THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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THE POLITICAL ECLIPSE.

This is the age of eclipses. On the 29th inst. the great eclipse of the sun takes place. On the 12th October next the Great Argentine eclipse is announced, respecting the sun eclipse we have published all the data at our command. Touching the Argentine eclipse, there are a few facts which may interest our readers. On the 12th of October next the bill passed in 1862, making Buenos Ayres the capital will expire, and as the Senate has rejected Dr. Quintana's bill to send the capital to Rosario, the Deputies refuse to pass any other, and the Executive seems to have the good sense to remain where it is, a grand political eclipse is predicted in which the centre of the old Custom-house shadow will cross the country in a north-westerly direction, the shadow will occupy much time in crossing. The eclipse will therefore be total at Buenos Ayres, but not so at Rosario, but it will be visible even as far as Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. This extraordinary phenomenon is rarely seen in these countries, as generally speaking the cone of all Custom-house shadows is surrounded by a larger inverted cone of political penumbra, and rare is it indeed that the shadow of the Custom-house gets between the Government, the governed and even the country itself. To render the matter more intelligible to our readers. we may say that on the 12th October, the whole machinery of both Governments comes to a dead lock, and if Congress leaves the matter as it stands at present, the Custom-house must be shut up, the Government will be without a people to rule, and the people without a Government to obey. To pursue the thread of our political astronomy, it requires very little to see that the real difficuty proceeds from the Custom-house shadow getting between both Government-houses and completely hiding from view a subluunary, body called the Policia.

It seems hopeless to trust to the good sense of politicians to avert the coming trouble; neither party appears inclined to give way, although we must say we read with much pleasure the very sensible letter of the Secretary of the Vice-President, which we give hereunder. Our colleague the *Nacion* seems to have been pulling rather fast, and although none in Buenos Ayres stand up more for the permanence of the capital in Buenos Ayres than the *Standard*, still we think of two evils we should choose the lesser, and we fully agree with the Vice-President, that a compromise such as the one adverted to in his Secretary's letter is far better than driving affairs to extremes.

The proposal now made as we understand it is to leave the capital here just as it is at present, ceding the police jurisdiction to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. We confess we cannot see why so much importance is attached to the Policia department of this city. We suppose the Chief of Police will discharge the important functions of his office no matter which Government commands here.

The police in this city are not of such a discriminating class as to throw up their brass caps, swords and monthly pay to resume civilian garments simply because Governor Alsina instead of President Mitre holds the empire of the vigilantes, and if even the vigilantes of this city did follow the example of the London tailors and strike, the regret and affliction caused by such conduct would be exclusively limited to the humblest members of Argentine society.

The capital question is becoming so obscure, so unintelligible, that it is assuming the character of the Schleswic-Holstein dispute, which even the members of the British Parliament confessed no man could understand. We opine, however, that the Vice-President's letter comes very near the mark, and since his Excellency has thought fit to favor the public with his views on the question, we trust legislators will avail themselves of them, and thus escape the impending political eclipse:

To the Editor of the *Nacion Argentina*.

Sir—In your paper of to-day, I find under the head of 'La ley de Residencia,' the following paragraph, with reference to the Vice-President of the Republic:—"To this we should add, what we have heard on reliable, though not official, authority, that in the judgment of the Vice-President the National Government cannot remain without jurisdiction in Buenos Ayres." Such is not the judgment of the Vice-President Mr. Editor. As regards the capital question his opinion is already well known, but bowing to the decision of Congress, wherever it may be pleased to establish the seat of power. His Excellency believes there can be no great difficulty for the National Government to reside in Buenos Ayres without exercising any power there. Meantime let the necessary works be raised in whatever part they are finally about to settle, so that the Government may be at once removed thither. And, furthermore, the Vice-President believes that the province, being governed by so wise and just a patriot as Dr. A. Alsina, who has given such frequent proofs of his consideration and friendship to the National Government, we may fairly hope that, in the event, the Provincial Government would lend every assistance. By special order of the Vice-President, I make this correction, hoping you will kindly publish it in the columns of the *Nacion*, and accept the assurance of my respectful consideration.

Jose M. la Fuente.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 22.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, August 23, 1867.

The slight allusion made by one of your correspondents not long since, in regard to the 'Fermento,' seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest, as I see by the article communicated to the *Tribuna* (Oriental). You can plainly judge from the tenor of that article I have touched a sore matter; but you may depend upon it the article has had a good result.

The Mercado del Puerto is at last in a way of being concluded. The iron frame for the roof, manufactured in Europe, is being put up. The building, I hear, is to be put to a different use from what it was intended. The great demand for Custom-house deposits has induced the company to use the premises for a grand Custom-house deposit, and undoubtedly it will prove the most reasonable thing they could do.

The four steam cranes are all ready for work in the Custom-house yard, only waiting the finishing of the railway track that is being laid in that yard to facilitate the discharge of lighters. In a few weeks all will be done, greatly to the delight of the commercial community.

The old iron mole, alias 'Muelle de Victoria,' alias 'Muelle de Gowland,' is being repaired, by the go-ahead Mr. Robinson; and soon we are to go on board the steamers, and land also, from the mole, instead of the now most difficult and sometimes very dangerous part of the voyage of landing in boats, to the great danger of breaking your legs or dislocating some joints. This is one of the best inventions of the day, and it will induce many to travel who would not do so with the present difficulties in view. I hope it will not fall through, as did the attempt of Mr. Hopkins many years ago, to land the passengers from the steamer Yerba at the mole-head in Buenos Ayres: the boatmen, armed with boat-hooks, oars, and long poles, made an attack upon the boat, and not even the police could put them down. But we have an energetic man at the head of the police department—Señor Candido Pustamante—and thus far he has demonstrated that he means to see that the decrees of the Government and Municipality are obeyed to the letter of the law.

One of your well known and respected brokers has joined himself to a ship-chandler's store here, and is likely to do a first-rate business, more especially amongst his countrymen the North Americans; I allude to Mr. Addison Dorr. He is already receiving a good share of patronage.

By an advertisement in the papers I see the Georgia Belle, a fine, fast steamer, is to be put on the line to the Uruguay ports, by the agent of the steamer Rio Parana.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW AND OUR INDUSTRIES.

We feel that neither the commotion produced by the news from Cordova, nor the interest manifested in the capital question, should prevent us from giving expression to the weighty considerations in opposition to the sanction of the new Custom-house law already sent forward to the Senate for their speedy consideration.

The subject is one which immediately affects the future of our country, wounding mortally our infant industry, and thus proving the legislators our worst enemies, the very men who should be the first to foster industry.

The Custom-house law to which we allude imposes a duty on all exports known as rural products, preserved meat, jerked beef, &c., allowing the free shipment of all other National products, such as leather, &c.

This law is 'prima facie' inconsistent, oppressing some native enterprises, whilst it does not even touch others.

In the discussion of this law Dr. Ugarte pointed out to the Chambers in strong terms this inconsistency, demonstrating that it was even oppressive and suggesting instead that "all articles of National production or manufacture pay an export duty of 6 per cent." This article has struck at the very root of our country's wealth, and has unfortunately only served to persuade has all that our legislators have not dedicated to the subject that attention which its importance should command. The looseness of our social organisation brings scarcely anything under a general system. In fact, we are only wanderers in the vast whirlpool of systems which can never lead us to true National greatness. We must therefore go to some other country to learn, for, we repeat our Legislators occupying themselves with the Custom's law, perhaps the most important in the whole American tax system, have not brought thereto that good will and determination which the subject demands, and so frequently displayed by other nations under analogous circumstances.

The law as regards exportation presents the following eloquent table:—

Four million arrobes of dirty wool are annually shipped; more than one million of cow hides, gross weight, leave for Europe and the United States; an enormous quantity of grease follow the same road, as also hair, and the other items which constitute the country's wealth. Meat preserved here has to pay more than in the neighboring Republic. All this cries aloud for the strong arm of the law to befriend somehow the industrial progress of the land.

1st. Why are our wools shipped in such a filthy condition? By this simple neglect, which has escaped our Legislators, the Republic pays tribute to the foreign market far heavier than all the Government imposts. In short, we feel assured that in course of time, as our trade increases, this truth will become more palpable. The Republic exports more than 4,000,000 arrobes unwashed wools. Anyone who takes the trouble to ascertain the result, will find that there remains 40 per cent. textile material, the rest being sand and grease.

Meantime the farmers in selling have to allow:—

1stly. For the proportional weight of dirt.

2ndly. The freight on same (dirt) which amounts to the enormous weight of 2,400,000.

3rdly. All the expenses incurred in the transport, sale, commission, &c. of this filthy wool, more than one half of which is mud, and can never be turned to any use.

Were we to calculate the entire loss sustained in the transition from the producer to the manufacturer of this 2,400,000 arr. dirt, contracted by the flocks, we doubt not it would amount to many thousand patacons. The Argentine law givers have never asked why this wool is not washed, or how it is we should consent to undergo such enormous freight charges, duties, and even discount in the foreign markets.

Let us tell these Argentine Legislators "the plain unvarnished truth." Our wools are not exported washed because it would not pay. There are many difficulties in the way of labor, but these might be easily overcome, were it not for the crushing duties on the business. Not content with the regular 'patente' a double tax is paid on all such wool, which besides requires more care, labor, and expense in the baling than the ordinary filthy staple.

These plain but eloquent facts imperatively demand of our legislators the adoption of a course which must at once rescue the great national staple from this most wanton waste in the transport of dirt and filth.

What means could possibly effect this cleaning, better than the exporting of washed wools free of all duty, or at least at the same rate as the filthy stuff, which would be equivalent to a deduction of 50 per cent.? And, furthermore, this concession should not be limited to the mere raw material, it should likewise extend to such woollen yarn and preparations as may be made here to fit them for the foreign manufacture.

In this way, without invading on private interests, without prejudice to anyone, native industry would be protected, the spirit of manufacture would be at once guaranteed in the land, as must infallibly be the case in course of time if the country be left to itself, under the gradual influence of advancement and civilisation.

But with this gradual advance Congress should not be content: the same system must be introduced as formerly used in England, subsequently in France, and actually in force in Germany for the last thirty years, more recently adopted in Russia, and already about to be tried in the U. States.

We do not mean to ask that native enterprise be fostered to the exclusion of foreign, that is to say by making good the amount off exportation with increased import duties, for by this we would be denying our citizens common necessaries. We only demand that liberal patronage, which, whilst it respects the rights of a international commerce, kindly shelters our infant industry. Thus, for instance, in wools, what we said above might be fairly done; of the other branches of trade we say nothing here, suffice it to call the attention of Government which knows better how to deal with the subject.

2nd. Why are our hides and hair shipped in their raw state whilst immense quantities of leather and boots are imported? Our country abounds with the best 'cascarilla,' and every other requisite for tanning could be easily obtained. In place, therefore, of subjecting to heavy imposts the Tucuman leather, let it rather be exported free, as likewise the introduction of all articles used in curing them. The same enlightened policy should be pursued with regard to the shipment of all home-made candles, glues, oil, &c., in one word let everything be exported free which has undergone any process that would qualify it as a national industry.

3d. Preserved meats, for instance, require and deserve this protection to enable us successfully to compete with the production of other countries, and still more to improve their working.

Jerked beef might be subjected to an impost, fresh preserved meat a lesser tax, which might be varied according to the port of destination, all parts on the other side of the Equator being charged less than those of this hemisphere, in order to increase the consumption.

The export duty, if properly managed by our Legislators, may prove to be the great progenitor of native industry, acquiring strength from the steady increase in the preparation of a staple which is now exported raw.

For these considerations, and many others which we cannot now entertain in detail, owing to the shortness of space, and not having at hand the necessary data, we feel confident that the Senate, inspired by the example of other nations, and filled with a noble zeal for the welfare of the country, will not alone reject the bill framed by the Chamber of Deputies to saddle with a heavy export tax the miserably small produce of our country but comprehending the absolute necessity of doing something to protect our budding manufactures, put forth a saving arm.

And that this measure may be general, let it embrace all parts and staples in the Republic, then we can say, 'every article of home manufacture shall be fostered in transportation, that is to say, shall pay less customs than the raw material, and even these duties shall decrease in an inverse ratio with the perfection of the preparation or its near approach to adaptibility for use.' Take this principle for the base of the system, persevere in it, and you will find that in a few years manufactures will spread over the country, and immigration, which no longer consists entirely of shepherds, will bring with it new machines and enlightened ideas, which will quickly cleanse all our wool, tan our hides, refine our grease, and prepare our numerous other products. From this to the manufacturing is but one short step, which may be made with ease. Look to Germany in the year 1835 exporting all her wool, now the chief consumer of ours.—*Tribuna*

THE NEW ISLAND IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The *Bulletin* referring to this subject says:—The lately reported discovery of an island in the North Pacific, in 151 deg. W. long, and 40 deg. 30 min. N. lat., has excited considerable interest among seafaring men in San Francisco. Quite a number of sea captains report having either seen the island or indications of land in its vicinity, some of the parties having passed by it from 25 to 30 years ago. Among others, Captain Kentzell, a late pilot of this port, reports having seen the island and determined its position by observation, making it in 150 deg. 40 min. West, and 40 deg. 40 min. North, the island being, according to his view, about 20 miles long. On his arrival in port, Captain Kentzell reported the discovery to the customs authorities.

The position of the island is such that it is left to the west by vessels from the Sandwich Islands bound to this coast. It is, however, near the track of whaling vessels from the islands bound for the Artic, or returning from there to refit, and it is somewhat surprising that these vessels had not found it. The island is exactly in the track of vessels from Japan or China bound to this port, and from its extent and reported low elevation, most dangerous to navigators. In the absence of accurate knowledge of its position, it is of importance sufficient to justify government despatching one of its vessels to locate and survey the island. In the late voyage of the steamer *Colorado* on her return, she ran very near the reported locality. As fogs and misty weather prevail in that section of the Pacific, in the absence of information of the existence of an island, vessels are liable to great damage if not total loss. A number of vessels that have sailed within the last 20 years from Asiatic ports for this coast have never been heard from, and as the reported island is in the immediate track, it is not only possible, but probable they have been wrecked on it. Among others, the fine clipper ship *Romance of the Sea*, left Hongkong about four years ago, bound for San Francisco, and has never been seen or heard of since the date of sailing. The late discovery of the remains of a wrecked vessel on Cornwallis Island by the schooner *Caroline Mills*, makes it all the more probable that this yet unexplored island may have proved the wrecking place of many vessels whose fate is now unknown.

