhurt, while the town of Belgrano, three miles distant, shook to its foundation.

After inspecting the ruins and adjacent premises we returned to the cottage, and found poor Liesenberg stretched on a 'catre,' the men preparing to carry him into town. Dr. Finck superintended the movement, and every care was taken to cover him well for fear of 'ayre' or lockjaw: he was evidently in great pain, and looked quite yellow; probably from loss of blood. He recognised his friends, and spoke a few words. We learn that he is about 35 years old, and was remarkably fine-looking; it was a sad thing to see him thus cut down in the flower of his age by so terrible an accident, on the eve of inaugurating his cherished enterprise, and on the eve of his marriage, for he was to be married next month, and his intended wife is now on her way hither. By a strange accident he was unable to write by last steamer, having injured three of his fingers last Thursday. The workmen carried him into town, as the motion of the train was considered injurious.

The emigration from Ireland in 1866 was 101,251, a slight decrease from the preceding year. Since 1862 rather more than 100,000 have left Ireland every twelve months. In the five years previous to 1862, some of which were the most prosperous known in Ireland for a long period, the emigration never fell below 65,000. The population of Ireland is now less by 50,000 than in 1865.

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**The Standard.**

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

**THE REVOLUTION IN CORDOBA.**

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE STATE PRISONERS.**

The intelligence just received of the revolution in Cordoba is of the most startling and extraordinary character. Of late years we have been accustomed to hear almost without emotion, of such or such a Governor being shot or deposed, and of the wholesale pillage of one or other provincial capital by either or both of the contending parties styled Liberals and Federals. But, all former Argentine *coups d'etat* have been thrown into the shade by the present *Ruso* movement in Cordoba, in which the actors have parodied the custom of ancient times by making their prisoners pass under the yoke and suffer many cruel indignities. Painful as such occurrences are, there are yet some details of an amusing character.

It will be remembered that an ill-feeling for some time back existed between the National Executive and the Cordoba Government, owing to the latter shewing an indisposition to raise any more men for the Paraguayan war or for the suppression of the civil war in the upper provinces. Things were brought to a crisis by the Federal Judge in Cordoba ordering the arrest of Col. Pizarro, a militia commander of long standing in that city; and the Minister of War seems to have anticipated the coming storm by sending to Frayle Muerto for a battalion of Federal troops. On the night of Thursday, 15th inst., Governor Luque left for Rosario, in company with Sor. Cullen, and next morning a pronunciamiento occurred, headed by Luengo and others of the so-called *Ruso* party. The Deputy-Governor Roca fled for safety to a convent (these asylums in Cordoba being deemed sacred), and the rebels at once seized General Martinez, the War Minister, the Federal Judge Laspiur, Colonel Ayala, the Federal commander, Dr. Padilla, a Congress Deputy, Don Adolfo Mansilla, manager of Cabal's Bank, and others of less note. The Federal Judge was paraded through the streets, mounted on a donkey, with a placard on his (the Judge's) back, "assassin of Benavides." The Minister, Judge, Colonel, Banker and Deputy were all thrown into prison, and some houses sacked, the fate of the newly-established Banks being yet unknown.

It seems Governor Luque had some idea that the extreme *Ruso* party meditated troubles, for on his arrival at Rosario he stated his intention to proceed next day to B. Ayres and confer with the National Executive about the difficulties of his situation. But, the next morning brought a courier from the cloistered Deputy-Governor who witnessed from his convent-cell the *coup d'etat* of the 16th. We should remark that the outbreak was hastened by the arrival in Cordoba of Deputy Padilla, who was taking a present of 200 muskets and 27,000 Bolivian dollars for the Governor of Tucuman: this booty was too valuable to let slip, and so the Revolution was made and the Deputy locked up for safety.

When the news reached Rosario it caused quite a sensation, and much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate Minister of War, although he runs little risk of being treated *à la Mexicaine*. Governor Luque after a conference with the Governor of Santa Fé, resolved at once to return to Cordoba and see about restoring order. Governor Oroño called out 200 National Guards to proceed to Villa Nueva; while the Obligado batt. is already on its fatiguing march of 130 miles from Frayle Muerto to Cordoba.

The provisional Government of Cordoba is said to be in the hands of Pizarro, Achaval and other men of local influence, which leads us to hope that we shall not have a repetition of the recent excesses at Mendoza, San Luis, San Juan, Rioja, Catamarca and other provincial capitals. Of course

the revolt in Cordoba puts the heart of the Republic within the grasp of the rebels of the Andes, and we have alarming intelligence about Varela's and Saa's movements, the former having defeated Taboada's vanguard and the latter being en route, through Bolivia, for Salta. The Governor of Salta, in an official note, complains that Saa and his followers, on landing at Cobija from Chile, were received with salvos of artillery and other demonstrations by the Bolivian authorities. We have no clue of Gen. Paunero's movements, but suppose he will have to abandon the upper provinces and march down to make an effort for the recovery of Córdoba.

The following biographical notes of the dignitaries now held in durance vile at Cordoba, may be interesting:—

General Julian Martinez, Minister of War, is a native of B. Ayres, born about the year 1812, son of the Oriental Brigadier-General Enrique Martinez, who so much distinguished himself during the War of Independence, making the campaign of the Andes and Peru under General San Martin and being appointed commander of the fortress of Callao after the evacuation by the Spaniards. Young Julian imbibed his father's martial spirit and began his military career in the war with Brazil, 1826, assisting at the glorious battle of Ituzaingó, where he was wounded in the leg and received the *cordón* of good service. His next scene of exploits was in the nine years' siege (43-51) of Montevideo, fighting by the side of Gelly Obes, Mitre and the rest, against the forces of Oribe. On the fall of Rosas he came to settle in his native city and was for a long time superintendent of the *Parque* magazine. The present war called into requisition his services as Acting War-Minister (or *Locum-tenens* for Gelly Obes), in which capacity he has acted without interruption, except during the Horse-movement of Dr. Costa. Gen. Martinez is a small stout gentleman, walks lame from his wound at Ituzaingó, is married in B. Ayres, and has a large family. His journey to Frayle Muerto and subsequently to Cordoba has proved unlucky, but we trust that he runs no personal risk and will soon be restored to the bosom of his family.

Doctor Laspiur is a native of San Juan, the son of a French gentleman whose profession or antecedents are unknown to us. He was born shortly after the Declaration of Independence [1816], and appears to have received his early education in Buenos Ayres, being intended for the legal profession. In the endless turmoils of his native province he rose to the surface as a statesman, and held the doubtful distinction of Minister at San Juan when the murder of General Benavides [the ex-Governor] occurred. This affair caused some sensation, and Dr. Laspiur was conveyed prisoner to Paraná and there detained two years by the Argentine Government. The Mitre administration raised him to the dignity of Federal Judge at Cordoba, where his position has been anything but a bed of roses. He is a good-sized, well-looking man, but we cannot say whether married or single.

Anjel Padilla, doctor of laws, and Deputy to Congress for the province of Tucuman, is a young man of budding reputation and new-fledged honors. His father was a quiet gentlemanly old trader of Tucuman, and in that city Anjel Padilla junr. first saw the light A. D. 1837. We have no particulars as to his early education, but suppose that like most of his fellow-provincials he received the rudiments and so forth at Cordoba. He dabbled in politics before he had yet cut his wise teeth, and has sat twice as Deputy for his native province in the National Congress. We are not called on to speak of his talents in parliament or at the bar (we do not know if he ever held a brief), but he possesses that ease of manner and spirit of conviviality peculiar to Tucumanos, as we can vouch from a recent dinner-party where we were delighted by the brilliancy of his anecdotes. We have not heard if he is married, or whether the rebels have put him in the stocks. The muskets and Bolivian dollars were the cause of his coming to grief.

Adolfo Mancilla, born at B. Ayres about 1822, is the nephew of General Mansilla. He was a merchant in this city in the time of Rosas, and subsequently travelled extensively in Europe. He was appointed manager of one of the new banks started in Cordoba, that of Sr. Cabal, and his arrest is quite unaccountable.

Mayor Ayala is another of the 'company in distress', having been commander of the Federal forces (whose number is not stated) in Cordoba. All our efforts to learn his antecedents are fruitless; we never even heard his name before, but one of the parties we stopped in the street for inter-

rogation thought he was a native of the Banda Oriental (if any of his next-of-kin send us his biography we shall translate and publish it gratis); we believe he figured with distinction in the Paraguayan war.

Governor Luengo is said to be an obscure gaucho: his elevation to power is another effect of the interminable civil wars of these countries.

Colonel Pizarro has long figured as a militia commander in Cordoba, often holding absolute power under weak administrations. We believe he is considered a *Ruso* leader, but he is connected with several respectable families in Buenos Ayres, and a near relative of Deputy Pizarro. He is a native of Cordoba, about 45 years of age, and probably married.

**THE CORDOVA'S MAILS**

**NEWS FROM ENGLAND.**

Yesterday, thanks to the kindness of the purser of the Cordova and Sr. Tavorara of Montevideo, we received our English exchanges up to the 15th July. The steamer Cordova, Captain P. Couche, from Liverpool for the River Plate, left on 16th July at 6.30 p.m., arrived at Madeira on 23rd July and left 24th for the River Plate, arrived at Montevideo on the 18th August all well. She brings a full general cargo, and the following passengers, viz., Messrs. Mulcahy, Evans, Keating, Hughes, Fox, Stevenson, Ogston, Wood, Brown, and Fletcher, with nine others in the steerage for Buenos Ayres.

London, 15th July, 1867.

The Reform Bill to be read a third time to-night. Great panic in England consequent on telegrams from North Sea, announcing the destruction of thirty British vessels, crews, passengers and cargo by ice.

Gold flowing into England from all quarters.

The *Times* says, stocks and nearly all other classes of securities continue to fall. In preference to selecting any investments, the public still offer money in the discount market at 1 or 1½ per cent, and in a short time apparently will be compelled to forego even the attainment of that rate.

Statistics supplied by a correspondent of the *Times* show the advantage of spreading railway investments so as not to be dependent on the fortunes of a single line. Fifteen lines are selected, some of which have not paid 3 per cent. on an average of the last 15 years, notwithstanding which, if a sum of £1,145 had been invested in 1852, the purchaser would have received dividends equal to more than 5½ per cent. per annum. In 1853 they would have been 3½, in 1860 more than 6 per cent., and the price quoted for the shares would have been £1,161 in July, 1867, against £1,144 in 1853.

Such is the abundance of money that 1,500,000£ was offered on the security of Consols to-day at 1½ per cent; but the parties to whom the proposal was made were so full that they refused to take it.

In another instance, special transactions were completed in selected bills at 1½ per cent; they were required for remittance, and the individual completing the business only took certain names. These were not operations within the pale of the regular discount market.