We learn that the interest in the reported discovery is so strong among seafaring men, that a number of them have formed a company and will send a vessel within a week to examine and take possession of the island. As seals and sea elephants are reported to have been seen in its vicinity, it is believed that oil in considerable quantity could be taken, and it is now under consideration, by the parties to the proposed enterprise, to take try-pots, casks, &c., with a view of getting a return cargo of oil. As the island is about 1,400 miles actual distance from this coast, and in the direct track of the return China mail steamers, a good harbor, if found, would prove of great value as a coaling station, which is much needed.—*Panama Star.*

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Itapiru, August 23rd.

Gentlemen,

The Brazilians have commenced to make a sound road from the river side to the high ground, bridging and filling up the 'pantanos' with bales of hay which are covered with earth. Gangs of negroes, (they may be known to be such by a blindman when passing, a little to the leewards of the places where they are at work, from the noisome smell of the fluid matter oozing from their brows. Some of them have an ourang-outang like appearance, and intelletually, may be placed on a footing with the 'avestruses' and turkeys) are at work since before sunrise; every four hours they are relieved by other gangs. Since the impressment of carts and draught cattle, the price of the freight of a cart to Tuyuty (a distance of five miles over a good road) is twenty sovereigns, and more, one hundred sovereigns must be deposited as a guarantee for the safe return of the cart and oxen. In the morning all vehicles or pack 'animales' the Brazilians interdicted from leaving this with goods for the army. To day Mayor Quiros died in the Argentine hospital, and was decently interred in the Brazilian cemetery. A steamer with two tons, hay laden brought up at the lower anchorage.

18th. At break of day a cannonade similar in all respects to the one of yesterday was opened in the Paraguay river; it continued till after sunset. It is attested the steeple of the church at Humaita has been thrown down by the shelling, known to be so, from a 'mirador' at the allied camp that commands a view of it. Very early in the morning H. B. M' steamer Doterel left bound up the Paraguay river. As is customary many idle rumors are afloat concerning the abrupt departure. The Oriental steamer Cerro, with a large English barque in tow, laden with hay, arrived, and came too at the upper anchorage.

Gentlemen, the relation of a fact pertaining to 'alfalfa' will be of interest to your 'barraquero' readers. There is at the present hour more than a hundred bales of it lying on the beach at the Brazilian 'proveduria,' put aside "on account of whom it may concern." These bales are well put up, and were landed in good condition they have a thin layer of genuine 'alfalfa' on the ends and sides, the remainder of what they contain is a mixture of potato vines, weeds, or other black and decayed rubbish; trash wholly unfit for cattle to eat. As this has evidently been done with the intent to cheat, it would be well for the 'alfalfa' buyers to have a care in making their purchases. The Government particularly should be mindful, that the safety of the army depends upon having the cavalry troops well mounted, and the draught animales kept in a proper condition. The new road connecting the river with the village is completed. Sheds and galpons are in the course of erection by the wayside. Since the move was made from Tuyuty, the allies have been highly favored by fine weather, There has been no rain worth speaking of, or storms in the interim. The embargo upon carts and pack horses was raised in the afternoon.

19th No firing other than a solitary sho tdischarged in the Paraguay river, has been heard at any time throughout the day. The lull is supposed to be caused by lack of ammunition; inferring from its expenditure, during the week, it may well be so. However the want of it can promptly be supplied; here and at the Guardia Cerrito are immense quantities of powder, balls and shells, of every description more than enough to reduce Humaitá, if a proper use is made of the military stores. To give an idea of the magnitude commerce of Itapiru, I will state that at present there are, discharging twenty seven seagoing square rigged sailing vessels, many of which are large carriers, nine sea going transport steamers, twelve steam tugs, fourteen schooner brigs, thirty two schooners, thirteen pontoons, and one hundred or more of 'chatas,' launches or boats; these last mentioned are principally owned and navigated by Italian boatmen; they are employed as lighters, carrying passengers, in the orange trade, or fishing. Of the two hundred pine built flatboats constructed last year in Corrientes, not one of the number is in existence now, having long since all been lost, runaway with, or smashed for fire wood. To supply their places, the Brazilians have built here, a new fleet of chatas of the same material but of a different model, and larger than those that have disappeared. A large English barque favored by a fair fresh wind came up under a press of sail with a high pile of bales of hay on deck: three schooners freighted with the same article also arived.

20th. Early in the morning a brisk cannonade was begun in the river Paraguay and continued till night; hollow shot or shells were being used. Nothing is known here of the result of the firing since the 17th; numerous rumors, mere vague surmises, is all we can boast of. The Brazilians have placed a guard, to prevent any travelling upon the new made road with carts, except by those in their service. The sutlers and peddlars are wrath for the prohibition. The steamer Doña Francisca came up from Corrientes with a small contigent of convalescent soldiers.

21st. Again before day came, shelling was going on in the Paraguay river; it is being kept up, with more or less fury till now (half past eight a.m). The weather is very fine. From the army there is nothing note-worthy to report; there has been no material change in their respective positions since my last. The convoys that leave here now with army stores have a strong escort, particularly those destined for head quarters.

The Doterél arrived in the Paraguay river on the 18th, and brought up in the stream abreast of Curupayty. The following day Commander Michell, and Mr. Secretary Gould went ashore. Where they landed, the Paraguayans were masters of the soil, nothing further is known here, of the result of the mission, other than it was their determination to persist until an interview with Lopez could be obtained. The Paraguayans are in possession of the abandoned works at Curuzu, that Porto Alegre took so much pains to strengthen, a short time before the freshets obliged him to move. It is acknowledged, a sad mistake was made, when the trenches were not immediately reoccupied when the river fell. They have also returned to Curupaity, and at both places have posted heavy artillery, where the guns came from or the ammunition, to load them with is an enigma that no one here can solve, they are likewise known to have numerous canoes among the jungles which have been brought by land on wheel carriages, and are ready to be launched at any time either in the laguna Piris or the Paraguay river. The incessant uproar going on for the week past, has been occasioned by the Brazilian gunboats shelling at long ranges Curuzu or the enemy's reply to their fire. The belligerents are more lavish of gunpowder than ever. Up to a late hour of yesterday, the Paraguayans maintained their position, in spite of redoubled efforts to dislodge them. The naval forces in the river Paraguay are stationed at different points. The iron-clads are a reach below Humaita, seven gunboats at a respectful distance from Curuzu, but continually firing at the works, one blockading the entrance to the laguna Piris, one at the Atajo, and one at the mouth of the river near la Guardia Cerrito. Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, the iron-clads have made no impression as yet on Humaita, nor is it probable they will do so very soon. When the arrival of the canoes at the Paraguayan camp was known, the vivanders vessels took the alarm, and suddenly left the waters of the river Paraguay. Within a few days past grocery articles, particularly eatables have doubled, and in some cases tribled in price; this is caused more by want of the means of transportation, bad road, and risk on the way to the army, than any scarcity. At four leagues distance from the village, farina has been sold for ninety patacons per sack containing four arroba, (at Corrientes it is worth seven rials the arroba) 'galleta' is being sold at the same rate, sugar, a patacon for a pound, tea a sovereign, and many other articles in a like proportion.

As great as was the peril or cost the expense, attending the transport of goods a few days since, it is more so now; for example the price of the lighterage from the stream to the shore of small mule cartload of merchandise, is six to eight patacons, to load the cart two patacones, the cartage from the landing place, to the village eight to ten patacones, from thence to the army twelve doubloons are charged for the freight of an ox cart; the owner of the freight has to become underwriter without a premium, for the safe return of the oxen and cart.

22nd. "A la bonne heure," the customary cannonade was commenced at Curuzu, and persisted in with spirit till a very unseasonable hour, it was past midnight when the firing ceased. In the morning a fire of musketry was going on for an hour, in the direction of head quarters; it was meant to scare away a group of runaway Paraguayans who were known to be prowling in the neighboring jungles. As no carts are reported to have been lost, or wounded brought in, it is probable the firing did not amount to much. Steam tugs, towing 'chatas' loaded with shot, and live shells, are on the move from here to the Paraguay river. The steamer 'Galga' came up with a schooner brig in tow laden. The streams are now pretty low and are still falling; should they continue to do so, there will soon be an insufficient depth of water for the ironclads to pass the shoal spots. In that case nothing can be accomplished by them until the periodical rise of the river, which may take place at Easter week in the ensuing year. Why the Brazilians do not bestir themselves is incomprehensible Like their Argentine allies they are prone to observe the Spanish proverb, "never do to-day that which may be done to-morrow"

23d. Exactly at 8 a.m. the booming of a gun fired at Curuzu was heard. Considering the bad hours of last evening, they may be pardoned for the negligence this morning,

Occasional reports are audible till two (two p. m.). Perhaps since the invention of gunpowder, there never was so much of the article wasted as has been done in this unsatisfactorily carried on war.

SINBAD.

THE ATTACK ON HUMAITA.

(SPECIAL FLEET CORRESPONDENT.)

Mast head Curupaiti August 23rd 1867

Gentlemen'

I agree to your terms and since my contract for providing fresh buiscuit to the sailors has expired, I take your contract for shipping fresh news for the "Standard" readers. I leave all Itapiru news to your old correspondent Sinbad, he is into everything up there, whilst I floating about in the Paraguayan fleet hail fellow well met with all the officers and crew pick up all that is going on, for the 'Diario Ingles'.

The Doterel has been up here and yesterday dropped down the river to Corrientes, I boarded the Britisher and gathered a few items.

Mr. Secretary Gould was landed on the 18th at Curuzu point, about a quarter of a mile below the batteries on the heights of Curupaity. The soldiers who came down to receive the mails, boxes, &c. for the American Minister were, I am told, a magnificent set of men, their uniforms being much the worse for wear though many of them had on new scarlet tunics made very loose. The squadron of wooden vessels anchored below Curupaity fire many shells over the woods into the Paraguayan camp, but do very little harm beyond worrying the enemy. The iron-clads are up the river, and from the guns heard they must be firing at Humaita or rather the obstructions on the river approaching it. As the iron-clads passed Curupaity they sustained a terrific fire from the batteries, but as they went by full speed with their ports closed and bags of sand round their weakest places, they sustained little injury, I hear that two officers only were killed and 12 men wounded. The Paraguayans have three chains twisted together, supported on three or four large boats across the river, just below Humaita. The iron-clads have sunk one of the boats, but I hear she will be replaced quickly by the enemy, who work night and day at the trenches around Humaita. From the front where General Osorio and President Mitre are, the towers of Humaita they say are plainly visible, and a long distance from them near the allies, most formidable trenches have sprung up within the last three weeks; each day that the attack is delayed these obstacles increase, and the weather getting very oppressive and hot. The Paraguayans spoken to by the Doterel seem full of enthusiasm and quite confident that this summer will see their country triumphant; they certainly are a brave people; the women work in the trenches; boys of 12 years of age have been taken in combat; they fight like those heroes of old, who

"Fought for their altars and their fires,
Fought for the green graves of their sires,
Their God, their native land."

Whether the British subjects in Paraguay will be allowed to leave or not, is at present a matter of conjecture. Mr. Gould is working hard like Moses in Egypt, to move the heart of Lopez to "let my people go," whilst their promised land, the Doterel remains here until wanted. My belief is that these Britishers in Paraguay are too well paid to care about leaving yet. The game is a good one, spades are trumps. The Doterel will probably return as she came, John Bull is well off, and the expense of the trip is mere nothing. I can get you some scores of new subscribers up here provided you are willing to wait for the subscription until the fleet goes down the river.

Yours truly,
Japhet in search of News.

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Rosario, August 22, 1867.

I hasten to place before the readers of the *Standard* all the latest news in reference to the revolution in Cordoba. There is not much known as yet and it is difficult to make out what object the revolutionists have in view, whether it is a reaction against the National Government, or simply a revolution against the local authorities. The latter it can hardly be, because Luengo has always been the friend of Dr. Luque; and, I understand, that Luengo insisted on the Delegated Governor, Dn. Carlos Rocca, remaining in power. This, however, the latter refused to do, and then Luengo suggested to him, in order to allay all scruples, a counter-revolution against himself! It appears, besides, that none of Mr. Luque's friends have been molested. The Minister, Mr. Cardarco, is quietly walking about the streets. On the other hand, the imprisonment of the Minister of War, Dn. Julian Martinez, and the Comandante Ayala, seems to prove pretty clearly that the blow is aimed against the authorities of the nation. The Minister was obliged to write notes to the commanders at Villanueva and Fraile Muerto, and even to Rosario, giving orders which, if obeyed, would have materially aided Luengo's plans; but no attention was paid to them, of course as it was evident that Sr. Martinez had been coerced into signing them.

On Wednesday morning upwards of five hundred men marched from Villanueva, to join Obligado's battalion in Rio Segundo. This latter is composed of three hundred men, belonging to the National Guards, men from the Campaña, and probably many of them 'provincianos.' It is a highly disciplined corps, and will serve as an admirable nucleus for the formation of a compact little army, if this should be needed.

Mr. Oroño is still in Villanueva, but will be down to-day or to-morrow. He has done his duty in handing over his contingent to the National authorities. He has nothing further to do out of his province. In fact, he will have to get this sanctioned by the Provincial Legislature, for having left a Delegated Government in Santa Fe: he was not even in an official capacity there. But he is the kind of man we want in these situations; a man that does not shirk any amount of responsibility when urgent need requires it.

Gov. Luque published the following proclamation on entering the province of Cordoba:—

"Camp, on march, August 19.

"The Government of the Province.

"Having resumed the command of the Province, in consequence of having been deposed by the revolt that broke out in the city of Cordoba on the 16th, in the city of Cordoba, the Delegated Government, in use of its attributions decrees:—

"Art. 1. The Inspector-General of National Guards, D. Simon Luengo, as well as all persons employed by the Government that have taken part in the late revolution, are hereby discharged from their offices.

"Art. 2. All persons who shall have obeyed any orders emanating from the revolutionists, are hereby declared rebels against the legitimate authorities, and will be punished with all the rigor of the law.

"The Province will not recognise the validity of any compromises contracted by the revolutionists, and which are hereby declared null and void.

"LUQUE,
"SATURNINO D. FUNES,
Secretary."

Notwithstanding the apparent energy of Dr. Luque, there are not wanting persons who believe that he himself is the prime mover of the whole affair. This view of the case is however in my opinion very unlikely. If Dr. Luque really has any desire to rebel against the National Government he has had plenty of opportunities to do so, and need not have taken such a roundabout means of coming down to Rosario to return again immediately to Cordoba. I believe Dr. Luque is a well-intentioned man, but he has surrounded himself with a bad circle. Probably, he had no alternative, for we all know the anarchical, and at the same time puerile, nature of the Cordovese people.

A gentleman related to me, stated that being on a visit to that city he was called on by about fifteen persons during the day. Each one of these persons had a different creed of politics, and his own system of governing, which was, of course, the only right one.

Mr. Perdriel, the National Land Commissioner, returned in the train last night, to leave in the first steamer for Buenos Ayres. He brought down nothing new except what I have already set down.

It is not true that the revolutionists robbed the banks, at all events not up to the last advices. They got hold of a sum of fifteen thousand dollars in the agency of the 'mensajerias,' which, I understand, was on its way up to Tucuman.

We have intelligence that the revolution has spread to Rio Cuarto, in the shape of a 'pronunciamento' against Luque. We have no details.

San Lorenzo has sent in a contingent of 80 men to march to Cordova. None of the 'frailes' accompanied the detachment.

Friday, 23.

The news by the train is not very important, except as corroborating former intelligence. The secretary of Mr. Oroño writes a long correspondence to the *Ferro-Carril*, in the same old and received style:—So many thousand men—march at once upon the enemy—Delenda est Carthago—all over in eight days—condign punishment to all the 'bandidos'—'un bravo al distinguido,' &c., &c. When will the writers of this country treat their subjects with common sense?

Comandante Obligado interrupted a chasque despatched by Luengo to the Campaña to arouse the inhabitants. The despatches were seized, and the bearer was shot immediately, a procedure that the correspondent of the *Ferro-Carril* vituperates. In this correspondence it is stated that Gov. Oroño intends accompanying the troops to Cordova, which I can hardly believe, as it appears to me he has nothing to do there.

By this time there will be about 800 men assembled at the Paso del Pilar, in the Rio Segundo, without counting the Cordovese forces that Dr. Luque and his friends may get together.

Mr. Alberdi, the correspondent alluded to, says that Dr. Luque displays the utmost activity.

It appears that when Luengo found out that the orders forced from the National Minister of War were not obeyed, he changed his tone towards his distinguished prisoner, and put him into prison with a pair of irons, in company with Comandante Ayala and the Federal Judge.

The railroad is all safe, the revolutionists not having had time to do any injury on the line.

About thirty prisoners have been sent to Rosario from Villa Nueva. They will be despatched at once to Paraguay.

INDIANS.

Rosario was in a great state of commotion yesterday. News arrived that the Indians had again invaded the Province, and had come within eight leagues of Rosario. In a few hours the Gefe Politico had assembled a well-armed force of fifty men, and at once despatched them after the savages, with the Chief of Police. Mr. Moreno is a second Oroño in activity and energy.

What with the war in Paraguay, revolutions, and Indians, we are continually in hot water. But it will all come out straight some time or other I suppose.—Yours, &c.,

W. P.

REVOLUTION IN THE INTERIOR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE LAST BATTLE

FRESH LAURELS FOR THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Wednesday we received important despatches from Rioja. That unfortunate province so long laid waste by anarchy and pillage, has been at length re-rescued by the army of the North. General Taboada, after having played a most successful part in the last campaign was about returning with his victorious army, when he was again aroused by the cry of distress; impelled by the most noble generosity to comfort the wretched and protect the defenceless from the assault of the rebels, he wheeled around to retrace his steps on Rioja then in the hands of Varela. The cold-blooded atrocities of this chief are already well known to our readers, and we need not here repeat the thousand and one acts of premeditated robbery and slaughter which he has committed, suffice it to say that no crime however wicked could deter him; his name had become the terror of the unfortunate inhabitants. Against this ruffian therefore Taboada advanced, and aware from recent ex-

perience of the wily enemy, with whom he had to deal, he pushed on at such a rapid pace as to take Varela completely by surprise. Fallen upon amidst their work of destruction, and without time to form (for they had not taken the ordinary precautions to place sentries at their outposts), the rebels being badly armed and undisciplined could make no stand against the steady front of our troops. The fray was short and sanguinary. the Nat. Guards where everywhere victorious, and the rebels finding resistence hopeless turned and fled in the greatest confusion. Taboada pursued them as far as 'Cerro de los Sauses' killing a great many and making thirty prisoners. Varela narrowly escaped; his men dispersed in all directions leaving us masters of the field, we captured 1 flag and a quantity of arms, General Toboada has occupied the Capital and writes from there on 7th inst.

God grant that this new triumph over the rebels may be less barren in its results than the victory of Bargas and that this last bloody sacrifice may serve to regenerate once and for ever the victimized inhabitants of Rioja.

General Taboada's Despatch.

Heads Quarters, Rioja
July 7th 1867.

To H. E. Don Jesus Maria Espeche.

My dear friend,

Pressed for time, I send you this letter open, so that having possessed yourself of its contents you may close and forward it to my brother Manuel. Have a few copies struck off for our friends in Catamarca and the Western departments. When I have more time I shall remit you a full account of the fight, upon whose glorious results permit me now to felicitate you whilst reiterating my assurances of most profound respect and friendship.

ANTONIO TABOADA.

Head Quarters Rioja
July 6th 1867 6 p.m.

Dear Manuel,

I have just returned from the "Sauces" after pursuing the rebel forces of Varela. Whilst I write commander Maldonado comes in; he reports the traitors completely dispersed having followed them as far as the cerro, with only a handful of cavalry composed of the battalions "Jacanitas" 'Constitucion" and "Libertad." The flight, for in military parlance it cannot be termed a retreat, was characterized by the utmost confusion and precipitation, each one thought only of saving his own life, and therefore unburdening themselves of their arms they made off, as hard as ever they could, for the woods: but in this the poor fellows were scarcely to blame, seeing General Varela and his subs. were the very first to run.

Our commanders, officers and soldiers behaved like heroes, and we have no loss to lament. The trophies of the victory are one color, thirty prisoners, several stand of arms and a large number of passive enemies yet to be disposed of; this is not to be done in a minute and it must take some time to care them all. To morrow I shall send you commander Maldonado's despatch. Until then, your ever affectionate brother.

ANTONIO TABOADA.

ROSARIO.

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

Rosario, August 19th, 1867.

Another revolution in Cordova!

The Esmeralda will have been the bearer to Buenos Ayres yesterday of the intelligence of the fact, and I now hasten to give you all the details that we possess as yet in Rosario.

You are not probably aware of a great effort, initiated by Mr. Jose M. Cullen, having been made in Cordova, to amalgamate the two parties which call themselves by the respective names "Rusos" and "Liberales," and of whom we may very well apply the cognomen of "Arcades ambos." Mr. Luque, whom it appears difficult to classify, as he is neither fish nor fowl, lent himself heartily to the scheme, and the union appears to have been signed, sealed and delivered, accompanied by the condition insisted on by the Liberals that Luque should proceed at once to Buenos Ayres, clear himself of all suspicion, embrace the National Government in the person of D. Marcos Paz, and bring back a "clean bill of health" to present to his new political friends.

Dr. Luque, with his accustomed activity, at once prepared for his journey. He started from Cordova at one o'clock on Friday morning, travelled through the following night, was in Villa Nueva in time to take the train, and arrived in Rosario on Saturday by the five o'clock train, having made the journey in thirty-nine hours. He left behind him as Delegate-Governor D. Carlos Roca.

Now comes the spicy part of the history.

The same day of the departure of Luque, at about seven o'clock in the morning, the celebrated and infamous Luengo, a man who ought to have been hanged years ago, got up a revolution, with what elements we have yet to learn, deposed the Delegate, raised the standard of open revolt, and imprisoned the Minister of War of the Nation, D. Julian Martinez, and Comandante Ayala. The Minister, as I informed you in my last, had ordered up the detachments of National troops that were stationed at Frayle Muerto and Villa Nueva. Comandante Ayala had arrived with his battalion at Rio Segundo, and, leaving his men there, had proceeded alone to Cordova, just in time to be nabbed by Luengo; and serious fears are entertained not only for his safety, but for that of the War Minister, for this Luengo is stated to be a most unscrupulous villain.

This is all we know of the details of the revolution in Cordova, which were received here in an unprecedently short time.

Mr. Roca sent down a chasque to Colonel Obligado, who communicated the note to Comandante Aguero. The latter sent it by special train, and Mr. Oroño got the intelligence at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

Now, I will give you a specimen of what can be done by a good and patriotic governor. We have no troops in Rosario, and yet it was necessary to take immediate steps to nip the revolt in the bud.

During the day Mr. Oroño, aided energetically by the Gefe Politico, Mr. Moreno, enrolled three hundred Guardias Nacionales, equipped them with excellent arms furnished by Mr. Yanez, the Administrador of the Custom-house, organised them in the great barracks, gave them a month's pay in advance, and at half-past twelve o'clock the same night they were all spinning away on a special train for Villa Nueva, under the command of that excellent military officer, Colonel Nelson.

Such prompt, energetic, and timely action is almost without a parallel in the history of the country, and proves that Mr. Oroño is composed of the stuff that great men are made of.

Is is scarcely possible to exaggerate the probable results of the energy and determination of the Governor of Santa Fé in this crisis. It may involve the very salvation of the country; and I question if there is another man in the Republic who would or could have done what he did yesterday, without any noise or violence, and even without the greater part of the town knowing anything of what was going on. The payment in advance of the troops was something so unheard of here, that there was actually an emulation amongst the men to start on the expedition, and their wives were perfectly 'conformes,' with the greater part of the money in their pockets.

But Mr, Oroño was not satisfied with collecting and despatching the timely contingent with such wonderful expedition. He himself took this morning's train, and will arrive in Villanueva some six or seven hours after the detachment. He also took up with him a few more soldiers that could not be got ready last night.

Dr. Luque, who is no vulgar character, you may depend upon it, went up again last night with the troops, accompanied by Mr. Bouquet. He is not the man to allow his power to be wrested from him by men of Luengo's stamp.

And here I cannot help adverting to the vast importance of the Great Central Railroad in a crisis of this nature. Had there been no rails we should not have received the intelligence of the revolution in less than three or four days, and no assistance could have reached the small body of National troops stationed at Villanueva, in less than ten or twelve days, ample time for the revolution to have taken head, and acquired gigantic proportions. Now, the probability is it will be nothing but a vulgar 'row,' the authors of which will be taken or dispersed. If the first, it is to be hoped they will be tried by a drum-head court-martial, and incontinently strung up or shot.

The railroad, in this single case, will have probably saved a national expenditure of hundreds of thousands; aye, a million of dollars. Here is an item that enforces the excellent intentions of the National Government in reference to assisting the company by taking fifteen thousand shares in this great national work.

Last hour—Tuesday2.

A 'chasque' arrived las night, despatched from Cordova by the agent of the Mensagerias, stating that the Revolutionary authorities have prohibited the departure of the coaches. The letter was opened on the road, but returned to the 'chasque.' It is said that Luengo gave orders for a party to set off to tear up the rails between Tortugas and Frayle Muerto; but the order was not carried into effect, and now it is too late.

W. P.

THE WELSH COLONY.

As we announced on Saturday the Welsh Colonists of Chubut have at last decided to remain in their present location. Ever since the month of December last, when the Committee resolved to abandon the place, nothing had been done besides packing up and carting the luggage to New Bay ready for shipment, until the latter end of July, thus losing eight months of valuable time.

Our readers will remember that some time in February last the schooner of the Colony brought up here 6 or 7 colonists, who had been deputed to seek and arrange for another place of settlement. An arrangement was come to, with the assistance of our able Rosario correspondent, with the Santa Fe Government for a tract of land above the American Colony, in a place called the Pajaro Blanco. But Dr. Rawson seeing so many discrepancies in the statements of the several colonists here, and having received a communication direct from the Colony stating that there was no general wish for removing, and considering also the great sacrifices which had been made by the Government and private individuals to establish the settlement where it was, resolved to commission three of the parties up here to return, and ascertain in writing the wishes of the settlers, and inform them at the same time that if a majority resolved to remain where they were the Government would assist them with the necessary subsidy. When these deputies arrived at the Colony, it seems everything had been upset—the farms abandoned, some of the cattle killed, and the carting over to New Bay commenced. Under the circumstances, the majority of the settlers decided to accept the Santa Fé proposals, and a document to that effect was forwarded to Dr. Rawson.

In the meantime it appears Mr. Jones arrived at the scene of contention and met Mr. Mathews, the colonist who was proceeding to Buenos Ayres with the document referred to, at Patagones. An arrangement was come to between them there that if the colonists persisted in moving, they should be advised to settle on the Rio Negro of Patagones, provided safe and liberal terms could be obtained from Messrs. Aguirre and Murga.

When Mr. Jones reached the colony, he says the work of removing had gone so far that it was hopeless to attempt to alter their mood, although it was clear if he had arrived some months sooner it would have been an easy matter to re-establish them.

After some deliberations the colonists accepted the bases of the terms offered by Messrs. Aguirre and Murga, and appointed six of their number to see the lands, and to ratify a contract. These parties rode some 100 miles up the Rio Negro, returning on the other side, and reported being satisfied with the land. But Mr. Aguirre, it seems, persisted on some points which the colonists could not by any means accept, and all the negotiations fell through.