The *Times* says, Signor Ratazzi is expected to visit Paris at the end of the month to arrange for the loan of £1,000,000 on the church properties, which it is believed is to be arranged by redeemable bonds, and not, as first contemplated, in the form of "rentes." The arrangements for the sale of the Great Russian Railway line have been definitively entered into at Paris with Messrs. Barings, Hope, and Hottinguer. The tone of the Bourse and of a number of the principal financial operations is unfavourable to the introduction of the scheme at present. The Portuguese Government are said to have lately obtained at Paris a temporary loan of £300,000 at the rate of 12 per cent., and it is added that negotiations were in progress for a further amount, but have been stopped by the publication of the facts regarding the South-eastern Railway Company of Portugal. The successful introduction of any foreign loan in the London market at present seems wholly out of the question, unless the terms should be of a more onerous character than any Government would be likely to entertain, except in circumstances of the greatest exigency. At their present price Turkish 5 per cents, yield 10½ per cent. per annum. The Viceroy of Egypt's loan, secured by the domains of his Highness, yields 10½ per cent.; Italian, 10 per cent; per Argentine, 8½ per cent; Chilean, secured by a special hypothecation of the customs' duties, 7½ per cent.; Brazilian, 7 per cent.; and Russian, 5½ per cent.; the

whole of these being states that have been free from default throughout their history.

The papers complain of the shabby and discreditable entertainment given to the Belgians in the Mansion-house.

The Viceroy of Egypt, who visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday, has given £500 to the Dramatic College Fund and £500 to the Crystal Palace Restoration Fund.

The unhappy ex-Empress Charlotte is now doubly an object of sympathy and commiseration. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that, although the ex-empress is not so bad as might be gathered from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, she is very bad indeed. She has a fixed idea that she is to be poisoned, and nothing can, even for a moment, remove that impression from her mind. At times she is perfectly unreasonable,—at others quite calm; in the latter state she writes letters which are described as "simply beautiful." Until Thursday it was not known whether the death of her husband had been communicated to her; if this has not been done already it soon will be, for one of her medical attendants has a theory that the shock may restore her to reason.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

The Sultan went to Windsor on Saturday and had an interview with the Queen. Later in the day her Majesty left for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales went to Wimbledon on Saturday, and formally received the Belgian Volunteers, who subsequently fraternised with their British brethren in the most convivial fashion.

A conference of members of the House of Commons, agreeing in the principle of free churches, has been held in the tea-room of the house, at the instance of the National Association for Freedom of Worship. Mr. Bazley, M.P., presided, and resolutions were adopted in favour of joint action for preventing the further extension of the pew system, and for remedying, as far as possible, its existing evils.

A despatch from the British Consul at Archangel states that the losses among the shipping by the break-up of the ice have not been so disastrous as conjectured. The loss of British vessels is proportionately less than that of other flags.

The Foreign Office have likewise received a telegram from Archangel announcing the return of the steamer Ashford, after a cruise along the coast of Lapland, without seeing any shipwrecked crews. The master of the Ashford reports that 18 English vessels have been lost.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

Paris, July 12.

In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif M. Garnier Page announced that he would postpone drawing the attention of the Chamber to the affairs of Germany until the discussion of the war budget should take place. He then addressed a question to M. Rouher relative to the negotiations for the establishment of an international maritime court. M. Rouher, in reply, said the question encountered serious objections in England, and was a very delicate one.

As regards the proposed international code for the recovery of claims from foreign countries, M. Rouher declared that it would be difficult to cause the adoption of uniform principles on that point.

Replying to M. Larrabure, he said that the bombardment of Valparaiso had raised the question whether that act was one of inexcusable violence or a legitimate act of warfare. England regarded it as an act of war on the part of Spain, and submitted to the losses entailed thereby on British residents. M. Rouher declined to express any opinion as to the legality of the act.

M. Rouher, in reply to M. Quesne, said that the Government at present entertained no hopes of inducing the United States to modify their laws relative to the extradition of fraudulent bankrupts, nevertheless they did not despair of doing so at some future time. M. Picard maintained that the bombardment of Valparaiso was clearly an act of violence, upon which M. Rouher repeated his statement that both England and the United States regarded it as an act of war.

A funeral mass was performed to-day at the Tuilleries for the repose of the soul of the Emperor Maximilian. The Emperor, and the Empress, the Ministers were present.

The *Etendard* declares unfounded the statement mentioned by Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, that fears were entertained that the French Minister at Mexico might be detained as a hostage until the surrender of General Almonte.

*La France* of this evening, Paris, July 13, says that the Emperor has written a letter to M. Rouher, congratulating him upon his speech on the Mexican question. Accompanying the letter his Majesty sent M. Rouher the insignia of the Legion of Honour set in diamonds. The following is a copy of the letter:—

Dear M. Rouher,—I send you the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in diamonds. Diamonds add nothing to the high esteem in which I have held you for so long a time. I take this means of publicly giving you a new proof of my confidence and my esteem. In the midst of your many labours—in the midst of the unjust attacks of which you have been the object, a friendly attention on my part will, I hope, cause you to forget the annoyances inseparable from your position, and to recall to your mind your success and the services which you daily render to the country. Receive the assurances of my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

*La France* of to-day says:—"The Mexican Consuls at Havre and Cette, as well as several other Vice-consuls, have resigned."

3 30 p.m.—The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 68 72, or 13c. lower than yesterday.

Lisbon, July 12.

The American war steamer Shamrock and the British steamer Redpole have arrived here.

The vine disease is appearing in the north and south of Portugal.

Lisbon, July 13.

The question which was pending between the American Legation and the Portuguese Government, respecting the capture of Joaquim Silveria, an American subject residing in Paris, on the charge of complicity, in the recent forgery of Bank of Portugal notes, has been amicably settled. Silveria returns immediately to French territory on board a Portuguese war ship.

The Chambers will meet on the 22d inst., for the Regent to take the oath of office.

St. Petersburg, July 13.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day says:—"We are authorised to declare that the alleged note of Prince Gortschakoff to Baron von Bunsen, dated 3d June, relating to the Irish question, is a pure invention."

Sr. Petersburg, July 14.

The Nicolai Railway has been sold. The purchase money will be raised by the issue of 600,000 obligations of 125 silver roubles each, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and repayable in 84 years. The issue price will be 61½ per cent.

Rome, July 8.

The Pontifical Bull for the convocation of the Ecumenical Council will, it is expected, be issued on the 8th December next. The Council will open one year subsequently, on the 8th December, 1868, the anniversary of the festival of the Immaculate Conception.

The beatification took place yesterday, according to the usual ritual, but without great pomp. The basilica of the Vatican was nearly empty. His Holiness and the bishops were not present at the ceremony, but visited St. Peter's after vespers. Very few prelates now remain in Rome.

Desertions from the Antibes Legion still continue to be very numerous. Last winter this corps, after great efforts, was brought to an effective of 1,800 men. At present it is only about 900 strong.

Rome, July 12.

At the Consistory held this morning the Pope pronounced an allocution on the election of the new Patriarch of Cilicia, and also another allocution on the death of the Emperor Maximilian, ordering a funeral mass to be said for the repose of his soul in the Sixtine Chapel. The Pope then consecrated M. Bernardon the archbishop of Sens, M. Collet bishop of Grano, and M. Libichowski Auxiliary archbishop of Poland.

**UNITED STATES.**

It is reported that the majority of the Judiciary Committee are preparing a report, recommending Congress to assemble in October to consider the impeachment of President Johnson.

General Sheridan, in accordance with positive instructions from President Johnson, has extended the time for the registration of voters in Louisiana until further notice.

The Presidential party have returned to Washington.

At Annapolis, President Johnson and Mr. Seward were cordially received by the State authorities. Issued a Governor Brownlow has proclaimed declaring that the county courts of Tennessee have no power to appoint officers for the State elections

Governor Brownlow has ordered his militia to enforce the new franchise law excluding all participants in the rebellion.

Several prominent citizens of Savannah have formally demanded to be registered as voters on exhibiting a pardon from the President.

The coloured citizens of Mobile have appealed to General Swayne to enforce the Civil Rights Bill which they allege is ignored by the local authorities.

The New York journals contain lengthy comments on the President's visit to Boston, and state that his reception was very enthusiastic.

In the Court of Claims, at Washington, the court rendered judgment in favour of the claimants in fourteen cotton cases, amounting to over \$100,000 and reserved its decision in twelve similar cases.

Surrat's trial continues, and corroborative evidence has been adduced of his presence in Washington on the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination.

Mr. Lord, of New York, upon whom the enormous robbery was committed more than a year ago, has received from unknown hands \$1,200,000 worth of the bonds stolen from him. This leaves a deficit of only \$900,000 still missing.

The new Government of Canada was inaugurated yesterday. Lord Monck took the oath of office as Governor General. A holiday was observed throughout the provinces.

New York, July 4.

Bills empowering the military commanders to remove all civil officers at discretion were introduced in Congress yesterday.

New York, July 13th

The steamers leaving for Europe take out \$3 000,000 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

Closing prices: Gold, 139½. Sterling exchange on London, 110½. 5-20 United States Bonds, 111½. Illinois, 123½. Erie, 71½. Cotton: Middling upland, 26½. Petroleum: Refined, 25½.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESPIGADOR.

THE SQUADRON PASSES CURUPAITY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SINBAD.

REVOLUTION IN CORDOBA.

ARREST OF THE MINISTER OF WAR

The Espigador brings important news from the seat of war, to the effect that the Brazilian fleet had at last emerged from a state of crisis and forced a passage by the enemy's batteries of Curuzú and Curupaity, after 8 hours of hard fighting, with what loss is not stated; the iron-clads and gunboats are now only a short distance below Humaitá, perhaps preparing to attempt the more arduous task yet before them.

August 16, 1867.