The colonists had not more than three weeks' provisions, whilst their removal to any other point could not be effected in less than two months. Mr. Harris, of Patagones, came to the rescue, and obtained with his own guarantee the necessary supplies, stipulating only that if the colonists removed elsewhere they or their removers should pay for the provisions put on board the schooner, but if they remained he would accept the promise of Dr. Rawson as sufficient surety. When the schooner arrived at the New Bay all the settlers were there in anxious waiting, having entirely abandoned the Chubut. They were taken aback by the failure of arrangements with Mr. Aguirre, and for a time were utterly unable to decide what to do. Strangely enough, at this juncture a large extent of fine camps, some 200 miles square, with plenty of spring water on it, was found in the vicinity. All things put together, on the 28th of July (the anniversary of their landing) the colonists decided to remain where they were, if the Government would assist them once and for all. They deputed Mr. Jones to that mission, and returned themselves immediately to Chubut to sow wheat, thus putting an end to all the annoying uneasiness and controversy which had retarded the colony for the past seven months.

It is expected that some 40 acres of wheat will be cultivated this year, and a similar extent of barley, besides maize, potatoes, &c. Some of the cattle had been killed for beef, but there yet remains some 40 milch cows with calves which yield plenty of milk, butter, and chese for the settlement. The settlers seem to have gone to work with will now, and mean to open some of the resources of the country.

A tribe of friendly Indians had been staying in the vicinity, making trade, for three months; and the little schooner brought up to Patagones this time some 800 lb. of feathers, and a number of quillangos the result of this trade. The value of these are taken back in clothes, provisions, and implements. It is the cacique of this tribe, and five of his warriors, that Mr. Jones has brought up to see the Government about rations, &c. and which visited our office the other day.

We hope the Government will now grant the necessary stock for making this Colony permanently secure, as it is far better policy to give them the means of working out their own subsistence, than relieve their daily wants by kindly-meant rations.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The political state of affairs in the River Plate has by no means improved since our last, nor has the flank movement of the allied army in Paraguay realized the great advantages looked for. The allies are still around Humaita, which as far as we can judge by the tactics, they intend to besiege. The Brazilian fleet after a very severe cannonading of eight hours duration silenced the Curupaity battery, passed the channel, and ran up before Humaitá, where it is said on account of the canal or pass in the river being effectually blocked up with stones, trees, wrecks and other impediments, it is impossible for the squadron to pass; the iron-clads in advance have already commenced bombarding the great battery to the flank of Humaitá, known as the "Bateria de Londres," which old President Lopez, the father of the present man, had constructed at immense expense, casemated and mounted with the heaviest fortress pieces in South America. This splendid fortification took its English name from the fact that it was built by an English officer of high distinction, and in fact this was the first menace the River Plate Republics received of the riverine dominion claimed by Paraguay. In the general interest of trade and commerce, it is everyway desirable that this commanding fortress should be levelled, since it is the key of the great riverine high-way of these countries. The allies are now trying to raze it. but it was a very grave political error on the part of the rulers of these countries ever to have allowed its construction, and we fear it will cost the allies much more than they imagine to take it either by land or water, as English and American officers who have inspected it admit its great strength; the vessels to pass up have to run right under the very parapets of this frowning fortress, whilst owing to a slight bend of the river, another and almost equally strong battery faces, thus exposing the vessels to a raking fire, which it is difficult to suppose any vessel could survive. We are hourly in expectation of advices from the seat of war; the allies have pushed a few divisions into the Gran Chaco, and very possibly a line of communications can be established there, which connecting with Port Alegre on the opposite side of the river, will render the position of the allied army less exposed. How much longer the Paraguayan war can last is very difficult to say. The enemy fire and destroy everything on the allied line of march; even the oranges that grow wild in that beautiful country are now made an article of war, and the allied Generals behold in the bare trees, evidence of the most undying determination on the part of the enemy to fight to the very last. In warring with such a people, invading such a country, we are forced to look more to the resources of the invaders than the invaded in order to arrive at a conclusion as to the sequel of the campaign. The war is now, owing to the move of the allied army, far more expensive than hitherto, and attended with greater risks. We read of constant attacks on the allied convoys, and indeed from the difficulties which surround the allied position, we are disposed to think that the war must come to a more speedy termination than what those engaged in contracts for the army supply apprehend.

The most serious feature of the fortnight is the revolution in Cordova, full particulars of which will be found in another column. The arrest of the National authorities by the rebels has caused great excitement, but as this political outburst will result in freeing Cordova of a number of malcontents who for some time have been keeping the city of Cordova in a ferment, it will not be destitute of good. The state of things in the other provinces is far from satisfactory; we have repeated advices of victories gained over the rebels, but we fear that for some months we shall not have the desired despatches of their complete extinction. In Rosario there has been great speculation going on in house and land property owing to the supposition that the bill removing the capital from this city would be passed by Congress, but the Senate has very properly rejected the measure, and the feeling against this bill is so strong in this city that we have reasonable grounds for supposing that the question will be postponed for the present, and ultimately rejected.

The extreme dryness of this winter is beginning to cause alarm amongst the sheep-farmers, and although the lambing season has been most favorable, and an average increase in the flocks of say 30 per cent. still as the spring approaches without any heavy fall of rain: grave fears are entertained as to the future state of the camps when the warm weather sets in. Owing to the present high price of grain much attention is now paid to wheat growing, a steam-plough company is talked of and so satisfied are some as to the success of the steam-plough that orders have been already sent to England for one of those useful machines. Immense tracts of land formerly under pasturage are now being ploughed up, and if the ensuing season proves favorable, we have little doubt that next year wheat will be exported from the River Plate. The average consumption of wheat in Buenos Ayres is one thousand fanegas per day, whilst our crops until this year nearly gave over 200,000 fanegas, but the increased demand for the army has this year been greatly felt, and a very lucrative trade in Chilian wheat is now carried on. Sheep and horned cattle still rule at very low prices, we have no sales of importance to note during the fortnight. An effort to relieve wool and hides of a portion of the present exprot tax is mooted, and will be discussed shortly: also a proposition to increase the import tax on all articles from the United States until the present high tariff in the States on River Plate wools be repealed, and we believe there are probabilities this reciprocal taxation will be resorted to. The exchange operations for the packet have been much heavier than anticipated, the rate is so low that it pays to ship gold, but sovereigns have become so scarce that they are at a premium of 1½ per cent., and now American gold is looked for.

The railways are all doing a capital business, last week's returns of the G. Southern Railway show an increase of £500 over the same week of the previous year. The Northern railway is also doing a very fair business, although the present is the dull season for that road. We understand Mr. Hopkins is about to make a branch line to San Fernando, in connection with his wharf scheme.

Exchange on England 48.
Do. on France 5.03.
Do. on Rio 36,000.

THE GREAT RAM ACTION.

Mr. Billinghurst has favored us with the following particulars.

Rosario Acosta—11 rams—$7000, 4600, 2300, 2200, 2100, 2000, 2000, 2000, 1700, 14000, 1300.

Miguel Duggan—6 rams—$7000, 3100, 3000, 2700, 2600, 1900.

Kahlkul—22 rams—$6800, 5400, 4600, 4000, 4000, 4000, 4000, 3600, 3,400 3200, 3000, 3000, 2800, 2400, 2400, 2100, 2000, 2000, 2000, 1700, 1500, 1200.

Cárlos Casares—7 rams—$4500, 3100, 2100, 1900, 1300, 1100 600.

Juan Cinto—17 rams—$4500, 3400, 2100, 2100, 2000, 2000, 1900, 1700, 1500, 1300, 1200, 1100, 1000, 900, 700, 700, 1200.

Stockdale—3 rams—$2000, 1800, 1700.

Federico Girado—7 rams—$2900, 2700, 2000, 1800, 1700, 1700, 1500.

Jorge Drabble—2 rams—$2800, 2700.

Ildelfonso Torres—3 rams—$3200, 2000, 2100.

Miguel Molina—3 rams—$1900, 1250, 1100.

Domingo Martinez—1 ram—$2600.

Juan Cardinali—2 rams—$1700, 1500.

Alejandro Villegas—1 rams—$1800.

J. M. Castro—1 ram—1800.

Zamborains—3 rams—1800, 1800, 1650.

Guimarains—1 ram—$1600.

Cranwell—1 ram—$1500.

Cárdenas—2 rams—$900, 900.

J. Villegas—2 rams—$1000, 1000.

M. Seeber—2 rams—$1150, 1000.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

Wednesday, August 28, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).

(Correspondent to *Standard*).
Montevideo, August 27, 1867.

The French packet Aunis arrived at 9.30 this morning.

The Empress Eugene is in London.

Great review in London in honor of the Sultan.

The Reform Bill passed in the House of Commons.

New complications have arisen between Prussia and Denmark, also between France and Prussia.

It is said that the body of Maximilian has arrived at Vera Cruz, embalmed.

Debates in France: energetic speeches of the Opposition in the French Legislative Chambers.

The Garibaldians are projecting an expedition against Rome. The Emperor of the French asks for explanations from Victor Emmanuel.

Conference between the Pope's Nuncio and the French Government

Project of Bismark to draw the German States to Prussia.

A new conspiracy has come to light in Spain. About two thousand persons have been arrested, and some newspapers suppressed.

Conflict between the United States and Mexico.

The United States Congress fixes the 16th October for the election of President; the candidates are Grant, Chase, Wade, Butler, Greely, and Lee. The first named is the most popular.

Rio Exchange, 21 to 21½; sovereigns, 11.300.

Manchester markets down and not much doing.

Wools and salt hides firm; tallow improving.

Discounts, 2½ per cent.

Great paralysation of trade and in the money markets.

THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

It is now exactly two hundred and eighty seven years two months and seventeen days since the renowned Garay planted his flagstaff on a projecting sand-bank at the mouth of a small river, or 'riachuelo,' which he significantly called Puerto de Santa Maria de Buenos Ayres. This was the first, last, and only attempt to make a port for the city of Buenos Ayres. The sand-bank exists to this day, and has withstood the shocks of time and tide, but the little flag-staff has perished in the oozing slime which now blocks up the mouth of that historic river.

The spot in question can be seen to this day. Hard by we noticed a little while ago the wrecked American steamer Julia. Argentine reverence for so memorable a spot will tolerate no innovation in the shape of improvement; and could the intrepid mariner who first gave the locality a name be called up from his grave, he would recognize even the very flaggers on the river bank, and every quick-sand that beset his navigation.

The Riachuelo, or little river in question, takes its rise amidst the green hills of Matanzas, and flowing reluctantly through the finest sheep-farms in South America, dashes through the meadows of Barracas, and at last, at the point in question, mingles its waters with the Plate. Time was when its waters were limpid, and abounding with fish; but the saladero trade has converted it into one stream of offal and filth, and Argentine neglect has allowed the only legitimate port which this city possesses to be suffocated at its mouth. This place is now technically known as the Boca. Even to this day it is so exposed to the flood tides of the Plate that the locality is a sort of half submerged territory, with houses built on stilts, and other contrivances. Two hundred and eighty seven years have rolled by, and as yet the descendants of the founders have not started up to chain the tyrant element into subserviency, compelling the river to fertilize the land and supply a convenient artery, or watery highway, for Argentine commerce. With all our progress, civilization, trade, and commerce, we have lacked the energy to follow out the dream of Garay, and to convert the sedgy banks of the Riachuelo into a snug and convenient harbour for Buenos Ayres.

When we look at the Boca to-day, and think what it is, and what in the hands of another people it might be, we confess we feel depressed. In a few years more the mouth of the river will be so effectually blocked up with mud and filth that not even a row-boat will be able to pass over the bar.

Many years ago a dredge was brought out here, but unfortunately some five or six administrations ago it passed into the hands of the Government, and since it can't vote it has been thrown aside, and left to corrode and rot, anchored in the horrid filth of that pestiferous stream.

Our attention to this Boca grievance has been called by the sudden appearance of a pretty little stranger in the stream. Anchored in front of Messrs. Casares' large establishment, in that amphibious locality, is a handsome Clyde-built lighter—the Penguin, and the flag-ship of the Casares fleet. She has just arrived, is about 80 tons burthen—one of the smallest vessels that ever crossed the Atlantic, draws when loaded about five feet of water, and is really a credit to both owners and builders. The Messrs. Casares are go-a-head men: last year they had two or three iron lighters built at the Boca for their squadron, and but a few months past we noticed the arrival of the fine steam lighter and tug Albatross for the same firm. They have a fleet of lighters at their command, and the celerity with which they unload and load the steamers in the roads proves that they are the right men in the right place.

But the state of the port of Buenos Ayres is now so shocking, that even with a fleet of one hundred new lighters, built last year in the Boca, hardly a sailing vessel that enters the roads can be discharged within her lay days. Last year the difficulty was the lighters; vessels had to discharge their cargoes into small row-boats. Now the complaint is about the carts. The lighters arrive off in front of the Custom-house, but pass hours and days waiting for the carts to come out. There are no wharves, no docks, no floats: in fact, no anything to accommodate the trade of the port. The place is the same to-day as when Garay steered his little 'falua' to the mouth of the Riachuelo; and notwithstanding the colossal trade of this city, its growing importance, and the enormous receipts of the Custom-house, the finest goods that the manufacturers of Europe can produce, are tumbled into old submerged horse-carts, the horse pulling one way, the driver another, and the ricketty convevance floundering in holes, and all but capsized by sunken anchors.

Such is the plain, unexaggerated state of the port of Buenos Ayres. We challenge the world over to show a greater instance of neglect. Foreign vessels on entering the Plate run imminent risk of being lost at the mouth of the river, owing to the removal of the Lobos Light. When they push up the river, and get in sight of B. Ayres, they have to pass between Scylla and Charybdis, near the roads, the flats on one side, and the wrecks of sunken vessels on the other; and at last, when anchored in a secure spot, they find such delays in loading and unloading, that the Liverpool steamers frequently make the trip to Europe and back before the unfortunate sailing vessels can be cleared with a homeward cargo. Scandalous as these port nuisances are, a new inconvenience has now sprung up, in the shape of the carts. The streets near the old Custom-house on the beach are so cut up, that the cartmen find it impossible to keep their carts in working order; even in the very best streets in that neighborhood there are daily break downs. There is to-day but one ingress or egress for the carts, and that is through Calle Belgrano: here blocks-up occur almost hourly, and at times over a hundred carts are brought to a stand-still. Porteños and others gaze on the terribly crowded state of the street, and attribute it to the gigantic trade of the city; but it is another evidence of the utter neglect which surrounds everything connected with the port of B. Ayres. All carts coming with goods ashore, or taking produce on board, must pass through the Custom-house yard, between Calles Belgrano and Venezuela, but owing to the outrageous state of the streets, south of this Custom-house yard, no matter for what deposit the goods are intended, the cartman must, when he emerges from the yard, head north, and not unfrequently turn up into Calle Defensa and wheel down Calle Mexico, to arrive at deposits only a stone's throw from whence he started. Every 'mickle makes a muckle.' These round-about journeys, and continued delays, respecting the carts, tell on the lighters, the lighters on the ships; and the grand sequel is, that the amount of demurrage paid in Buenos Ayres, is probably greater than in any other port on the habitable globe. Regarding it as hopeless to get the Government to make any improvement in our port, we only call attention to this matter, in the hope that in this age of subscriptions, a small contribution be raised to pave the streets in the neighborhood of the old Custom-house, so that the carts can get in and out; and if it would not trespass too much on the charity of our readers, a few dollars might be got together to set the drag working in order to cleanse the Riachuelo of the perilous stuff which weighs upon the Boca.

Something must be done, and at once, the lighters can hardly get in or out of the Boca; the carts in or out of the Custom-house. The busy season is now approaching, yet no step is taken. We want no more new lighters, no more new tugs, and new horse-carts. But, what we do want, are new men to set heart and soul to the task of carrying the dream of Garay into effect.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

IMPENDING SIEGE

Those who centred their hopes in the speedy termination of the war through the movements of the fleet have survived their folly, without laying claim to the gift of prophecy I may remind you of what I said in my last; the fleet can never pass up, and all the glory of the campaign must fall to the land army. This conviction of mine was grounded on a more perfect knowledge of the country than any which my more sanguine cotemporaries possessed; I need scarcely add that the experience of the last few days has not shaken my opinion. Not that the iron-clads have behaved badly, on the contrary the demolition of Curupaity which had been rendered most formidable at the cost of so much blood and treasure is a work which must ever reflect the greatest glory on the Imperial navy, but strong as was the position, it was at most but an out-work of the great fortress: and as long as they had an open channel to manœuvre in, their ironsides were more than a match for the mud walls of the land batteries. Now however their position is a very different one, cooped up in a narrow river full of torpedoes which endanger the slighest movement the channel blocked up by a strong stockade. and the adjoining banks covered by a huge stone fortress. In this way the monitors are actually located, and for the last week they have been night and day hammering away with shot and shell at Humaita. As a general rule the firing is too hurried to be well directed, but a few shots have struck the case-mated tower. Here the handicraft of the British engineer was most advantageously displayed, the balls rolling harmlessly off. Observing this the Commander of the Tamandare, Captain Barbosa boldly volunteered to approach and cast a shell into the centre of the battery, having obtained permission from the Admiral, the Tamandare was run right up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns: in two successive shots he swept the Paraguayan colors from the parapets, and in the act of taking aim a third time, was felled by the Paraguayan gunners. He was one of the bravest and most promising young officers in the service.

The wooden vessels are still at Curuzu and communication is maintained between the two flotillas on the Chaco bank by the Garabaldinos with 800 operatives occupied in cutting wood for the steamers.

A Paraguayan sergeant who crossed over on the 20th reports Lopez at Pucú, a central spot between Tuyuty and Humaitá. Barrios commands in Humaita, and every day makes a reconnaissance with a couple of regiments. Resquin still holds the lines of Tuyuti and Rojas, but this chief has of late become so corpulent that he can with difficulty mount his horse. The infantry battalions count some two hundred and odd men. Of these there are not more than twenty five. The cavalry force consists of some fifteen or sixteen small regiments, for the most part dismounted, for there is not as much as a mare in Paraguay. The artillery is on the whole the most efficient arm. The allied army still occupies the same ground as when last I wrote, and with the exception of occasional 'guerrillas,' no bellicose operations have taken place. Though I do not at all like our position, yet I fear there is little chance of improving it unless the fleet succeed in forcing Humaita.

Otherwise the land army whose line is already too extended, will have to push forward their artillery to the Paraguay bank and thus domineer the passage of the river. Until this is effected the blockade is not complete, and the longer we delay as we now are, the more time and treasure are wasted.

But to carry out this with success would require double our force, and I should therefore prefer to risk an attack on the enemy's lines. With the exception of Osorio all the allied chiefs think otherwise, and it now appears we shall have to sustain another Tuyuty campaign. I dread to pass another summer in the swamps of Paraguay, and it is really melancholy, to contemplate the waste of so much precious time: whilst our fellows are building huts to shelter them from the Sun, the enemy are night and day throwing up breast works, digging trenches, or excavating mines. What all this will come to I do not attempt to say, already they begin to see their mistake and the Marques Caxias says that but for President Mitre he would long since be in Assuncion. Should we suffer any defeat there will be awful work here about whom to blame.

Pugnans.

STEAM--PLOUGHS

The letter of Mr. Kilmarnock, in the *Standard* of the 23d inst., is interesting, as it helps to elucidate the question. Still, I think that he also exaggerates. What can be done with the steam-plough in one day, when he says that twenty acres can be ploughed up?

In a pamphlet of Messrs. R. Garrett and Sons, Suffolk, 1864, I find in P. 7, an extract from the *Times*, giving a report of trials made with steam ploughs on the first occasion of these engines being exhibited for competition at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society. It says:—

"The various competitors were put through their paces on Thursday, in another trial field of hard old lea. The time of moving out of one field (after packing up the apparatus for travelling) and setting down in another, half a mile off, being duly noted.

"Mr. Fowler was 55 minutes moving with eight horses, and finished his two acres in 1 hour 51 minutes. Messrs. Howard moved in 1½ hour with eight horses, and completed their two acres in 1 hour 57½ minutes. Messrs. Savory moved in 25 minutes without any horses at all, and finished their two acres in 1 hour 40 minutes. Mr. Smith moved in 1 hour with eight horses and finished his two acres in 3 hours 1 minute."

The difficulties in the way of the introduction of these are formidable, and, for the circumstances of the farmers of this country, it is feared they will not be soon overcome, unless on level land free from stone. 1. If the engine is used as a locomotive for drawing the plough or the gang, its weight is necessarily such as to sink it into any good soft soil, unless the wheels are made very broad and of great diameter, which adds to the already formidable weight. The engine and its gang become quite a complex machine, and the uneven surface and occasional obstructions tend to injure and derange the parts. The friction caused by the soft and yielding surface of the ground is another formidable difficulty. Careful xperiments, made with the dynamometer, have established the fact that it requires eleven times the force to draw a heavy load over a common hard road as on a smooth railroad; and on a new unpacked gravel road the disparity is as thirty-five to one. Taking the new gravel road as a standard representing the soil of a field, (although the latter is often much the softer,) the loss occasioned by this resistance to the engine would be thirtyfive times as great as the same loss on iron rails.

2. The only practical success which has attended steam ploughing has been by the use of fixed engines, working the plough by means of wire cables. In England, where iron machinery, coal, and labor are cheap, it has been performed at an actual expense of two dollars per acre. In this country it would, probably, cost at least three dollars, and require a heavy expenditure of capital in machinery and engineer's wages. Ploughing by horse labor, as now performed in this country, is much cheaper. In addition to these difficulties, as it involves the constant use of a great deal of machinery consisting of many parts, unless all these parts are perfect, some will be strained at obstructions, and, perhaps, become deranged or broken. Where there are so many parts there are frequent chances for one or more to get out of order, and when this is the case, the whole must come to a stand still, including engineer, superintendent, and all hands, until a repair is effected. While every effort should be encouraged to attain so desirable an end as a good steam plough, it only serves ultimately to repress enterprise, to hold out false hopes that may lead to loss and disappointment. All difficulties may be most easily overcome by fully understanding at the outset their whole character and strength.

This statement shows clearly that the most that can be ploughed is two acres in one hour forty minutes, viz., ten acres per day, and this employing the best and most expeditious of the three known systems, that of Savory. I very much doubt if the improvements made in these engines are of such a nature as to be able to do double the work, as Mr. Kilmarnock states. If he can throw more light on the matter he will oblige those interested in agriculture.

Amicus.

LATEST FROM THE WEST COAST.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE SPANISH FLEET

TREMENDOUS WAR PREPARATIONS.

We have received our Chilian exchanges to 15th ultimo.

The papers are filled with the intelligence, said to have come both by the Brazils and the Panama, of the return of the Spanish squadron. A universal feeling of discontent prevails the public mind at the inertness of the National navy which has already cost the country so much, but has never yet fired a shot; and many advocate the sale of them to some neutral power who might make use of what has proved to them a rather expensive toy.

The merchants of Valparaiso not yet indemnified for their losses in the last bombardment, view with alarm the near prospect of a repetiton, and placing little faith in the defences have petitioned Government to transfer the Custom-house deposits to Santiago. The Finance Minister refused to comply, stated that he had received no official notice of their return. The formation of batteries still continues and several large 200 and 600 pound cannons have been placed in position. The allied fleet lies off Coquimbo.

A telegram from Valparaiso to the *Ferro Carril* of Santiago says:—

"I have it from a leading house here that the Spanish Government, have contracted with an establishment in New York to supply the Pacific expedition with ammunition of war, whilst by a similar agreement with a merchant in San Francisco California, they will be kept in coal and provisions," Another despatch in the *Libertad* says:—

"A merchant of great relations with Habana received by last steamer advice that the Spanish squadron would infallibly be in our waters by August. There is a very current rumour here that France and England have concluded a treaty between Chili and Spain by which the former was bound not to send any corsair or man-of-war in to the Atlantic or Asian waters. On the other hand Spain evacuates the Pacific. The two contracting powers go guarantee for its fulfilment. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the authorities in contradiction of the threatened return of the Spaniards the last news published by the *Patria* is not of the most tranquilizing.

"Batteries of Valparaiso." It is said that the Government has ordered as many large guns as possible to be mounted on the defences of this port. We are not so sure of the "efficacy" of this measure, but it establishes beyond a doubt the utter falseness of all official assurance that hostilities were renounced. Animated discussions in the Chambers on constitutional reform, and a change in the Cabinet is contemplated, several of the leading oppositionists aspire to the vacan seats. Party spirit runs high, and heavy wagers are freely staked upon the result of the contest, The favorites are Sr. Don. Santa Maria, Home Department; Lastarria, Equity; Vial, Finance; General Arteaga, War Department; against these are ranged a number of others, among whom Sr. Tocornal counts the most backers.

In Peru matters are far worse, already the peaceful inhabitants, forgetting the arrogance of the mother country in the hope of never being again troubled by her, had gradually forsaken the empty bubble of military fame for the more substantial joys of

peace. In this way the news came like a thunder clap, electrifying the Ministers and shocking the President.

The works at Callao were progressing slowly, for no one ever dreamed they would be required; however on the arrival of the news 900 operatives were sent to finish them, and erect others wherever most required. In Arica the same feeling prevails, large defences are going up on all sides, and should the enemy return they will everywhere meet the most determined resistance. The protracted nature of the inglorious war has quite impoverished the exchequer, and the Minister of Finance finds himself unable to meet the regular requirements of the budget; to solve the difficulty in the absence of public credit, a home loan is proposed in these terms, viz:—

1st. The increase in Customs duties.

2nd. Increased income tax on real estate.

3rd. Diminution in the price, and increased circulation in stamps for notices and documents.

4th. A five per cent succession duty.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs passed a note to the Chambers calling on them to reconsider the law declaring Ministers Rivero in France, Barredo in the United States, and Pardo in Chile, unworthy of public confidence. The note is couched in such sharp terms as to have caused quite a sensation among the Honorable members, and a special committee was named to consider it.

Government has petitioned Congress to sanction the presentation of medals of honor to the Presidents of Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia for important services lent to the American cause. The proposition was sent before Committee.

Ecuador—Dates from the capital to June 26th. This little Republic is now in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity, and the country is going rapidly a-head under the mild sway of Carrion; he is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and it is only to be regretted that his administration terminates so soon, but the Presidential elections are near at hand, and already six candidates are in the field. Considerable alarm was caused in Quito by the revolution in Bogota, but by latest advices the movement was entirely suffocated and confidence restored.

Costa Rica—The Senate is occupied in the public lands and education question. International relations improving.

San Salvador—The greatest improvements are observable. A new aqueduct is being constructed to supply the capital with fresh water; Government has subsidized the undertaking, which promises to be crowned with well merited success. The improvement of roads and enlargement of shipping trade commands general interest. In all the chief towns large new buildings are going up.

Honduras—The President, General Medina, has retired from ill-health, delegating his authority to D. Juan Lopez. A corresponding change has taken place in the Ministry, Sor Ferrari, a licentiate of Trinidad, being named to the Ministry. Sr. D. Leiba takes charge of public education. Tobacco has been successfully introduced from Cuba. Several new mines have been opened, but we have not heard with what success. A few cases of yellow fever occurred in Honduras: the citizens are frightened at its virulency.

MR. LINAY'S CASE.

B. Ayres, August 5th 1867.

To Geo. Buckley Mathew Esq—
H. B. M. Minister,

It is now more than six months that I, James Linay a British subject, Gunsmith by profession and for many years a resident in B. Ayres, have been confined to a cell in the public prison on suspicion of being implicated in a conspiracy against the Government, without having been able up to the present time to bring the matter to a point for want of a judge.

Your excellency will hardly believe that in a city like B. Ayres, boasting as it does of so many famous Lawyers, the Government should be unable to find and name a judge to undertake this case; nevertheless, be it from indolence or unwillingness to move in the matter, I have for two months past, been suffering a preventive imprisonment not authorised by any law, seeing that in the actual state of the case the judge ought to have pronounced a final sentence in the term of twenty days which have expired, and nothing has been done.