Gentlemen,

On the 11th a cannon fired from the right was immediately followed by a spirited fire of musketry in the same quarter. A continued rattle of small-arms, as well as cannonade at intervals, was kept up for the space of three consecutive hours, seemingly at no great distance hence. The drums then beat to arms, when after a little a battalion composed of 500 infantry were on a quick-step march in the direction of the firing. As reports of cannon and musketry, heard particularly in the mornings, have long since been an every day affair, people at first gave little heed to the fusillade. After an hour's continuance, the clash apparently coming nearer, and no appearance of its slackening, it was time to think otherwise. Then all thought a pitched battle was going on at the right. Not a bit of it. A Paraguayan force, supposed to have consisted of 600 cavalry, was the cause of the uproar and tumult, who had intercepted a convoy of sixty-three carts, and a troop of loaded sumpter mules, on the road from Tuyuty to the camp of Caxias, about half a league distant from the starting point, and twice the same distance from Itapiru. Thirty-seven of the carts were loaded with commissariat stores, sugar, tobacco, salt, coffee, rice, 'cañá,' and other miscellaneous articles intended for headquarters. The mules were loaded with sacks of 'galleta' and 'farina.' The carts, their contents, draught cattle and mules, were the property of Mr. Lanuz. The remaining twenty-six carts belonged to sutlers, loaded with assorted goods, for the use of the army. The enemy got formal possession of the whole convoy. The carts are said to have started with an ample escort, who made a faint show of resistance, then turned their backs. In the meantime a general pillage of the carts was begun: the sutlers were the first to be examined. As this was being transacted an Argentine force drew near, that stoutly gave battle to the

Paraguayans, killing eighty of them, and making ten prisoners, forcing the aggressors to abandon the carts. Notwithstanding, much of the spoil was carried off in the retreat, all the draught cattle, mules, and six women as prisoners of war. The casualties on the side of the Allies are reported to be trifling. Among the badly wounded is Major Quiros, an Argentine. Some of the sutlers, their attendants, and cart-drivers are missing. The troops that left here returned in the afternoon with news that the birds had flown, no one could tell where ('se foran emborra'), they at least had seen nothing of them. The fact is, as soon as the village was left they became very remiss in making haste. An Argentine (dubious authority) declared they made a halt to cook and eat their breakfast; even if it were so, they are not to be blamed. To founder through deep mud and mire, upon an empty stomach, is no joke at any time, much more so when charged with a load of 50 lbs. weight, bound on a mission where it was probable some would lose their lives, others their limbs, and nothing to be won in the adventure. It behoves the Allied commanders to change their tactics, or grave doubts will be entertained of their capacity to conduct military affairs: this is the third time, since the move from Tuyuty, they have been insulted by insignificant numbers in the rear cutting off their supplies. If this takes place within the sound of a musket-shot from the base of operations, what may be expected when the army shall have penetrated twenty leagues, but a fourth part of the way to Asuncion? It needs no commentary. A little after mid-day, H.M.S. Doterel came in; fifteen days from Buenos Ayres. The long passage is attributable to the steamer drawing nine feet, and not being able to steam more than six knots per hour. She is ill-adapted (though confessedly the best of the English gunboats on the South American station) for service in the Parana. On several occasions the vessel was unable to stem the strong downward current until a great pressure of steam was put on leagues north. When ten of the Esquina the Doterel had the misfortune to take the ground, when by good chance the Argentine steamer Proveedor at the moment hove in sight, and came, uninvited, manfully to her assistance, and successfully towed her off. Commander Mitchell remembers, with gratitude, the generous act, a service seldom performed in the river, unless it is done for a liberal 'quid pro quo,' which was not thought of. In two hours after the gunboat grounded she was got afloat and proceeded on her voyage. Upon her arrival here she brought up at the upper anchorage, abreast of the village, where the Commander and Mr. Secretary Gould immediately went ashore and went on their way to the Estero Bellaco. They returned on board the same evening.

12th. Three ambulance carriages came in with Brazilian wounded in the fray of yesterday, others slightly hurt came afterwards; all were embarked as well as some of the patients from the hospital on board the steamer Doña Francisca and sent to Corrientes. To-day all has been remarkable quiet, no firing or news. Many and varied are the surmises respecting the arrival of the Doterel in these waters. The question, how long the war may continue is often debated. The denizens of Itapiru wish it may last forever. Well-instructed Brazilians declare its duration depends upon the financial operations at Rio, that while there is money there will be war, in line all sort of rumors are current. As no fighting has taken place since the visit of Commander Mitchell to Tuyuty, confirms the opinion that, the war will soon be finished. "Que esporanzas." The discussions recall to memory an assertion made by Mr. Cousul Hutchinson, when he was here eighteen months since, which is now being fully confirmed. At the time his opinion was expressed (it was thought by those that heard it to be a very singular one,) the allies 55,000 strong with 200 pieces of cannon, and otherwise well provided with every requisite necessary for the intended invasion, were still upon the margin of the Parana, encamped on the banks of the river facing Itapiru. A fleet of twenty-two armed steamers and 200 flat boats were upon this spot ready to co-operate. The pith of the prediction was "that when Itapiru was subdued, and the allies masters of the opposite coast, it might then be considered as the commencement of the war," when or how it might end he would not venture to say. This was deemed extravagant language, wildly uttered, by a man strongly imbued with Paraguayan proclivities. Nevertheless, events proved that Mr. H. was right.

13th. A remarkably dull day. Like yesterday there has been no firing, no news, or anything noteworthy stirring. The steamer Emilia came up with four tows, three of which were brigs, and a schooner-brig. The steamers Cosmos and Rosa are also in; more hay; more horses, and commissariat stores. Guns are being placed in the new works thrown up here.

14th. Another quiet day. At an early hour Commander Mitchell accompanied by Mr. Secretary Gould and an escort, set out for headquarters. It is supposed their determination is to have an interview with Lopez. The small inlet that leads from the main stream to the landing place is scarcely navigable for an empty boat; should the river continue to fall, in two days more it will become impassable, when goods will have to be transported on men's backs a distance of five cuadras over miry ground where horses or carts cannot go. It will be no easy matter to carry bales of hay, packages of yerba, or bags of corn upon negroes' heads, where the adhesive mud is "knee deep;" yet it will have to be done. A steamer came up with a schooner-brig in tow; both vessels had deck-loads of hay. For the last forty-eight hours, there has been no firing whatever, a circumstance without a precedent in the history of Estero Bellaco, Curupaity, Tuyuty, or any of the adjacent bogs, since the allies became acquainted with their localities. Some pretenders to great wisdom (brainless fools) ascribe the lengthened stillness to a mandate, emanating from the commander of the Doterel, who is supposed to have positive instructions to intervene, and put a stop to any further fighting. Preposterous as is this opinion, yet there are those who were ready to back their judgments with heavy bets. When your humble servant hesitated to coincide with the absurdity he was gravely invited to put down "cien ó mas libras esterlinas," as a stake. Unfortunately, my finances were in a confused state, or I would have accepted the wager.

15th. At sunrise the long silence was broken by a fierce cannonade commencing in the river Paraguay. Heavy guns, charged with explosive shot, were being fired in rapid succession, faster than one could count; this continued without the lull of a moment until 10 a.m., when a partial pause took place, and dense columns of smoke arose from the spot where the strife was going on; soon after, firing recommenced, and was kept up in a desultory manner till sunset. The result of the contention to-day has been highly propitious to the allied arms. The works of Curupaity have been demolished, the enemy driven with much slaughter, from his strong position, the iron-clads passed upwards in full triumph, and are now a short reach below Humaitá. As usual, when the Paraguayans abandoned the fortress the firebrand was applied to everything that would burn (the cause of the smoke seen this morning). Late in the afternoon Commander Mitchell and Mr. Secretary Gould returned from the camp of Caxias, apparently well pleased with the reception they had met with, having had the honor to dine with the Marquis, visiting Porto Alegre, Mitre and the camp of Osorio. They report the troops to be in excellent spirits, well clothed, contented and are anxious to be at close quarters with the Paraguayans. An officer who had served H. B. M. twenty years in different parts of the world informed Commander Mitchell that he had never seen troops that could stand the hard work and bad climate better. It was also observed the horses do not eat their tails, as they did in the Crimea, but are well fed and fat. The position of the Argentines is far advanced but untenable, and should the Paraguayans attack them, confusion must inevitably ensue. Had Mitre arrived a week later it is believed that he would have found the Brazilians in Humaitá; it is said his arrival caused discussions as to the mode of operating; the delay gave the Paraguayans the necessary time to form such trenches and lines, as are now almost impregnable. The balloon left Tuyuty on the 14th and arrived the same evening at the Camp of Caxias when it was taken to the front and made an ascent for a short time.

16th. A fine cool morning at sunrise; all is quite the reverse from yesterday, no firing, no noise, or disturbance at any point. The Brazilians are making extra exertions to hurry on to the River Paraguay a fresh supply of shot, shells, and powder; of which articles there are immense quantities here. To conclude, the hour approaches when this must leave here to be in time for the mail at Corrientes. In the meanwhile we hear loud reports at intervals.—With respect,

SINBAD.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Yesterday we received from Montevideo our English exchanges, per steamer Cordova. The papers contain much interesting news respecting the latest moments of the unfortunate Maximilian, the impending German difficulty, the Sultan's visit to England, &c. Money is so cheap in England, that it is difficult to obtain even 1½ per cent. per annum interest, and the steamers arriving each day bring immense specie remittances. Flour has fallen off somewhat, and the prospects of the wheat crop are good.

The news from Cordova has been digested, and it is feared that unless the National Government at once resorts to the most active measures, our troubles in the Provinces are only beginning. General Conesa, we understand, leaves to-day for Rosario to take the command of the troops advancing on Cordova. Poor Mr. Mansilla, the new manager of Cabal's bank, is in prison. He had only just concluded his arrangements for the opening of the bank, obtained the sanction of the Legislature, and got the concern in a fair way of starting, when he came to grief. What funds he had in the bank at the time is not stated; but it was said in town yesterday that the paper money of the bank had arrived up and was a good round sum. We suppose the rebels have seized all this money, which will be a very serious loss for Sr. Cabal, the great Argentine banker. The bye-laws had been laid before the Legislature and approved. The Government of that province seemed indeed to have been very hard up, since it agreed to pay 17 per cent for all advances, and the bank buys up the treasury notes at 90 per cent., and agrees to pay the remaining calls on the Central Argentine Railway, subscribed for by the Cordovese Government. The Government was to open an account current with the bank, and had an open credit up to 2,500 patacons. The bank, besides interest, charges 1½ commission. We congratulate Mr. Mansilla on his contract with the Cordovese Government: it is highly favorable for the bank. As yet we have heard nothing respecting the branch of the London and River Plate Bank in Cordova, but look for advices per next mail. We tremble for our friend, Mr. Cooper, who started from here under such sunny auspices.

H.M.'s gunboat Doterel, in going up the river, got on shore near Goya, although there were two pilots on board at the time on the look-out: the Buenos Ayrean steamer Proveedor most kindly towed her off. It is so seldom that vessels stop in the river to assist others that a service like this deserves especial mention.

We have received a despatch from the Capilla del Señor, giving an account of some English races which took place there on the 15th, which we hold over until to-morrow. The farmers have sold several large troops of capones at \$40, but we learn that bread, flour, and biscuit are now so dear that the farmers have to do without these necessities of life, and all the puesteros are now busy ditching in small quintas and planting and sowing. The flocks are in prime condition, and the camps looking well, but dry.

The Italian barque Antoinella, from Fray Bentos with bone-ash and bones, bound for England, was wrecked on the 3rd inst. on the Rio Grande coast—captain and crew saved.

We hear that Planche's elegant comedy of the "Jacobite" is to be the "piece de resistance" of the forthcoming entertainment, and it is hoped the representation can take place during the first week in September. All the "roles" will be admirably filled.