In view therefore of these arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings, I present myself before your excellency, in order that, in virtue of the character you represent, you may be pleased to lay my grievances before the National Government, craving at the same time that I may be judged. Fortified in my right and with a tranquil mind I await the decision of the national judges. But in order that justice may be done, it is necessary that a magistrate should be named, and in case of refusal, I protest once, twice, or thrice, and as often again by right, if necessary, against this illegal act.

Certain I am there does not exist, throughout the Republic one of my countrymen, nor one upright and honest man, whose blood will not boil with indignation were he acquainted with the vexation and sufferings of which I am at this moment the victim, through the grossest injustice, for having sold 180 fowling pieces and a small quantity of munitions, which, no law nor decree prohibit now, nor ever did, and which I have been in the habit of selling for many years past by virtue of the rights and immunities accorded by the 14 art., of the Constitution, which guarantees to the inhabitants of the nation protection and the free exercise of their industry and the use and disposal of their property.

Does any law exist, which prohibits the sale of arms under peculiar circumstances, or condemns the manufacture of cartridges?

I was legally justified in selling these articles so much so that article 28 of the same Constitution prohibits that the rights and guarantees then accorded, should be affected by any law that may be passed to the contrary: And if in spite of these instructions of the Constitution, the Government believed they had the right to infringe it on account of the alarming situation of the capital, why did not the authorities order the dealers in arms to refrain from selling them by giving them notice to this effect. And if the Government did not dare to carry out such a measure much less was it any obligation of mine either in my capacity of Gunsmith or private individual to do so, or other Gunsmiths, who sold arms at that time, to adopt this measure.

Such is a statement of the simple facts which have led to the unjust imprisonment which I am suffering; waving, for the present, the question of my innocence, I shall restrict myself in the meantime, to demand that a judge be appointed to give a final decision, and put an end to the illegal detention which I am now suffering for the want of a judge to sentence the cause.

Signed—JAMES LINAY.

TARIFF AND WOOL.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to correct a few errors in my article on "wool," in your paper of May 25.

The average consumption of each person during the war, should have been seven pounds "wool" and not seven pounds cloth. The protection for sheep per head, should have been, $1,00, and not $5,00.

Your correspondent "Vermont" appears to think the new wool tariff favors the manufacturer more than the wool grower, and holds Mr. Randall and other prominent wool growers responsible for the low prices of wool, etc.

I am of opinion the present low prices of wool and woollens arise from over importations of woollens, and heavy production of home manufacturers, as well as short crops of cereals in the West. The demand not being equal to the supply depresses prices, and our woollen manufacturers have suffered heavy losses for the past year. The importers have made serious losses on woollen goods since January; still large importations of woollen goods continue, while nearly all the fine wool that has reached our ports since the tariff went into operation, has been reshipped to England. "Vermont" says the wool grower has but twenty five per cent protection. If he examines the tariff carefully, his impressions will be very much changed.

The clothing wools imported, cost about sixteen cents per pound in the unwashed state—the duty on which is ten cents per pound, and ten per cent, equal to seventy two and a half per cent protection. Combing wools will average forty per cent, and carpet wool over twenty-five per cent.

It is not the heavy stock of foreign wool, that depresses the price of wool, as the importers show a very small stock of fine wool, but it is the heavy stock or woollen goods that lowers prices.

Mr. Randall's conclusions as to wool prices will evidently prove to be correct. Large crops of grain will stimulate the West and South to become larger purchasers, while manufactures and imports will be curtailed, till our merchants get rid of their present stock of goods; much of which was carried over from last fall.

If manufacturers had an advantage over wool growers by the tariff, it is strange that over one-third of the woollen machinery in the country is now idle; and experience has taught the manufacturer that machinery while idle deteriorates in value much faster than if in use.

Mr. Randall keeps a sharp lookout for the interest of the wool grower, and his forethought evidently does not come after, like that of the Milesian.

SAWNEY.

Wool.—There are 500 woolen factories in the State of Indiana, some of them having over three hundred thousand dollars invested. Fifty of these establishments were represented in a convention at Indianapolis on the 17th ult., its object being to advance the interest of the trade.

The Wisconsin Wool Growers Association, at their recent Convention at Ripon, recommends a more thorough washing of wool by farmers in preparing for market, and doing it up so that it can be readily examined, declaring that the practice of buyers taking unwashed wool at one-third deduction is unjust, because it does not shrink more than one-fifth, and that wool should be bought and sold purely on its merit. It is undoubtedly true that buyers of wool might discriminate more closely, and vary prices more than they do upon merits of fleeces, for the practice usually is to look more to the general average in purchasing, and rely upon subsequent close grading to determine particular merits; but it is more advantageous to ordinary small wool growers to sell unwashed than washed wool. Not one in a hundred does or can thoroughly wash it, and while the usual deduction of one-third may not be the precise measure of shrinkage in all cases, it is so near an approximation to it, that it is the best basis for the proper variation of prices on merits of fleeces.

To Wool growers.—The *Boston Shipping List* offers the following timely suggestions to Wool growers, touching the manner in which the staple should be prepared for market, which we fully indorse: "Now that the new clip is about coming off, it may be well to say a word or two about the condition of the Wool to be sent to market. Our manufacturers are becoming more discriminating every year in this respect. Farmers who wash their Wool thoroughly and put their Wool up in good order, we think will this year receive more than a full return for such care and attention. Buyers in the Country should insist—1st. On all unwashed bucks, a deduction of one-half. 2d. On all washed bucks and ordinary unwashed, one third. This should include all badly washed, stuffed, black, and badly cotted fleeces. It is sometimes customary to wash the backs of the sheep only, the result is, all the dirt washed out runs down into the skirts, and is then done up with the washed portion outside making it appear all right, while in reality it is in all respects unwashed Wool. Another fraud is perpetrated by the use of an excessive amount of twine, and where this is the case there should be proper deduction. If these suggestions are carefully adhered to, the evils at which they aim will soon be remedied. Once let the Wool growers understand that they cannot sell dirt, unwashed tags and grease for Wool, and they will put their Wool as they should.

CIVIL MARRIAGE OF PROTESTANTS

In allusion, a few days ago, to Senator Granel's project about the civil marriage of Protestants we expressed our inability to offer an opinion, owing in part to the vague wording of the bill, and in part to our total ignorance of the antecedents of the question. We are now glad to learn that the project is favorably viewed by the resident Protestant clergymen, who are the best judges in the matter; they consider, meantime, that the language of the proposed law should be more explicit, and that certain precautionary conditions should be laid down, to prevent what is intended for a boon from becoming an abuse.

Previous to the year 1852 the marriage of Protestants was beset with many legal obstructions and formalities, involving great expense and trouble; but, these difficulties were in great manner abolished by General Urquiza at the request of the British Minister and British chaplains. Still a grave inconvenience is felt by English or Scotch estancieros in the provinces, who have to come several hundred miles to get married by their clergyman, and are not unfrequently delayed thirty or forty days in B. Ayres in getting out their papers:

It is proposed to allow such parties to be married before the Federal Judge or the Juez de Paz; the law in this respect should, of course, be permissive, not obligatory, and in fact intended for exceptional cases.

The clergyman is, after all, the most proper person to perform the marriage ceremony, as well from its religious character, as from the fact that he best knows the members of his own flock. In cases of great distance from the residence of a Protestant pastor, we would suggest that an English consular agent be empowered to marry; and, finally, where only the Federal Judge or the Juez de Paz can be obtained. It is necessary to take every precaution, 1stly to prevent bigamy, and 2ndly to invest the ceremony with proper respect.

If all the camp Justices be empowered to marry Protestant residents, a door may thus be opened for many abuses, As the Justices do not understand English, and many English residents are equally ignorant of Spanish, the ceremony would after all become a mere pantomime; again, a vicious man might get married in various partidos, one after another, merely paying the fee to the Judge, who would know nothing, and care as little, about his having been previously married.

The project of Sor. Granel, as it at present stands, requires re-modelling since it leaves a false impression (not intended by its author) that it will invalidate all marriages of Protestants hereafter performed by the English, Scotch, American or German pastors. It should, furthemore, include Consuls as well as Judges for the performance of the civil marriage. And, lastly, it seems advisable to take the opinion of the British Minister and resident Protestant clergymen as to the precautionary conditions to be included in the law.

With these suggestions and modifications we feel at liberty to offer the adhesion of the British Protestant community to the project in question.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The extraordinary notice published in yesterday's *Nacion Argentina* respecting the Vice-President speculating in lands in Rosario, fell like a bomb-shell in the city, and gave rise to many and varied rumours. We confess that we much regret such an 'exposé,' and cannot appreciate the motives of our colleague, Everyone seems to think that there is a split, and a very serious split in the Cabinet, but however this may be we were unprepared for such an 'eclaircissement' as that of yesterday. With truth we may say with the poet 'tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ." Yet the flinging up of two hundred numbers subscribed for by the Government shows that our colleague means to fight and fight to the last. We suppose we shall be treated to the full history of this unpleasant business; it would be therefore premature to go into the merits at present, but our colleague will have very up hill work to sustain his charge or convince the public that D Marcos Paz has departed from that strict line of moral rectitude, which has ever characterized his public and private acts. This truly unfortunate business comes very 'mal apropos;' the country is in the most unsettled state, the Paraguayan war still waging things could not wear a more unfavorable aspect at such a moment; any division in the cabinet can but debilitate the nation. President Mitre in Paraguay, Dr. Rawson in Rosario, and the very Minister of War a close prisoner of the rebels in Cordova. Verily our indignant colleague has given the finishing touch to the picture, and every man who has the interest of the country at heart must deplore the whole affair. Even supposing that the Vice-President had turned land speculator and outdone Cabal in his purchases, it was indiscreet at the present moment to make such matter public. The whole affair seems to be a squabble about the capital, and it is difficult at present to say where it will end.

Yesterday it was currently rumored in the highest circles, that orders had been sent up from here to Admiral Ignacio to return with his ironclads to their old anchorage below Curuzu. We believe that the motive for this is the rapid falling of the river, and the fears that if they wait much longer they may not be able to get back to safe quarters,

Owing to press of copy we are obliged to hold over another letter we received yesterday from an English engineer on board one of the Brazilian gunboats. He says what saved the ironclads in passing Curupaity was, that they kept so close under the bank that the Paraguayans could not depress their guns sufficiently. Only one shot struck the Colombo, but it ran right through her deck and all but destroyed this splendid ironclad. Tomorrow we shall publish this highly interesting letter. Ignacio led the ironclads, and had the band playing whilst passing up. It is thought that coming down they will have to go under a still heavier fire. Some of the guns of the 'baterie de Londres' throw 150 bolts. The following extract respecting Mr. Gould may be found interesting:—"Captain Michell and Mr. Gould visited General Porto Alegre at his quarters; while in the General's tent the answer of President Lopez was brought to Mr. G., expressing his regard, &c. for the English Government, and saying he had arranged that Mr. Gould might land at Curupaiti on Sunday, between sunrise and sunset, but it was impossible for the Doterel to go up the river, it was stockaded."

Messrs. Mackern Brothers have favored us with a pamphlet on the new bankrupt law in the United States. We purpose reviewing it at our leisure.

From the camp we learn that theer is the greatest excitement, owing to rumours from town that several hundred men are about to be recruited to march for Cordova.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the *Siglo* writes a most extraordinary letter about the state of things in this city; he says that Conesa is the rising star, and destined to eclipse all the other Argentine Generals of the day.

Santa Rosa seems to have set in early this year. Yesterday at 2 o'clock the long-wished-for rain made its appearance; half the algibes in town were dry, and things in the camp beginning to look alarming, owing to the excessive drought.

The concert announced for to-morrow night in Colon, given by the Associacion Filantropica, assisted by the Sociedad de Estudio Musical, for the benefit of the wounded in Paraguay, promises to come off with great éclat. Thanks to the praiseworthy exertions of the lady patronesses, almost all the seats have already been disposed of.

The late rumors of a revolution in this city continue to be the subject of various comments. There appears no doubt that the Government has been taking precautionary measures, and in the dead of night strong patrols perambulate the streets. On Saturday and Sunday the National Guards in several quarters of the city were under arms all night.

Our talented colleague, Luis Varela's new drama "Amor Filial," which was produced with great success at the Victoria Theatre a few nights ago, is very favorably reviewed in the *Tribuna*, by Sr. Estrada.

The performance of Lucia de Lamermoor on Sunday attracted an unprecedented large house. There were no less than 1,600 'entradas' sold, and we hear that Mme. Lablache obtained a most signal triumph.

Last night the Club de la Plata opened its saloons to the elite of our society, and dancing was kept up with great spirit and animation to a very advanced hour. We congratulate the committee on having broken through the absurd custom of giving their balls on Saturdays, by which our English belles were precluded from attending. We hope the Progreso Club will also adopt this reform for thei subsequent balls, one of which, we understand will shortly be given.

The "Zarzuela Company," engaged in Spain for the Colon Theatre, has arrived in the Aunis, so that we shall soon have an opportunity of hearing this agreeable class of Spanish light music.

It appears that the cause of the lull in the bombardment of Humaita has been that some of the iron-clads ran short of ammunition, although previous to their going up they took such immense supplies that it was feared there would not be sufficient water in the canal for the iron-clads to pass up, so heavily were they laden: at the Island of Cerrito however there are immense stores of ammunition. Nearly all the balls fired by the Brazilians are gathered by the Paraguayans who recast them, to suit their own guns.

We hear our friend, Dn. José Manuel Estrada, will take temporary charge of the Chair of Philosophy in the National College, vice Sr. Goyena We are sorry Sr. Goyena is obliged to withdraw, even momentarily; but, we are certain, his absence will cause less regret when it is known that his friend Estrada has undertaken to fulfil his duties.

Our Anglican friends are again mooting the question of 'ordination.' We think that if the expenses will be liberally paid some of the bishops would gladly pay their countrymen in South America an episcopal visit.

The Paraguayans, it appears now, have a very strong position on the Chaco side, at the mouth of the Vermejo, and a battery with 25 guns mounted.

Marshal Osorio, it is said, has notified Caxias that he came to attack and not to besiege the Paraguayans, and that if the latter course is resolved on, he will return to Brazil.

The regular Mail Steamer from Paraguay, due to-morrow, will bring three days later news, and, it is supposed, highly important advices about the movements of the army and fleet.