We find in the London papers the following, respecting Mr. Thornton's promotion, which will interest our readers:—

"The post of her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, vacant by the appointment of Sir Augustus Paget to Florence, has not yet been filled up. The name of Sir Charles Wyke, late minister at Hanover, has been much mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but the probabilities are that it will be filled up by Mr. Edward Thornton, C. B., now her Majesty's Envoy at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Thornton has been some five-and-twenty years in diplomacy, and has done good service in the various responsible positions he has occupied in South America. Mr. Thornton has an hereditary connection with Portugal, enjoying the rank of Count of Cassilhas in that kingdom. This title was granted to the late Sir Edward Thornton by the King of Portugal with remainder to his two next descendants in the direct line, and King George IV gave permission that the title might be used, except in the British dominions."

The latest dates we have from the interior announce Governor Oroño and Laque having taken the field and marching with 200 men on Villa Nueva. Commander Ayala is in prison in Cordoba with Gen. Martinez.

The steamer Oriental, which has been aground so long, has been at last got off, and is gone up the river.

We are pleased to see that the Provincial Government has at last determined to build a bridge over the Ramallo river near San Nicolas. This river at times is higher than the Salado, and many accidents have occurred in attempting to cross it. The river skirts Mr. Boothe's estancia, and that gentleman, for his own convenience, had a canoe at the pass on his estancia, but some fellows walked off with it. The new bridge now about to be erected will prove the greatest convenience to the neighbors.

A Spanish gentleman named Marcobitu has come out in the packet to prospect the River Plate and report on the possibility of laying an electric cable between South America and Europe. The gentleman in question has had an interview with Governor Flores, and will shortly be presented to the National Government.

Mattos, the correspondent of the *Nacion Argentina*, in writing from headquarters, says that the passage of Humaitá is for him a matter of the most serious moment, and that it is a grave error to suppose that it is a mere question of the loss of one or more iron-clads; it is the fate of the whole fleet. Mattos has no hesitation in saying that he believes the fleet will not pass.

With pleasure we announce that M. Liesenberg, the owner of the powder-mill at Palermo, has been declared out of danger, and is doing well.

The primary motive for attacking the bullock-carts last week on the Tuyu-Cué road was that it was supposed the specie-cart was with the convoy. It seems that it was known very generally, at Itapiru that about £25,000 in gold and silver was being sent to the army, and these were the spoils for which there was such a hard fight.

In the attack on Curupaity, we hear one iron-clad was disabled and hulled, and the Commander of the Tamandaré severely wounded.

The Liverpool steamer Cordova arrived in Montevideo on Sunday morning, having made a very fine run out. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 15th July. As yet we have received no papers.

The last advices from Rio announce the recapture of Curumba by the Brazilians. As yet we have no details, but in the Brazilian papers received yesterday we cut the following, respecting the unfortunate Matto Grosso expedition:—

"The Matto-Grosso expedition, after occupying Boa-Vista in Paraguay and making an attempt to reach a fazenda on which Lopez had much cattle, saw themselves; for want of provisions, forced to undertake a retreat harassed by 700 Paraguayan cavalry with three light cannon. The expedition being infantry could oppose little but passive resistance and the Paraguayans assailed them on flank, front and rear on every possible occasion. An abandonment of the main road, by advice of the guide, to obtain provisions, proved a great source of embarrassment and delay, to add to which the cholera broke out amongst them carrying off the colonel commanding and the next in rank, together with a large proportion of the command. When Miranda was reached they found it abandoned by the garrison and the stores of provisions burnt, and it was not until they reached the Aquiduaña that they secured repose and sufficient food. Major José Thomaz Goncalves remained in command.

On Sunday the Palermo roads were crowded with visitors to view the scene of the late sad accident to the powder works. A policeman was, however, on guard to keep the crowd from entering the works, a very proper measure, owing to the immense reserve of powder at present on hand at the manufactory.

We hear with pleasure of the growing prosperity of the Parana district, Entre Rios. Dr. Fitzsimons has been invited to open a college up there, and several English and Irish gentlemen of capital have recently gone up there and invested; amongst the list of new settlers, we hear Mr. Russell has purchased a very fine property with the right to six leagues of Government land for pasturage purposes, and a large tract, 600 acres, under wheat. This is a good sign, and parties who have come down from there, speak in the highest terms of the place; no Indians, life and property well protected, and camps cheap and excellent.

Another horrid tragedy comes to us from the Interior Provinces; the two tender children of Lenaise have been murdered by the rebels. The motives which led to this barbarous act are not set forth: in the interest of humanity we hope to see the dastardly assassins of innocent children made an example of: hanging is too good for the villains. But does anyone suppose for one moment that there is the slightest probability of these murderers being punished.

Another saladero is about being opened on the Saladillo creek, and it is expected will do a large business. As it is, we have only one saladero in active operation killing horned cattle. A sale of 40 pipes of sheep's tallow has been effected at 13½ rls. the ar. In the months of September and October we may expect a large amount of sheep's tallow. Now, on account of the frost, the 'capones' are not fat, and it does not pay melting them down.

The most extraordinary item in the markets of the Republic is the very high price of bread-stuffs. In any other country than this we should have popular commotions; but here the people and the Governments seem to treat the subject with the most supreme indifference. Bread is selling at sixpence sterling the lb., and none of us see anything strange or intolerable in it. It seems to me that such a state of things should long ago have caused some action on the part of the Government to facilitate the importation of foreign breadstuffs.

The great facility for obtaining money at the banks has helped greatly to extend a speculative spirit. Interest is low, and almost any kind of property pays better than money deposited in the banks.

In mare's hides little is done. The price asked is 13 rls. per hide, without choice.

The Esmeralda arrived late on Monday night with the army correspondence. We publish to-day Simbad's letter which will be found very interesting. From what we can gather, the allies are now determined to sit down around Humaitá and besiege Lopez; so tedious an undertaking, with such extended lines, seems a work of no slight magnitude and requires fully ten times the force that the allies have at their command: the exact distance from the allied lines at Tuyuti to Payi which is the nearest point North of Humaitá, where they say the allies are about to erect a battery, is about ten leagues by the very shortest line the allies can draw. We suspect therefore that the halt made by the allies in such an exposed position as that which they at present occupy must be merely whilst the commander is securing his rear, which, although guarded by Hornos is still in a perilous road. Simbad states that the day before the steamer left, a convoy of Lanz's and several sutlers' carts was sacked by the Paraguayans and everything portable walked off with. It appears that the Brazilian prisoners of war are made to work on the Railway of Paraguay. The Command of the Argentine army is as follows:—

First division Gen. Dominguez.  
Second division Gen. Mitre.  
Argentine Cavalry Gen. Hornos.  
Argentine Artillery Col. Vedia.  
The Brazilian cavalry is under the command of Gen. Osorio who commands the vanguard.

The survey of the new Lobos Railway has been at last ordered by the Government, and our friends outside in that direction may shortly expect to see the earthworks commenced. It is however much to be lamented that the country's interests are in such a depressed state that the farmers can hardly afford to travel by rail. Last year the farmers in the South and West all came in by train, but this year we notice many of the people of the South come into town on horse-back, although the economy is more imaginary than otherwise, inasmuch as the keep of the horse in town costs the fare charged in the train. But, the enormous price charged for 'comestibles' in the camp is fast driving from the land comfort and even civilized habits, and the days are at hand when the farmers will have to recur to the old style of life in the camp, the 'asador' and 'mate' cup; nothing but meat and yerba to hold life together; the sole and absolute cause of all this is the high price of every article of consumption, and very low price of all articles of production. Flour outside \$85 per arrobe, and sheep at \$15; this is the true secret of the rural prostration, which we at present deplore. No man in Buenos Ayres seems to interest himself about the matter, and save the *Standard* no journal calls attention to this sad state of things, but sooner or later this will tell upon even the very rulers in the land. We publish-

ed yesterday the specie cargo of the steamer Uruguay, over THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION of patacons, and the Newton possibly will also take specie. We have nothing to pay Europe what we owe, save in coin. What a lamentable state of things for a young country. But the specie cannot hold out always; the sovereigns have been all bought up, Brazilian coin is even getting scarce, and now gold ounces are purchased at a premium. We suppose when the ounces are exhausted, the next thing will be gold watch-chains and trinkets: for we must pay up. A cargo of fine French goods at present prices takes some half dozen cargoes of hides and wool to repay. We are living beyond our means, and the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres is very like a grand pawnbroker's shop; it is ruining us by helping us to luxuries which we cannot afford. The Lobos Railway in the year 1858 would have been a splendid scheme, our sheep then sold for \$50 by the cut, and our wool at close of 19s. per arrobe; to-day we have sheep at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d., and even at that price no buyers, wool at 9s. to 10s. per arrobe: we must be content therefore with old bullock carts, and tell the Governor of Buenos Ayres and Dr. Mariano Varela, Minister of Hacienda, that until they do something to resuscitate the sheepfarming business we cannot afford to import Railway iron and locomotives. Doubtless these are good in these ways, but we are at present so much in debt that we cannot afford the luxury of a new railway. Our sheep are increasing, and each season the farmers have their flocks augmenting, but this increase, this augment actually and positively impoverishes the farmers, for it reduces the value of their original stock; such is the case, and it is but the truth to say that the country is so progressive that it is going headlong to ruin.

The Provedor, from Corrientes, arrived on Wednesday morning. There has been a stiff guerilla fight. Things are about the same as at the leaving of the Esmeralda. The engineers have the bridges at the Estero all but finished. American pine is in great demand: scantling of every description is required, although the country in which the Allies are encamped abounds with the finest timber in the world; nails are also in great demand. Very bad news has come down from Misiones: some raiding parties of Paraguayans have crossed the river, sacked several estancias, seized a troop of bullock-carts, and murdered the cartmen. A Brazilian force was at once despatched by Portinho, but they were repulsed, owing to the raiders having got behind their guns. The Brazilian commander is now marching to the river's banks to keep back the Paraguayans. The Correntino authorities seem to know nothing of the movements of the enemy on the border, and many parties in Corrientes state that the Paraguayans have a small force on the left bank of the Paraná, near the great ake.

We received last week a sketch of the Paraguayan who fought the other day single-handed against ten Brazilians, and only by the greatest persuasion could be induced to surrender. It was taken by an Argentine officer whilst the prisoner was being interrogated. Meeks and Kelsey's successors are striking off copies.

Respecting the late Council of War there is the greatest reserve. Osorio, it is said, was for at once attacking the Paraguayans by land and water, but the Commander-in-Chief, Caxias, and Gelly Obes, were for taking every precaution, drawing a line around Humaitá, and shutting Lopez and his army in.

It may interest the public to know what becomes of some of the public money. The Municipality of Buenos Ayres is at present discussing the propriety of paying \$600,000 to a man named Rivadavia, who, it appears, some years ago got a privilege to supply the city with hearses and coaches at funerals. The Legislature annulled, very properly, the novel coession. Rivadavia at once took an action against the Municipality, and that body now talks of compromising the suit, by paying the sum of \$600,000 to the plaintiff. Business like this requires no comment.