The mails from the interior brought rather unpleasant news from Cordoba. It seems that Luengo, when he heard of the arrest of young Achaval, by the Government officers at Villa-Nueva at once placed the unfortunate War Minister in irons. The rebels have stopped coaches, chasques, and even post-boys, and no letters have come to hand; our active Rosario correspondent however gives the few details at hand touching the proceedings of the rebels.

The Justice of Peace for Tapalquen has sent into the head police office in this city an individual whom he had apprehended for stealing 24 horses. Several of the most respectable residents in this distant department have been complaining of this systematic 'robbery,' almost wery night robberies were committed, and the activity of the Juez will render him most popular. We hope to see the matter followed up and that this horse stealer will receive such speedy and condign punishment as may deter others from following the same line of conduct.

The Juez de Paz of Saladillo has sent to town in irons a native for contempt of court, rather a novel crime in the camp.

The frequency of fires in town is now becoming alarming in the absence of anything like hose or fire escapes, formerly such incendiaries were of rare occurrence now we have one almost every night. Late on Thursday night a store in Calle Parque was reduced to ashes. The origin of the fire is not known; but slight efforts were made to extinquish it. The goods were inflamable and the blaze lighted up the street. No lives lost; the damage is estimated at $30;000 m|c. The premises were not insured and the unfortunate proprietor is ruined.

The San Fernando Canalization project like the British Reform bill, is being steadily passed through the Chambers. We notice the last most important inuendo in the shape of a permission from Government to run a branch from San Fernando station to the canal.

A subscriber from San Antonio de Areco, assures us that instead of building a new church as projected the municipality have resolved to repair the old one. Want of funds we hear is the cause, but this we can scarcely credit as the municipality are well known to possess $200,000 m|c. which would be amply sufficient to endow the town with a large and ornamental church.

The new project for increased 'patente' taxation has stunned the public; we all thought the last bill bad enough, but this new bill is far worse. If the bill passes, about which we have very little doubt, banks will have to pay double, merchants fifty per cent higher, and even unfortunate editors in the same ratio.

On the very highest authority we learn that it is the intention of a majority of the houses of Congress to impose a direct tax of one hundred cents a gallon on all kerosene imported, also seventy five per cent ad valorem on American pine, shingles, starch, and other staples coming from the United States; these heavy imposts only to exist as long as the United States wool tariff remains in its present shape.

The bill authorizing the Government to extend the Telegraph wires from Mercedes to San Nicolas has passed into law, and been duly sanctioned by the Executive.

On Friday at about 12 o'clock a special 'chasque' from Rosario arrived with despatches for the National Government. We regret to announce the continued arrest of the Minister of War. The rebels are actively engaged mustering men. Segovia has not been arrested, but things in the Interior wear a most gloomy aspect. No 'boletines' were published, and it was with difficulty we could find out any particulars.

We have received from Mr. Lettsom of Montevideo a printed slip with full details of the coming eclipse. We return our best thanks to Mr. L. for his attention, but we published about 15 days ago the very document in question. Our readers must be on the 'qui vive' next Thursday.

The semi-annual meeting of the League of Truth, was held at the American Church on Tuesday night. The house was filled to overflowing, and the programme gave unusual pleasure to the audience. The choir was prepared with four finely rendered and favorite airs, and a lecture by Mr. Goodfellow, on the 'Structure and habits of insect life.' The best commendation of the entertainment is, that among judges of what is good, it was eagerly inquired when a similar treat can be enjoyed again.

An interesting letter from the army supplies the following military anecdote:—"Amongst the booty taken by the Allies on the 3d inst., a photograph of Colonel Susini was found. Much excitement was caused by the discovery, and the suspicions awakened in the army during the last few days are now directed against the gallant Colonel. Of course, his friends indignantly scout the idea, and point to his past character and services. Viewing the matter impartially, possibly it may not be his fault. The likeness is a good one, and was taken in B. Ayres, where it might have been bought by a friend or companion in arms, who was afterwards killed and robbed by the enemy, or else made prisoner. The strangest part of the whole business is, that the card was wrapped in a cover of thin white paper, inscribed—'Colonel Susini, a token of friendship' When questioned by the Chief of the Staff if he knew it, and how the enemy had come by it? He unhesitatingly acknowledged it to be his, and the same he had presented to a young German friend on the eve of his departure from B. Ayres. The youth he described as a young doctor of florid complexion, slender in figure, just then arrived from the Interior, where he represented himself as very intimate with Paunero, Arredondo, Martinez de Hoz; for their friendship he could not vouch, but he was certainly acquainted with these heroes. It has since transpired that this fair-haired, blue-eyed German medical student, was no other than the aide-de-camp of Major Hassen, who was detained in Rio on his way out to Paraguay. Being subsequently liberated, on the representation of the Prussian Consul, to continue his voyage to the Pacific. We now see how basely these obligations were violated. Next time we shall be better able to estimate the real value of diplomatic promises."

A small expeditionary force has been despatched to reconnoitre on our right. They pushed on as far as the point called Pedro Gonzales, where they established themselves in the new fortified position. In their advance they fell in with several small bands of Paraguayans. These could make but poor resistance, being for the most part ill-armed and undisciplined, who, after discharging their muskets at long range, scampered off to the woods to await the advent of some more resistless body, in the shape of army convoys. Major Ascona, with the Correntino Contingent, pursued one of these gangs, and being well-mounted, they made fearful havoc amongst the confused ranks of the enemy. Ascona behaved with the greatest bravery, taking the Paraguayan captain prisoner. The following day we had a deserter, almost the first who has visited our new camp: he claims to be one of the run-aways. He brings no news, and only repeats what his antecedents have so often before reiterated. Loud cannonading has been going on for the last few days, with but short intervals. All the enemy's shot appear to be directed at our head-quartes. Happily, our loss is inconsiderable, only amounting to one man killed and another wounded. Some days since we were in expectation of an attack on our right, and the whole army was put under arms to receive the enemy, but it proved to be a false alarm.

We glean, from the declaration of one of the last deserters from the camp, that Lopez has twenty-two battalions of infantry, of about 500 men each, of these the 6th and Rifles are the best. The remainder consist mostly of old men or youths, equally unfit for active service. The cavalry is Lopez's right arm, but horses are very scarce, and several regiments were lately dismounted to aid in the transport of heavy field pieces. Inside the lines large herds of cattle are enclosed as though to prepare for a siege. Barrios holds Tuyuty with seven battalions. The lines in front are defended by eight battalions, under Commander Godoy, Lopez's aide-de-camp. The number of women is incalculable, and though these may now serve the Dictator, by inspiring the men, he will doubtless find it otherwise in the event of a siege, in consequence of the increased number that will have to be provided with food.

The Government has received information from Mr. J. Atkins, Justice of Peace for Patagones, of a fire which took place in the village church on the 6th inst. It was the Patron Saint's day, and crowds were assembled to assist at the 'funcion,' which promised to be unprecedentedly grand. The altar was gorgeously decked with flowers and lights, one of which unfortunately came in contact with some of the drapery, during the ceremony. A perfect panic ensued, every one making for the nearest outlet. In this way the doors soon became blocked up, and but for the timely assistance of the authorities we might now have to chronicle a repetition of the dreadful Santiago tragedy, on a small scale. As it was, being taken in time but little injury was caused, except to the pictures and ornaments in the immediate vicinity. Happily, no one was burned, and, with the exception of a few who were knocked down or crushed in their efforts to escape, all returned home safe and sound.

Our colleague the *Tribuna* published yesterday an excellent article on the monstrocity of the export tax and so fully do we concur with every line in that orticle that we intend to reproduce and publish it in English to-morrow, the figures are interesting inasmuch as they go to show the heavy tax charged on dirt and filth, which we export from the River Plate under the head of wool.

We hear that a new capital bill is about to be introduced into Congress declaring Rosario the Capital 'pro tem, and the residence of the National authorities until the question be definitely settled.

A letter from a subscriber in Saladillo gives the following account of a melancholy accident. A native gentleman, who was moving with his effects from the coast of the Salado, to the Saladillo was drowned in a jagüel. The bullockcarts put up one night in the vicinity of a jagüel. The owner with the peons went in search of the the bullocks and the unfortunate man being the foremost fell into the jagüel, and although the peons could not have been in want of means to save him in the shape of blocks of wood, ropes, 'picanos' &c., he was left to perish. Next morning the body was found floating on the surface. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely fate. This has been the driest winter we have had these many years, not a drop of water in the camp, the 'arroyos' all dry and everybody drawing water for their cattle and mares, The camps are on that account very bad at present and the cattle dying although the weather has been beautiful. If a cold storm should come, hundreds of cattle will naturally succumb. The sheep about here on the contrary have done splendidly this year, the flocks have increased on an average 40 per cent, and although sheep are not very fat, there is not much apprehension of any serious mortality taking place in case of storms, 200 mares were sold by auction the other day at 50$ by the cut, capons have been sold at different prices ranging from $27 to 35$ a few insignificant sales of sheep at 20$ have likewise taken place, sheepskins sell at 130$ a doz. grease 30$ an ar.

We take the following extract from the last number of 'The Brazil and River Plate Mail', (July 6th) and acknowledge our perfect agreement with the ending sentence:—"The cholera had almost entirely disappeared in Buenos Ayres, where it no longer existed as an epidemic. In the up-river towns which were attacked by the scourge, the pestilence had also died out; and we are happy to notice that in Rosario this result is in a very great measure due to the noble exertions put forth, during the height of the mortality caused by the disease, by Mr. Hutchinson, the energetic British Consul at that place. This gentleman and his amiable lady were constant—nay, we may say, heroic in their attendance on the sick and dying. By night and by day they ministered to the wants of the stricken sufferers, native as well as foreign, and have earned the only reward they have sought—the consciousness of doing good, and the gratitude of the many who have been rescued from the grave by their arduous and unselfish labours. We trust, however that the Foreign Office will not fail to appreciate and, in some way, recognise, the efforts of Mr. Hutchinson in the cause of humanity; for, from a political point of view, such conduct as that of our Consul at Rosario is eminently calculated to draw closer those links of mercantile and official intercourse which are so promotive of British interests abroad."

Two Prussian soldiers belonging to Mansilias' regiment, have been shot, having been caught crossing the lines with letters and papers.

The six 'caciques' from Patagonia visited the *Standard* office yesterday and attracted a large crowd around the door. They are all of an immensely muscular and powerful build; their faces are in proportion even larger than their bodies. As they spent the best part of the day about our premises, the Government-house people next door could not understand the cause of the excitement.

We received yesterday the melancholy details of another camp murder, near the Villa Lujan, the victim a poor German cartman. We hear the assassin has been caught, and is in prison. Quere,—When will he be tried?

Things in the Interior appear to be going from bad to worse; each day we read of new pillages made by the rebels. The estancia of Sr. Doncel has been swept clean of all the hacienda, &c. General Paunero has sent Captain O'Gorman to protect property in that quarter. We extract the following from a letter we have received from an English gentleman at present in Mendoza:—"The mail has just come in from San Juan, and brings news of wholesale robberies of cattle and other property by the 'Laguneros,' a horde of Varela's cut-throats, and within 40 leagues of San Juan. In the very midst of the National investing force they seem to laugh at our efforts, and I really don't see what is to be done in this wretched place." This is the language of an impartial observer of what is going on up there. We regret to think that Paunero is totally impotent to restore order in the distracted provinces; but the rebels seem to have it all their own way, and such trophies as those we published on Sunday are indeed very slight returns for the enormous outlay which the country is making to restore peace and order. The best thing to do with these provinces is to leave them to themselves, let who will govern, never meddle with them, and never permit them to meddle with us; as to keeping them quiet it seems to be altogether out of the question and utterly hopeless.

Dr. Velez, of Cordova, has published a letter in the *Nacion*, explaining and answering the very serious charges made against him on account of the disclosures made by the *Republica*. It appears that the letters in question were apocryphal.

The engineer to survey the proposed new Lobos railway, has arrived out at that smiling village, and has been well received by the estancieros in that neighborhood.

The *Republica* publishes a very amusing correspondence, carried on by Sr. Velez the Deputy for Cordova and D. Luis Caceres. The letters purport to show things passing behind the scenes: Sr. Velez says that the Vice-President is again talking of resigning, and at the conclusion of this letter breaks out into broken English, did you ever see the like.'

The Provincial Government seems fully determined to carry out the line of telegraph to San Nicholas, and has paid to the Western Railway some half million of dollars on account of orders sent to England for materials, &c.

Congress has been for some days occupied with the capital question, and it is said that petitions are going the round for signatures, and are being sent in. Senator Frias has made a splendid speech against the measure. This talented senator is, without doubt, the best speaker in the House, but all parties agree that there is a majority in favor of the measure. We hope a public meeting will be called, and the legislators of the River Plate get a small piece of the public mind respecting this injudicious and ill-advised step, which can only result in civil war. The Vice-President should throw his influence into the scale, and veto the bill. It is really monstrous how a small 'clique' in this country can rule the majority, trifle with the public welfare, and endanger the peace and future of the nation.

Pamphlet writing seems to be getting all the rage in the river Plate at present. Scarcely a day passes that some new pamphlet is not laid on our table. The last production is from the pen of a young man, named La Puente, entitled 'The Grand Policy of President Mitre.' The writer censures the political conduct of the President in the most unmeasured language, particularly as regards the Paraguayan war. Amongst the political opponents of the President the pamphlet will doubtless be received with great favor. This is all we can say about it, and situated as the country is at present, with an expensive foreign war, a never-ending Provincial war, and a ceaseless Indian war, the pamphlet comes 'mal apropos.' We should rather try to help than abuse the President in the present state of things.

The National Government has paid $527 pats. for the repairs to the steamer Sylph. We believe that she is all right now.

A correspondent of the *Nacional* says that the Paraguayan lines in front of Tuyu-Cué are close up to the allied encampment, and that the Paraguayan raiders, as they dashed along the lines, could be distinctly heard to shout out, "Come, take back your women and the vessel you have left behind." Lopez, it seems, had repaired the telegraph wires, but the allies have re-cut them. Every moment we expect the news of the attack on Humaita. M. Casares, as special agent of the *Tribuna*, waits in Itapiru to convey the news to Buenos Ayres.