It is not very long since we noted the large sums which the Municipality squandered a few years ago, in opening new streets in private property, and the heavy damages which the Board had to pay to the party in question.

The last mails from the Interior give a most melancholy picture of the state of Rioja. The city is completely ruined, and the best families outcasts and mendicants. Col. Navarro surprised one of Varela's (rebel) outposts, numbering 30 men, and took them prisoners.

On the 30th ult. the decisive battle was to have been fought, but it is thought that Varela will clear out. General Taboada is encamped on the banks of the Salado. Commander Davila recaptured a troop of carts which the rebels had taken, and on the brow of one of the hills it is known that Varela holds 500 mules, which the Government troops are looking after. Hard by a place called Hornillos, a small fight took place. The rebels were routed, and some twenty killed. Colonel Iseas holds one of the passes in the mountain on the road to Cordova, and captures all the rebels passing that way.

The news from Rosario is of a most speculative character, property is still rising, and new buildings going up on all sides. Mr. Carmody, of Buenos Ayres, has taken the contract to build the Gas Works, and so scarce are bricks, that he is obliged to have kilns of his own. Mr. O'Ferrall has left for Europe to order everything necessary for the Rosario Gas Works.

Mr. Whitworth of the renowned Whitworth gun manufactory has arrived in this city. We received yesterday some excellent photographs of those celebrated cannons, and we suppose that the Argentine Government will find it convenient to contract with him for the fortifications of Martin Garcia. Brazil has given immense orders for these Whitworth guns, which are considered, by experienced men, as fully equally to the Armstrong gun.

We have received by this packet a new paper published in Antwerp called *L'Étoile Americaine*, the paper is full of Argentine news, and we note is of strong Paraguayan proclivities.

We observe in the list of successful candidates at the science and art department, of the committee of council on education, South Kensington, that Mr. Geo. Wilkes, jun., aged 17 years, son of Mr. George Wilkes of this city carried off two Queen's prizes, one for drawing on building constructions, and one for mechanical and machine drawing. The same lad took a 2nd class Queen's prize last year.

The directors of the Durazno Railway in the Banda Oriental have received advices from some parties in England, to the effect that the shares of this Railway can be disposed of in the London market, the exact rate is not stated, but we suppose at par; as the shares in Montevideo are quotable at par, we think it by all means desirable that the directors in Montevideo should accept this offer. But we confess we do not attach much importance to the matter until we some English house come forward with a proposal in the regular way. The Railway when working and open to the public, doubtless, will do a good business: but as yet, this enterprise is but in its infancy, and if an English Company can be found to take up the shares and build the road, the stockholders here, we have no doubt, will be too glad to accept the offer.

It is hinted that should the Senate pass the bill to remove the Capital to Rosario, a public meeting will be held in this city to protest against the measure, as it is in direct opposition to the wishes of the citizens that the capital be removed from Buenos Ayres: should this measure be passed it will have a direct effect on house property and trade in general, as the people now connected one way or the other with the Nat. Government, will have to leave for Rosario.

Notwithstanding that the Vice-President has ordered the creation of a fire-brigade, we hear very little about the matter, and in another month we suppose no one will even recollect the affair. We think the best plan the Government could adopt to form a really effective fire-brigade, would be to declare all Argentines belonging to the brigade exempt from military service of every name and nature; this would be an inducement to many to join the proposed brigade. Engines, hose and ladders are required; the best place to get them is in New York. Mr. Sarmiento might be able to get all these things at a slight cost from some of the many fire-brigades in that city.

Our remarks about the enormous price of wheat flour and bread, and gigantic speculations going on both here and up the rivers in wheat, have called forth a reply from a Sr. Raggio, who charges us with abusing his countrymen and viewing the wheat speculation in a wrong light. Although we find great fault with Sr. Raggio for the acerbity of his style, we must admit that his remedy to bring down the price of wheat is excellent, namely, to suspend the import tax on foreign wheats, and we hope to see it adopted. Flour ruled yesterday in town at \$55 per arrobe, and still keeps rising.

The Senate has named a judicial committee to try on impeachment the Mendoza judge, Palma. The case is the first of the kind and without precedent in these countries. The charge against the judge amounts to treason.

We read with some astonishment in the New York *Herald* of the 26th June that the Argentine correspondent of that paper states that things are beginning to look better in Mendoza now that an Englishman is about to be elected Governor of that province. As this is the first we heard of so perilous but distinguished an honor being paid a countryman, we hope the *Herald* correspondent, if he is in this city will kindly favor us with fuller details.

We cut the following from the *Herald* respecting the American exhibitors in Paris:—"It is learned that the Department of State has information from Commissioner Beckwith that of the five hundred and twenty-four United States exhibitors at Paris there have been awards in favor of two hundred and sixty-two. Among these four have been awarded grand prizes, seventeen gold, sixty-two silver, and one hundred and three bronze medals. Seventy-nine American exhibitors were honorably mentioned."

Messrs. Nazar & Co. Auctioneers, have at present on hand a very superior lot of German rams, which will shortly be sold by auction; as these breeds are well and favorably known amongst the estancieros, we have no doubt they will sell well: Mr. Hannah and several other of the principal estancieros in the River Plate have tried with the greatest success this breed of rams. The arrivals in question have been just landed; they came consigned to Mr. Bunge, and we recommend our country friends to call at Nazar's and inspect them before the auction comes off.

The British residents will be glad to hear of the promotion, of Mr. Thornton, formerly Minister in B. Ayres and now at Rio. Earl Stanley has written him in Her Majesty's name a very complimentary letter, offering him the Legation at Lisbon in lieu of Sir A. B. Paget. We understand Mr. Thornton intends to accept the offer: his successor at Rio will be probably one of the late British Minister at some of the small German Courts abolished by Bismark.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the English Amateur Theatrical Society will shortly give a performance. The members are at present busy learning their parts, and we are happy to say, the great difficulty of getting ladies to act has at last been overcome.

On Thursday Judge Heredia, of the District Court, died. He had been for a lengthened period suffering from consumption. His demise will be lamented by a very wide circle of friends.

A project to settle several hundred emigrant families on the western camps in this province, is about to be laid before Government. We believe the Minister views favorably the project, which cannot fail to be of the greatest importance to the country.

The advices at hand respecting the Brazilian expedition to Matto Grosso, are of a disastrous character. The Paraguayans still hold the place, and what with disease, hardships, and stiff fighting, the whole expedition has proved a total failure.

The past week, although neither sterile in events of interest, nor destitute of matters of importance, bears the stamp of military, political, and even commercial monotony. The great battle which at the close of last week we so earnestly looked for, has dwindled into a bullock-cart skirmish; the iron-clad fleet, which last Sunday morning we all thought would here ere this run the gauntlet at Humaitá, is still peacefully at anchor in front of Curuzu, and if we turn from the battle field of South America to study the political bubbles of the hour, we fear we shall trace the same indecision and delay, even in the halls of the Legislature. Congress members have earned another week's salary, and yet what have they done? A motion for the better regulation of Protestant marriages is the only measure which rescues the house from the supposition of being closed; the bill lies on the table for discussion, and although we see nothing necessary or objectional in the measure, it taxes our comprehension to understand its real drift. The money market is the same, National Bonds are without alteration. The bankruptcy of a Montevidean barranquero who did such an immense business that insolvency was inevitable, is the only commercial event of importance deserving a comment.

The retrospect of so quiet a week doubtless appears a matter of little moment, but to those deeply read in River Plate history this inexplicable

calmness will be regarded as ominous of a lowering storm; it will suggest the approximation of events of the most surpassing importance, the grand Paraguayan climacteric, the near approach of a wind-up of the campaign, which for better for worse has now lasted some 2½ years.

No man can say what an hour may bring from Paraguay; perhaps the die is cast, ere this the fleet has passed Humaitá, and burst the chains which held Central South America in subjection; or perhaps the vacillating council of some peace-making warriors has triumphed, and the blow which for so many years has been threatening will be again postponed, and inexorable prudence prolong expensive uncertainty. During the past week nothing has occurred in Paraguay worth mention; the Paraguayans have swept off some cattle and bullock-carts, but the allies can boast of similar success, so the fight of the week has been a drawn battle. Simbad, our correspondent, is at Itapiru; he hears, sees, and knows everything that is going on, and indeed we believe we are justified in saying, that what he does not know is not worth knowing; his version of the last fight is, that it was "an ugly business."

We received by the mails yesterday from the Interior, a sample of the coal which our Mendoza correspondent in his last letter advised us of. The coal merits inspection, it seems to be of a highly bituminous character, and even lights with a match.

We note the arrival, by the Halley, of 26 splendid rams, which were most carefully selected by a well known sheep breeder in England, from the celebrated flock of Cabafia George III merinos, the property of Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons, Grays, England. The owner, an English estanciero from Entre Rios, offers them for the inspection of co noisseurs, at the 'caballeriza' Richmond, in front of the Hotel del Globo, Calle 25 de Mayo, where they can be inspected by gentlemen on presentation of their names. We understand that the owner is willing to part with a limited number of them by private contract.

On Friday the new stamps for the Post-office Department were received, and will be placed in circulation on the 1st of next month. We are informed the design and execution are alike a credit to the Company which has engraved them and to the go-ahead spirit of our friend Sr. Posadas.

We call the attention of such of our readers who have shares in the 'Caja de Credito' to the General Meeting on to-morrow at 3 p.m., in the office No. 21 Calle Piedras.

By general request of the active members of the Philharmonic Society the regular weekly meeting will henceforth take place every Wednesday evening, at 7.30 p.m., in the Coliseum.

The banquet on Thursday (St. Napoleon) at the French Legation was a very grand affair; nearly all the foreign Ministers attended. The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Elizalde, proposed the health of Napoleon and all the monarchs represented at the feast. M. Noel, the French Minister, replied on behalf of the monarch which he so ably represents. The British Minister in his usual felicitous style proposed the health of the French Empress, and the French Minister gave the health of H. E. Bartolome Mitre, President of the Argentine Republic. At the Hotel Louvre there was also a very superb banquet given, at which the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Minister Avellaneda, the French Consul, and all the leading French merchants of the city attended. Both fetes passed off with the greatest eclat.

The Halley left on Saturday, and we believe took some £5000 in gold. We wish our friend Captain Johnson a pleasant voyage and hope to see him soon return. His steamer is one of the finest Liverpool liners, and all his passengers speak in the highest terms of the treatment they receive on board.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we learn Mr. Leisenberg, of the gunpowder factory, is improving. Respecting his having asked for chloroform at the time of the operation we hear that Dr. Finck amputated the leg whilst the patient was insensible, and that when the poor man awoke he was so unconscious of the operation having been performed that he asked for chloroform, believing that the Dr. was about to amputate. The operation was done in the most skilful manner, and reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Finck.

A Portuguese named José Lynch, aged 100 years, died in town last week. Seldom we hear of a man holding out so long in Buenos Ayres. Municipal neglect has seriously reduced the average of human life in this city.

**THE WAR IN THE NORTH.**

**THE BULLOCK-CART FIGHT.**

The transport steamer Leopoldo has brought down dates from Itapiru to Monday the 12th inst. at 5 p. m., and notwithstanding all we had read and heard respecting the orders given to the fleet, the despatches from the Emperor, and the positive certainty that, no matter what the consequence, the fleet would pass or attempt to pass Humaitá on the 12th inst., the advices at hand are to the effect that the squadron is in the same place, and has not even moved an inch. All the statements of the army correspondents as regards the squadron are therefore illusions, and if faulty in one respect it is difficult to say what reliance can be placed on the remainder. Mattos, who is connected with the 'proveduria' of the fleet, and is night and day about the gunboats and iron-clads, has even risked his reputation by stating that on the 12th the fleet would move up. We are reluctantly compelled to believe that the squadron will not attempt any move, and that it will limit itself to maintaining a strict blockade; the allied army must rely on itself as to maintaining communications and drawing supplies from the Parana.

There is great obscurity in the news at hand per Leopoldo. The fight on the Boqueron road has been a very serious affair, but not attended with the total loss of the supplies as at first mooted. The following is the latest version of this bush fight. Possibly the mail steamer due to-morrow will bring us still further particulars: we note however, in this concise account of the battle that General Hornos's name does not figure at all in the skirmish, although previous advices stated this veteran with 3000 cavalry had the exclusive charge of the road where the very fight occurred.

On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Lanuz despatched a large convoy of bullock-carts, laden with comestibles, &c. In order to protect against surprise, a regiment of Brazilian cavalry preceded the convoy. All went on well for a few hours. Whether the cavalry went too fast, or the carts too slow, does not appear quite clear, but certes the cavalry went on, and arrived out, even passing the very spot where the enemy lay hid in the woods. Suddenly the bullock-cartmen perceived their bullocks taking fright at some thing, and in an instant the Paraguayans were on them. The cartmen took to their heels and made for the woods, and the Paraguayans, with an effrontery without a parallel, actually took the carts and commenced driving them across the country towards Humaitá. Porto Alegre, perceiving from the watch-towers that there was something wrong on the Tuyu-Cué road, despatched two cavalry divisions, one Correntino and the other Brazilian: they came up on the enemy and a fight ensued, in which the enemy lost 100 killed and some wounded, but the Paraguayans succeeded in sweeping off a couple of the carts and some bullocks. The allied officers then headed the carts for Tuyu-Cué, where, according to the *Tribuna* correspondent, they arrived out all right. The allies lost in the fight about 50 killed and wounded, and the bullock-cartmen have not been since heard of.

The woods along the Boqueron road are so full of Paraguayans now that none attempt to travel that route without an escort of at least 500 men.

Respecting the bulk of the allied army at Tuyu-Cué—a chasque and some of Lanuz's peons had arrived on Saturday—things are pretty much the same as before. The raiding party despatched two days previously has not been heard of: Captain Barretto is in command. It is known that at the Rio Hondo, and at the town Pedro Gonzales, the enemy are not to be found. The allied division is composed of 1,500 Brazilians and a division of Argentines, under Major Ascona. The brigade passed the spot where the fight occurred on the 3rd, and no trace of the enemy could be found: two Paraguayan prisoners recently captured set as guides. The officer in charge of the telescopes reports Lopez having arrived at Paso Pucón on the 10th; he was mounted on a fine charger and attended by a crowd of officers.

One of our colleague's correspondents states that the Brazilians pay such little heed to the care of their horses, that soon out of the 6000 cavalry already mounted, there will not be 3000.

Respecting Osario we have no advices; when last we heard of him he was encamped, hard by San Solano, but the rumours current in Itapiru were to the effect that he had pushed on still further, and that as soon as

the bridges are finished some light artillery would be forwarded. The seizure of the Italians in a small-boat blockade-runner, has led to important results, and we hear that an engineer of the allied army has been placed under arrest, from disclosures made by the correspondence seized. Sr. Artega, the owner of the Leopoldo, it appears was riding along the road to Tuyu-Cué when the bullock-cart skirmish took place, and was obliged to come back; besides the carts with army provisions, there was a whole crowd of sutlers' carts, all of which were sacked. Mr. Lanuz, of this city, has received no letters, but to-morrow Sinbad's despatch will doubtless explain all.

**MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.**

**COL. VERA DEFEATS THE REBELS.**

**LIST OF THE BOOTY.**

Vanguard at Vinchina July 18th, 1867. I have the honor to state that in pursuance of orders to go in quest of the rebel Major, Elias Gutierrez, I started yesterday at sundown, marching all night, and arrived here by daybreak, after a painful journey of 60 miles without finding the rebels, for they had cleared out two hours before to Tinogasta, about 130 strong, according to report of Sor. Sarmiento of Cerro Negro.

Still hoping to overtake them I set out at full gallop, and after 13 miles came up with their vanguard ranged in line to offer me battle. I drew up my forces for an engagement, but the rebels shamefully fled, whereupon I ordered a hot pursuit and succeeded in annihilating them, putting them to the sword for a distance of ten miles, till Major Gutierrez had only five rascals left, and he and his comrades got away to Tinogasta because our horses were completely beaten up.

Nevertheless I captured Capt. Eusebio Arguello and 12 others, besides 17 lances, two muskets, a carbine, a duck-gun, a sabre, two pistols, 10 horses, 47 cows, 30 mules, and a portmanteau containing the articles expressed below. Our only casualty was Lieut. Sebastian Flores, who was grazed by a bullet in the hip. Eleven stragglers have surrendered to me, and say that Varela is at Pamatina, and Medina at Tinogasta, with two or three hundred rebels, very demoralized.

In offering my congratulations for the honors of the day I have to make special mention of the conduct of my 'vaqueanos' and officers.

RICARDO VERA.

Contents of the rebel portmanteau.

(Certified schedule)

Two petticoats and lady's dresses (one ironed), a second-hand counterpane, 3 lady's shawls, black velvet mantilla, an old merino dress, two silk handkerchiefs, 3 pieces of calico (printed), one James Crow hat, 31 yards calico, pair of lady's boots, flannel drawers, an old pilot jacket, package of twine, razors and strop, lady's stockings, 9 napkins, 3 spoons, two neckties, a tooth-brush and numerous other trifles.

R. VERA.

**FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RURAL SOCIETY**

**ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ DE HOZ.**  
On Friday the first annual meeting of the Argentine Rural Society was held at its club-rooms, Calle Bolívar, before a crowded attendance of estancieros, which shewed the growing interest felt in the progress of the association. The Secretary's report was read in the usual manner, but we attach special importance to the President's discourse, which was as follows.

Gentlemen—It is a year to-day since our Society was installed, and I feel much pride and satisfaction in presiding at this first annual meeting, to report our progress and shew that we have fulfilled as far as possible the object of the association. We have, of course, to experiment on the success of small individual efforts in the cause of the general welfare. I am happy to say that all our representations in matters of rural interest have always met with the readiest attention from the State authorities. Doubtless our influence and importance are destined to grow rapidly and become in time the best protection for the interests of sheep and grain farmers.

At present the numbers on our books are not such as to give entire satisfaction, but we must hope that before long the advantages of the association will be manifest to all, and that the estancieros will come in 'en masse' to enrol themselves as supporters of an institution identified with the wealth of the country—cattle and agriculture.

In order to carry out our mission we require a large number of subscribers, to aid in vanquishing the difficulties that are inseparable from new enterprises. Look, for instance, at the United States; there all progress is due to the Yankee spirit of association, which knows the elements at its disposal, majestically over-rides all opposition, and hastens from one triumph to another in the path of industrial progress.

In this country we need the joint co-operation of all, for our mutual protection. The producing element of the country is destined to be the most important, as well on account of our climate and soil, as for the ambition of natives and foreigners to increase the natural resources of Buenos Ayres. There is, indeed, no spirit of association among us, but we must create and foster it by every effort, for the benefits that we shall hereafter reap from it. Without abandoning our civil rights let us give up the monomania of Politics, and leave such business to the authorities actually in power. Let us devote ourselves to the material interests of the country, and impress upon our rulers the necessity of protecting trade and industry.

The gentlemen here assembled fully understand what this means, and can already appreciate the benefit of the wise laws recently enacted by Governor Alsina's administration, viz—the questions of paper-money and public lands. In my humble way, but with the moral weight of your Society, I lent every assistance towards the carrying out of said measures, the good effects of which are now undeniable. In other minor matters the Society also offered its opinion, and with a like success.

The periodical of the Society imparts much valuable information, and is managed by our talented secretary, Mr. Edward Olivera. We may, without vanity, flatter ourselves that no other city in South America can boast of a similar publication, and it enables us to shew foreign nations our grade of advancement, and the protection that the Society meets with from our public.

Gentlemen, I have now to speak of the Committee, for some of whom the term of office now expires; they have all accompanied me zealously in the labors of office, and you will now be called on to elect seven new members—

The Secretary will read to you a report of the proceedings for the year.

**INTRODUCTION OF VICUÑAS AND ALPACAS.**

About three years ago we called special attention to the mission of a young Bolivian who came here for the purpose of introducing Alpacas and Vicuñas into the upper Argentine Provinces. These animals are of exceeding value, their wool forming a staple export of Bolivia, and it will be remembered that the British Government rewarded Mr. Thomas Letter with a sum of £40,000 sterling for his services in conveying from Bolivia to Australia a flock of 120 Alpacas. The penalties in force in Bolivia against the exportation of the breed are very severe; a few years ago it was death. Mr. Letter was three years wandering about the Cordillera with his little flock, amid snows and many privations; in fact, but for the friendly aid of the Indians, any effort to remove these animals would be fruitless.

The Bolivian above alluded to made some arrangements with the Acclimatization Society of Montevideo, and returned to Salta to bring down his animals by the Rio Vermejo. But, the Paraguayan war broke out, upsetting all his plans, and he committed suicide. The animals remained with his capataz, who attempted to bring them down overland; the Indians fell in with him and murdered him. Finally the remnant of the flock is now in the hands of one of the peons, who is on his way down to Rosario and was last heard of within a few leagues of Cordoba.

Don Zenon Fontao, another enterprising Bolivian, has just arrived from Santa Cruz and Salta, on a like business. He has a fine flock of Alpacas, Vicuñas and Llamas in Salta, and purposes establishing a farm for rearing them in the Banda Oriental; he says they are fully acclimatized; and we suppose General Flores will allot him a couple of leagues of land for this new and important business. The value of Alpaca wool is notorious, realizing the tradition of the ancients about the Golden Fleece; and there is no reason why the River Plate Republics should not take as much interest as the Australian Colonies in the introduction of so lucrative and convenient a branch of industry.

**DREADFUL NEWS FROM MATTO GROSSO**

**DESTRUCTION OF THE BRAZILIAN DIVISION.**

The Rio Janeiro papers have latest dates from Matto Grosso to the middle of June, of a most afflicting character.

The Brazilian column, after passing the Rio Apa, attacked the entrenched camp of the Paraguayans and was defeated, being obliged to fall back 75 miles, as far as Nioac, their base of operations, without capturing the cattle they went in quest of.

On June 13th a neighbor from Nioac arrived at Uberaba with news that the Paraguayans had re-occupied the former place and completely cut off the Brazilian war-vessels in those waters. It resulted that all the provisions en route for the fleet fell into the hands of the Paraguayans, but the capture of Nioac requires confirmation.

The retreat of the Brazilians, after their unlucky attack on the enemy's camp, was most disastrous. The Paraguayans set fire to the woods and cut up our forces in the pursuit; then the Cholera broke out in the division, carrying off 300 of our men in ten days, including Col. Camisao and Gen. Cabral, chief of engineers. Arriving at Canindé, the relics of our column were quite used up with fatigue and hunger; they fell voraciously on all provisions within reach, and halted at Dos Hermanos on June 17th. In fact the Matto Grosso army is destroyed.

**IMPORTANT FROM SAN LUIS.**

**TERRIBLE INDIAN RAID.**

More than one hundred and fifty individuals have been adjudicated by the National judge of this section: as many more await judgment. The prisons are filled with these political offenders, and soon a new battalion will be required to keep them in order. Among them are to be found some of our most influential men, for whose good behaviour much anxiety is entertained. But the people are determined to have justice, and this is perhaps the first time on record the laws are respected. In their vindication no precedent is required. The unfortunate people have been made the victims of these unscrupulous men, and their recourse to the legal tribunals commands universal sympathy.

From the 5th to 8th ult. the fort of San Rafael sustained a three days' siege by Perez's filibusters, with 800 Indians. The valliant Colonel Segovia, with a handful of 150 men, successfully held out against the rebel hordes, on whom he inflicted heavy loss. Ours amounts in all to a couple rank and file. The suffering of the brave inhabitants was something indescribably awful, and who shall depict their miseries and privations during that long and rigorous defence; but they fought for their existence, and the traitors had sharpened their knives in anticipation of a surrender. In his report to the National Commissioner Segovia complains of an attempt to sell him, by supplying the men with larger balls than would fit the guns, calling loudly for the punishment of the perpetrators. The Rio Quinto and Serra de Negoli are threatened with a fresh invasion from the north. Only a couple days ago a party swept off a number of prisoners, and mortally wounded another, who managed to escape on his horse, with a ball in his body. I can assure you it is no pleasant business to take a stroll through our suburbs now; and where formerly we would meet an honest countryman to defend us, none are now seen but cut-throats and robbers. But amidst this universal depravity and corruption, in which no honest man's life or property is safe, what grieves me most is to find the women partaking of the same demoniac spirit. It is truly wonderful how they can sympathise with such lawless ruffians, but so it is. On the first sound of their approach they are filled with the greatest enthusiasm, and may even on occasions be found in the vanguard of excesses. For the sake of the sex I refrain from saying more, and leave them to be dealt with by the proper authorities.

**CHASCOMUS.**

On Tuesday last a superb supper was given in the new hotel (Mr. Devitt's) by Mr. Roscoe, of the Great Southern Railway, to his friends and acquaintances on the occasion of his birth-day. About 40 gentlemen assembled, and were entertained at a plentiful table, that attested, in a most satisfactory manner, the high qualifications of Mr. Devitt as an excellent purveyor.

After supper the company enjoyed themselves very agreeably with song, toast, and dance, and did not break up until the shrill whistle of the lo-

comotive, announcing that steam was up, summoned them to the post of duty and the pursuit of business. In these dull times the 'reunion' imparted considerable spirit to a goodly number of the English community in and around Chascomus. Mr. Easton kindly acted as chairman, and Mr. Roscoe efficiently discharged the duties of 'crompier.'

Owners of horses had better be on the look-out, as several instances of stealing have occurred here lately. On Thursday, the 1st instant, a Basque dairyman lost all his, including some fine harness horses, worth \$3,000 each. No clue can be found as to their whereabouts. Much sympathy is felt for the Basque, who is a hard-working industrious man.

The weather continues very fine. There is much depreciation in the value of stock, but the farmers keep up their spirits, and still hope there is a 'good time coming.'

The lake here now contains abundance of fine fish, and the shore is crowded these sunshiny days with parties of pleasure in all directions.

SCRIBLERUS.

**MAXIMILIAN'S ABDICATION IN FAVOR OF YOUNG ITURBIDE**

(From the *New York Times*.)

New Orleans, June 24th.

Advices have been received from Queretaro up to June 8th, from San Luis Potosi to the 11th, and from Monterey to the 17th, via Galveston.

It is reported that as soon as Marquez was assured of the betrayal of Queretaro by Lopez, he proceeded to open certain documents which had been left with him by Maximilian, and among them he found one containing a written abdication, signed by Maximilian, in favour of young Iturbide. Marquez thereupon immediately proclaimed Iturbide Emperor of Mexico, under the regency of the Empress Charlotte. He also arrested thirty of the most notable Liberals in the capital, and imprisoned them as hostages for the safety of the lives of Maximilian and his companions. There has as yet been no authoritative denial of the authenticity of Maximilian's proclamation published the week before last, and it is still believed to be genuine. Alvera, the Imperial General, would only surrender at Queretaro on honourable terms. The terms of the capitulation state that the surrender was made in accordance with the established laws and usages of nations. Martinez the liberal General, who agreed to these terms, was placed under arrest, and the arms and munitions of war were restored to Alvera. Maximo Campo was not shot, as has been reported, but was brutally murdered while lying dangerously wounded in the hospital at Queretaro. The last reports received from the city of Mexico say Marquez had commenced executing his hostages, two of whom had already been shot. Their names are not given. The death of Mendez is confirmed. All the foreign prisoners taken by the Liberals, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 Austrians, Belgians, and Frenchmen, were on their way to Monterey.

Washington, June 24.—Minister Romero has received official information of what took place at Vera Cruz on the arrival of General Santa Anna.

It appears from that paper that General Santa Anna represented that he returned to Mexico under the authority of the United States Government and with the support of ample means, ammunition, and men from the United States. He requested the Imperial officers commanding at Vera Cruz to go on board the Virginia, and asked them to give up the empire and declare for the Republic under him. The Imperial officers assembled a council of all the superior officers of the garrison, and the question was fully discussed whether Santa Anna's proposal should be accepted or declined. After a long deliberation it was concluded to reject his overtures for two reasons—first, because he stated that he came supported by a foreign Government; and, secondly, because the Imperial garrison of Vera Cruz could have no confidence in him. During the discussion it was stated by prominent officers that Vera Cruz could not hold out much longer; that the scarcity of food was too great; that there was no money to pay the Imperial troops; that the people of Vera Cruz were all Liberals; that the foreign troops defending Vera Cruz were about mutinying. Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Loudret, commander of the foreign troops, stated that he would not answer for his troops if they did not receive their pay in five days. All the leaders expressed very despondent feelings, and a disposition to leave the country rather than proclaim General Santa Anna.

THE CANADA WOOL CLIP OF 1867.

(From the 'Montreal Trade Review.') The wool clip of the Province will come in somewhat later this year than usual.

The season is very backward, and in many sections the farmers have got but little of their Spring work done. These circumstances must throw shearing operations rather late, although speculations, with regard to the extent of the clip, and the prices likely to be obtained for it, are commencing to be indulged in by those more immediately concerned.

In all probability, the quantity of wool produced throughout Canada will be larger this year than ever. We have made very steady and regular progress in this respect in the past; almost every year has witnessed an increase in the number of sheep kept by farmers, and consequently a large amount of wool has been produced.

Last Spring very different opinions were expressed with regard to the prices which wool would command in the market. The very heavy duties imposed by the U. States frightened not a few. They feared that the restrictions imposed would almost entirely shut Canadian wool out of the American markets, and reasoned therefrom, that the latitude of 25c per lb. would be reached.

We do not anticipate any very great change during the approaching wool season. Our position and circumstances are much the same as last year. The United States tariff continues as exorbitant as ever. Our exports of wool across the lines largely fell off last year, and cannot be expected to increase whilst such restrictions continue to be imposed.

HIBERNIAN-ARGENTINE RACING CLUB, NORTH.

Carmen de Areco, Aug. 4, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard.—The members have held their meeting to-day to determine the number of races, quality of prizes, amount of entrance money, and distance of each race.

JOHN T. MURRAY, Sec.

MONTEVIDEO

Wednesday. To-day a large concourse of persons attended the funeral of young Gelly-Obes, who died at the early of 21 years; he was son to the General who is President Mitre's chief-of-staff, and grandson of the prime-minister of Lopez 1st. of Paraguay.

In the morning papers it is announced that Mr. Julius Ueber, Montevidean agent at the Exhibition, was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor, on the 1st July. No fewer than fourteen premiums have been awarded to exhibitors in our department, viz—

- Gold Medal. To the Government of Uruguay, for trade in wools, hides &c. To the Liebig Extractum Carnis Company. Bronze Medals. Mr. Theodore Fels, wool. Messrs. Drabble bros., Messrs. Mallmann, Messrs. Wendelstadt & Co., Mr. Deetjen, Messrs. Biraben & Co., Extractum carnis. D. Juan José Muñoz, dried beef. Montevidean Oriental Beef Co., preserved meat.

Honorable Mention. Baron Maua, wool and timber. Sr. Diaz Ferreyra, wool. Mr. Albert Kregliuger, oil and talow.

THE TARIFF SWINDLE.

The Tribune, commenting on the Governor's approval of the eight-hour bill, says:

It remains to seen if, while prices are doubled, work can be successfully shortened.

In other words, if the laborer cannot now diminish the number of hours of daily labor, and earn a support for himself and family, it is because of the doubled prices of things he consumes. What has doubled prices? Everybody knows it is, in great part, the eleven Republican protective tariffs which the Tribune has aided to fasten upon the country, and now vindicates. Even the last wool tariff, which not only increases the price of all the woollen cloths the laborer buys for himself or family, but penetrates into the large mass of imported goods made of textile fabrics, and which was rushed through, during the closing hours of the last Republican Congress, has made it still more difficult for him to reduce the hours of his daily toil.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'All manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for in this act. 25c. per lb. and 40 p. c. ad val.' and 'Woolen cloth. Do. Do. ad val.' etc.

This scale of increase runs through and penetrates, as we have said, to every class and quality, not only of woollen but other goods, which the family of the laboring man most needs for clothing. The cheaper quality of carpets come in for their share of extortion.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 14, 1867. Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacaes, National Bonds, 54 1/2. National Bonds declined 1/2 in the morning, but afterwards regained their opening price and closed at 54 1/2.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH HOSPITAL, 1867.

Table listing names and amounts: J. Ludlam 500, J. G. Sengles 150, Geo. Dowdall 100, John Clark 200, Galbraith & Hunter 250, R. Hastings 100, R. Muir and Co. 200, William Anderson 200, James Anderson 200, Mariano Billinghurst 250, Samuel Rea 100, G. and H. McKern 250, John Miles 200, R. O. Shee 200, H. Binden 50, Henry Keene 100, George Temperley 250, J and J. Black 500, William Dickson (Est. Grande) 100, David Fleming 100, David Fulton 200, Alexander Fulton 100, Eastman and Sons 300.

JAMES W. BELL, Treasurer.

WOOL CIRCULAR FOR THE RIVER PLATE MAIL.

Liverpool, 8th July, 1867. There is a more general demand for Mestizo and Merino Wool, and prices in some cases have recovered 1/2d per lb.

Cordova, Santiago, and similar kinds, which compete with English fleeces, are neglected, being held above their relative value as compared with the latter.

Liverpool—1,200 bales R. Plate have been sold during the fortnight by public and private sale, unwashed Banda Oriental realising 7 1/2d to 8 1/2d, and Buenos Ayres 6d to 7 1/2d.

Antwerp.—More regular demand at stiffer prices. Stock on 1st July was 20,148 bales, against, 23,819 bales corresponding period of 1866, and 22,474 bales in 1865; the quantity at sea destined for that port is very large, nearly 20,000 bales.

U. States.—Wool still dull, and prices largely below the cost of import under the new tariff. The clip of Domestic is likely to be very large. The prospect for the grain harvest is remarkably good, which, if realized, may improve business in the Fall.

ECCLES HAIGH'S CIRCULAR FOR RIVER PLATE WOOL.

The prospects of an abundant harvest which are being experienced both in England, the continent of Europe and the Western and Southern States of America are causing a gradual increase of confidence—a good harvest secured, it is said, and a revival of business is sure to follow. This expectation has given more tone to the market, and there is much less disinclination to operate than a short time ago.

The London Colonial Wool Sales closed on the 29th June—no less than 182,079 Bales having been offered, and it is significant to observe that by the time they terminated prices had just about recovered the 1d. and 1 1/2d. per lb. decline, at which they opened.

A few small sales of Sheep Skins have been made at about let rates.

National Bonds, August 16, 1867.

National Bonds ruled very weak, and as it was rumored that the large holders were selling, there was a very general disposition to sell, but at present prices very few felt inclined to buy.

The Patagonian steamer arrived in port to-day. Her delay was caused by running short of coals on her outward trip. She had to put into St. Blas' bay and get coals up by land from Patagonia.

The auction sale of Sr. Buschenthal's rams at Billinghurst's did not realize expectations, only two rams sold at \$2,000 each, and three ewes at \$1,000 each, the rest were withdrawn.

Messrs. Tay & Upton have placed on the berth for New York the American barque James E. Brett, at current rates.

The Halley leaves to-morrow—Saturday—for Antwerp. We have not heard whether she takes specie or not.

We learn from Rio that M. Montefiore of the London and Brazilian Bank in that city, has left by last mail for England.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Cash, 10,000 54 1/2', 'August 31, 108,000 54 1/2', 'Arrivals in Montevideo up to three o'clock this day (by telegraph)'. Lists arrivals from Harman, from Boston, Aurora, from Pernambuco, Jane Barthold, from Marseilles, Monte Sina, from Cardiff, L. U., from Cadiz, Whitehead, from New York.

National Bonds, August 17, 1867.

National Bonds ruled very firm towards the afternoon, although in the morning they were somewhat weak. The sales on time were not to say large, but for the end of the year some sales were effected at 53 1/2, and for the end of September at 54 1/2.

The news from Europe and from Rio was not generally known on the Bolsa, and up to three o'clock the only telegram of the Bolsa was announcing the splendid run down of the steamer Georgia Belle in seven hours.

There was some enquiry to-day for Gas Shares, and one or two buyers offered, but the 60 shares offered yesterday at 85, to-day would not be sold under 90.

In Coliseum Shares 2 sold at 51 per cent. The last advices received from Antwerp respecting wools are of a more favorable character: River Plate wools were in better demand and prices improving.

In Exchange some £45,000 passed, at 48 and 48 1/2; the bulk of the business has been done at 48.

It was mooted on the Bolsa that Sr. Cammann, one of the Provincial Bank Directors, and late Hanoverian Consul in this city, has been honored by his Monarch with the Order of Ernest Augustus. Sr. Cammann occupies a very high position in our commercial community, and is every way deserving the high honor conferred on him.

Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed on the berth the American brig, Moses Rogers, for New York, at current rates.

Last week's returns of the traffic on the Southern Railway show an increase of \$10,715 over that of last year, and an increase of 1,612 passengers.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Caja de Credito will be held on Monday at 3 o'clock p.m.

National Bonds, August 18, 1867.

Bonds shook to-day on receipt of the extraordinary news from Cordova, and it was thought at the moment that prices would suffer a severe decline, but every Bond offered for cash was bought up, and the market closed firm.

The revolution in Cordova is regarded as a very serious business, and the apprehension of the Minister of War and his arrest by the rebels indicate that troubles of a very serious nature are in store.

The news, when it became known on the Bolsa, produced a marked effect—foreign merchants who rarely take any interest in Provincial politics were staggered at the news, and the Bond market was completely neglected. It is feared that the rebels will lay hands on the new banks recently started up there.

Advices from Paraguay were regarded of a most satisfactory nature—the fleet has at last moved up, and the attack on Curupaity resulted in the levelling of that fort. The loss of the Brazilians is not stated; but passengers who came down in the steamer state that one ironclad has been disabled and has been towed down to Cerreto.

In Exchange there were some bills passed to-day at 48 on England, and on France at 55.

Although the banks have made no change in their interest tables they are discounting now at 9 per cent. per annum. The River Plate and Maua Banks still discount at their fixed rates, but the Argentine and Italian do nothing under 9 per cent. Money is coming into much better demand; and gold of every description is bought at a premium for export.

The Cordova is posted for the 6th proximo for Liverpool.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have placed on the berth the Austrian barque Magus, to load for Antwerp at current rates.

Arrivals in port this day: Steamer Castor, from Rosario. American barque E. F. Horriann, Boston, to Sassenberg.

French do. Decide, Bordeaux, to Bax. Prussian do. Agathe, Hamburg, Bieber. Steamer Ross, Corrientes.

Do. Espigador, with mails and passengers. It was mooted on the Bolsa that a petition will be at once laid before Government respecting the capital question. Several petitions were taken through town for signature.

Sr. Dn. J. M. Cullen arrived from Rosario to-day, and up to closing hour of Bolsa was closeted with the Vice President and Ministers at the Government-house.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Bond sales to-day: For cash, 20,000 53 1/2 to 54', 'August 31, 75,000 54', 'Saturday, 40,000 54'.

National Bonds, August 20, 1867.

There is nothing of importance to note in Bonds to-day; prices rule the same, a slight attempt to beat the market failed, the present holders buying up everything offered for cash.

The news from Cordova is by no means relied on the Bolsa, and it is feared if the most active measures are not at once resorted to the evil will spread.

Bonds opened at 54, and went up to 54 1/2; they closed heavy at 54 1/2.

There was much said on 'Change respecting the proposed new gas company. The originator of the enterprise, who has arrived from Montevideo, was busy with the scheme, but it seems to have no apparent influence on the shares, which are for the most part held up by capitalists as an investment; and as, even supposing that the new company should be brought out, it will require from two to three years to build the works, no competition can be apprehended for years to come.

Exchange on England 48, and on France at 5.03. About £80,000 English Exchange passed; very little done on France.

Merchants and others signed the petition on the Bolsa to-day praying for the capital to remain here for another five years.

Respecting the last revolution in Cordova, it was said on 'Change that the Vice-President had an interview with Governor Alsina, and that the Governor has promised every assistance. The National Guard in the camp is to be called out.

The news that the bill for removing the capital from Buenos Ayres had been thrown out, caused quite a sensation among the brokers. It was looked upon as a great triumph for the stability of the nation. The voting was very close—12 against, and 11 in favor of the bill.

Messrs Woodgate, Brothers, have chartered the Swedish lugger Freja to take coal to Corrientes, 700 patacaes per month.

Arrivals in port to-day: Steamer Susan Beirne, Montevideo. Do. Villa del Salto, Montevideo. Brazilian schooner Tupá, from Rio, to O'Shee.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Bond sales to-day: For cash, 60,000 54 1/2 to 54', 'August 31, 47,000 54 1/2'.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th August, at Montevideo, the wife of Mr. J. G. Ingouville, of a son. On the 30th June, at Birkenhead, the wife of Robert P. Brownell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th August, at the British Church, Montevideo, by the Rev. Samuel Adams, Mr. John Fred Cart Glasshoff, to Mrs. Royerson, late of Buenos Ayres.

On the 19th inst., at the English Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Geo. Arthur Humble, M.D., M.R.C.P., Medical Missionary, Patagonas, to Elizabeth Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Captain Watkin Williams, of Barmouth, North Wales. —No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 15th of July, Mr. Robert Foster, aged 55 years. On the 9th inst., in this city, Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Brill, aged 3 years. On the 17th inst., William Henry, son of the late Reynold Hareley of this city, aged 12 years. In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Bridget Doran, aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and resident in this country over 20 years.

On the 14th inst., in this city, Mr. Peter Curran, aged 39 years. Deceased had recently arrived from Dublin, where for many years he carried on a shipping business connected with the River Plate.

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. Nell, Montevidean Consul-General in London, writes to the Editors of this paper to the same effect.

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

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE—

Table listing names and amounts: The Editors, 4300, Mr. Florence Donovan, wool-broker, 200, Mr. William Murphy, estanciero, Salto, 100, Mr. Michael Ryan, 100, F. H. M., 50, A Lady, 115, Mr. Thomas Gaynor, Mar Chiquito, 200, An Irish Lady, 200, Mr. John Browne, Villa Lujan, 200, An Irishman from Rojas, 300, Mr. Michael Allen, 200, Mr. Michael Allen, Jun., 100, Mr. Michael Gill, 100, Mr. Richard Delmore, 100, Mr. Patrick Canning, 100, Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, 100, Mr. Christopher Delmore, 100, Mr. Michael Cushey, 100, Mr. John Purcell, 100, Mr. Richard Purcell, 50, Mr. Peter Keegan, 50, Mr. Thomas Connell, 50, An Irish Friend, 50, Mr. Bernard Rourke, Fortin de Areco, 200.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 Each. Criméan Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Each. Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$45 Each. Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 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, xp. a 7

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



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On and after the 28th of July, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows: Rosario at 8 A.M., Roldan at 8.48, Carracanal at 9.48, Tandina Gomez at 10.38, Tortugas at 11.38, Leonos at 12.38, Frayle Muerto at 1.38.

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