The vote of the Senate on Tuesday night in Congress throwing out the proposed measure to remove the Capital, has caused universal joy in this city. Yesterday everyone seemed to be in good humour, such unlooked for good news caused a most exciting scene on the Bolsa, brokers in the moment of enthusiasm embraced each other, cheer after cheer echoed round the hall and the few heroic bulls who had been buying bonds for the last few days apparently against all odds, entered the bolsa with the joyous bewildered excitement of men who had realized a princely fortune in an hour: no vote of the Legislature in this country ever met with a more universal approbation than the one in question, in fact the absurdity of the proposed bill never appeared so obvious to the public mind as now since it has been rejected, if carried out it would not only ruin Buenos Ayres, but the whole Argentine Republic, and any attempt to pass it by 'Asemblea' in both houses should be met with the most decided hostility. The bill goes back to the Deputies where we fear it will be sanctioned, but a public meeting should be held and the voice of the people for once heard. The Vice-President we hope will be equal to the emergency, and if the anticapitalists succeed in pushing the measure over the vote of the Senate, it will be the duty of the Vice-President to veto it.

There are letters from influential people in Rosario which state that the row in Cordova will be productive of one good; namely, the riddance of a number of loose characters at present infesting Cordova. Sr. Cullen, who is intimately acquainted with all the political parties in that province, states that the only man for Cordova is Dr. Luque, who, we regret to say, has received such unmerited abuse from a large portion of the press in this city.

The Brazilian transport Leopoldina, which has passed on from Montevideo to Rio, it is said has one of the brothers Allen on board, a close prisoner, charged with having had communication with the enemy. It will be remembered that the Brothers Allen are the celebrated American æronauts, whose balloon has rendered such effective service to the allies. We have as yet no particulars about this business, and feel surprised that Sinbad has not mentioned the matter.

The *Tribuna* published yesterday the same version of the bullock-cart fight which we received privately from an Itapiru correspondent. Poor Major Quiro was actually killed by one of his men in a fight about a coat, and the Correntino soldiers sacked everything. The Paraguayans only carried off two carts, one with articles, &c., for Pres. Mitre, and another for Caxias.

The Provincial Government has accepted Mr. Goodfellow's project for schools, one at the Boca and the other at Belgrano, and the Government so approves of the scheme that it awards to each of the schools a monthly subsidy of $2,000 each. This speaks for the liberality of the Governor, and we have no doubt, the schools will prove a great success.

The Italian Hospital is about to be refitted, and we believe rented, by the Municipality, as a branch public hospital. The building is a very fine one, but shockingly out of repair.

With much pleasure we learn that the plans for the new cemetery are now nearly complete, and that there is every prospect that before summer sets in that we shall have two cemeteries in the North end of the city. The new site will be close to the powder mill in the Palermo woods.

Messrs. Barry and Walker are now landing several cases of Guinness's renowned XX Porter. This article is so well known that it requires no recommendation on our part. People who know what good porter is have no hesitation in saying that it is the best porter not only in the Plate but in the world.

In Montevideo there is much noise made about the poisonous ingredients which some of the confectioners have been detected using, and the attention of the Chief of Police of that city called to the matter.

THE CORDOVA'S MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An important point in connection with the liquidation of Barned's Banking Company was raised before the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls on Saturday, namely, whether the dividend of three shillings in the pound should be paid to such creditors as are or have been shareholders, and who dispute their alleged liability to be placed upon the list of contributories. The Chief Clerk expressed his opinion that the dividend ought to be paid to all creditors of the bank, without any reference whatever to claims pending against them; but at the request of the solicitor for the creditors' representatives, he referred the question for the decision of the Master of the Rolls in chambers next Wednesday.

The Belgian Volunteers paraded yesterday morning in the quadrangle of Somerset House, and marched thence to Guildhall. The streets were thronged with admiring multitudes, colours and streamers were displayed from many of the houses on the route, and at various points enthusiastic cheering greeted the visitors. A more gratifying street welcome could not be imagined. The luncheon, however, at the Guildhall, does not appear to have realised the promise to be inferred from the cheers of welcome which ushered them within those ancient walls, for the feast was rather of the Barmecide than of the aldermanic type. The Lord Mayor, who presided made most excellent speeches, and M. Gregoire, of the Belgic Garde Civique and the burgomaster of Ostend, were the principal spokesmen on the other side. After the luncheon the Volunteers proceeded to the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and then to a conversazione at Kensington. To-day they go to the camp at Wimbledon.

Never before in the tide of time did the Grand Turk set foot on the shores of England; and it is not surprising, therefore, that public interest should be excited to the utmost by the arrival yesterday of the Sultan, his nephew and heir, and his two sons. The official arrangements were excellent, and the reception given to his Imperial Majesty by the crowds who awaited his arrival at Charing-cross, and who lined the route to Buckingham Palace, was most enthusiastic. On landing at Dover he was met by the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Turkish ambassador. His Imperial Majesty goes to Windsor Castle to-day, where he will be received by the Queen, and a succession of entertainments of various kinds are arranged for these remarkable visitors.

We have received the follwing copy of a telegram from the Consul-General for Greece in London, to the Greek Consul at Liverpool:—

"Two official telegrams, dated Athens, Thursday night, state that a Russian frigate has arrived. She sailed on Wednesday from Canea, and announces that the report of Omar Pasha's victories was totally false. Omar landed at Castel-Franco and occupied some deserted heights. The insurgents keep all passes to Sphakia, and have plenty of ammunition and victuals."

The Russian troops have gained a brilliant victory over the Bokharians near Samarkand, and taken their camp by storm.

The Czar will arrive in Livadia, in the Crimea, on the 8th of August, where he will stay for two months.

A terrible earthquake has occurred at Bjokja, Java. Numerous lives were lost.

We beg to remind those whom it may concern, including legislators, bigamists, and heretics that this is no longer the realm of England, but part of the Turkish empire. By the rule of Mohametanism, lately explained, which makes all soil Mussulman where the Sultan sets his foot, Englishmen are now subjects of the Sublime Porte. Great Britain is the territory of Abdul-Aziz, and there is "no prophet," not even Dr. Cumming, but "the prophet." This fact, which is awkward in some respects, has also its advantages, if we only knew how to seize them. The Grand Turk has a thorough-going fashion of settling questions without the bother of Parliaments or second and third readings. Why not turn makebelieve into reality, and get a score of wholesome laws passed? We don't ask the Sultan to bowstring Mr. Darby Griffith, or to settle the Yelverton lawsuit with a sack, or to turn Mr. Roebuck into the Sultan's service, as scolder general of the shrews in the harem. But if we acted upon the theory of the Mollahs we might make the Reform Bill satisfactory, might do justice to the Irish Church, get rid of all nonsense respecting national education, and sweep away the abominable game law. It is only to write down the new edicts, to say "bechesm," "on our eyes be it!" and then, with the signature of his Majesty, the thing would be done; for he is far too placid and polite to inquire about the details.

As if the "perils of the deep" were not enough already; there is a new danger added to the list by the fiery commodity of modern commerce—petroleum. An American vessel, laden with rock-oil, had lately cleared from port, and had hardly been got into the offing. when her cargo took fire in some unaccountable way, and the decks blew up in a whirlwind of flame and smoke. Within five minutes from the outbreak the blaze had mounted to the tops, the shrouds were burnt, and all three masts went overboard. The wretched crew precipitated themselves into the waves for refuge from the conflagration, and clung to the fallen spars; but the heat of the ship and oil, flaring together, was so great—especially as the wreck of the rigging drove alongside the vessel—that the men seemed to have only the alternative of being drowned or roasted. As well as they could, they hid under the water from the fire, and kept in this way upon the spars; but the flames were falling around in all directions, so that the swimmers were most cruelly scorched, and more than one gave it up and died. After a while the ship drove astern a little, and consequently the wreck rode ahead of her; giving the sufferers some respite. and most of them were eventually picked off the masts by the boats of another vessel, which saw the pillar of light in the horizon, and bore up to the scene of the disaster. Chemistry must interpose to preserve sailors from the chance of this awful fate. It is easy enough to render rock-oil tolerably safe, but till this is done seafaring men ought, at least, to know at what a terrible risk they put to sea with such an infernal freight.

New York, July 4.

Official advices received here from Mexico announce that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th of June. The execution was postponed by Juarez for three days. The British and Prussian Ministers had strongly protested against the execution, and were preparing to leave the country. The Prussian Minister assured Juarez that several crowned heads in Europe would give an undertaking that if the life of the Emperor was spared he would leave Mexico forthwith. Juarez and his Ministers replied that the safety of the country demanded the execution. Escobedo has declared that he would confiscate the property of all Imperialists, and expressed the hope that before his military career ended he should see the blood of every foreigner in Mexico spilled.

Diaz captured the city of Mexico on the 20th. No particulars have been received.

The American press generally express great sympathy for Maximilian.

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

Although we all deplore the present sad state of things in Cordova, we are forced to admit that the row in question has proved a blessing in disguise; the mroal shock which the imprisonment of the Minister of War caused, has restored reason to her throne, and effectually dispelled the political insanity which held sway here so long. The edict of outlawry proclaimed by the Government against the leaders of the revolt, is therefore a great mistake; the Cordovese revolutionists merit laurels for their conduct, for they have saved Buenos Ayres, saved the very Republic which they aim to destroy, and rescued us from a dilemma which threatened nothing short of National dissolution. If the geese saved the Roman capital, the Cordovese scoundrels now figuring on the political surface have saved this Republic, since it is an admitted fact that but for the 'emeute' in Cordova the Senate would have passed the bill to remove the capital to Rosario. Viewed therefore in this light, we have to thank Providence that the Minister of War happened to be in Cordova at so auspicious a moment, that the rebels had courage to lay hands on him, for otherwise the revolution in Cordova would have been a matter of little moment; in fact, an every day occurrence, and only important as an item of Argentine news for the papers.

The particulars of this revolt are already before the public; the indignities offered to the nation in the person of its officers are of a character which admit of neither extenuation or excuse; they are the acts of a set of highwaymen, and not political opponents, which are alike a disgrace to the perpetrators and the victims. Cost what it may, the outraged honor of the Argentine nation demands that such insults be avenged, and every foreigner in the River Plate will willingly lend to the Government the fullest moral support to vindicate the cause of law and order.

But it is indeed harrowing to think that the country requires such awful lessons to awake her public men to a sense of right and justice, and guilty though the rebels be, it needs a very fine sense of political ethics to draw the line between the imbeciles who drag their country to the verge of ruin, and the criminals who by their very offences save it.

"Long live the Argentine Republic," shout our congress men, yet by their measures they vote its extinction.

"Down with the Argentine Nation," cry the rebels, yet by their atrocities they save it.

We cannot place the rebels on their trial alone we must also impeach the Legislators, for all admit that had the capital been voted to Rosario, the bonds of Argentine union would be dissolved and the wax which held Buenos Ayres to the provinces broken; there is nothing cohesive in the Argentine Nation, each province has its separate interest, its tutelary 'caudillo,' the genii of the federal union is in Buenos Ayres. Once remove the capital from this city and there is an end to the whole business, Buenos Ayres is the Argentine Republic, and the Argentine Republic is Buenos Ayres.

If, however, we find in this Cordoba rebellion matter to cause grave fear for the future of this country.

If the revolution of Luengo establishes to the fullest extent the metempsychosis doctrine and that the spirit of the dead Chacho lives in the body of Luengo.

If we are forced to admit that Cordoba, moored to its prejudices, remains stationary whilst Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres sail ahead, we must as impartial observers admit that grave political errors have culminated these troubles, and that the least to be said we have the misfortune of ever stumbling upon enemies instead of friends.

Gov. Luque is 'par excellence' the proper man in Cordoba; he commands respect and even esteem amongst his countrymen, he labored indefatigably to keep his province quiet, and yet in return he has met with nothing save the vilest abuse, and the grossest slander; to suppress the present revolt may possibly cost millions, yet had a different line of policy been pursued, all this might have been avoided, Sr. Cullen who is thoroughly instructed in every branch of Cordovese politics admits that the best man and the only man for Cordoba to-day is Gov. Luque.

The Cordova rebellion should be a lesson to the public men of this country, and teach above all things the necessity of good example and the impossibility of placing the capital outside of B. Ayres. Had the capital been in Cordoba, do our readers suppose that the rebels would have been satisfied with riding the Federal Judge on a mule and shutting up the Minister of War, nothing of the kind, to render the *coup d'etat* complete, the President and all his ministers would now be in the stocks, and for aught we know the whole house of Congress, Senators and deputies, tried by court martial, and shot before breakfast. It is high time that our public men should open their eyes to the real state of the country, give up the notion of calling the Rio Paraná the Potomac, and all such trash. We all cry out now against the rebels in Cordova, and demand their punishment but verily we see the mote in our neighbours eye, and cannot see the beam in our own, and if called on to give our vote we fearlessly and unhesitatingly say that the arrest of the war minister and other national authorities, is far less dangerous to the welfare of the nation than the voting the capital of the argentine Republic to Rosario.

THE RAILWAY GUARANTEES.

Without any desire to taunt the Government respecting the great delays attending the liquidation of the railway guarantees, we are compelled to call attention to the fact, that although now at the end of August, the amounts due on Government guarantees for the year 1866 have not yet been assessed or discharged. As far as we can understand the Minister of Finance, Dr. Varela has appointed a special officer for the inspection of railway accounts, and Governor Alsina has expressed the greatest anxiety to have those matters settled and paid up. We testify to this, since it has come under our own personal observation, and we cannot charge the Government with any desire to shirk the responsibility orious compl he obligation; but very ser question taints have been made, the matter is openly talked of both here and in England, impatient shareholders stop not to inquire into the real causes of the delay, they find, from the Managing Board of Directors, that the Government guarantee for the past year has not yet been paid off, and they very naturally attribute this delay to motives extremely damaging to the credit of the country.

In calling attention to this delicate matter, our object is as much to disabuse foreign shareholders of false impressions, as to remind the Minister that it is his duty to insist on the inspector at once winding up these accounts, and we feel quite confident that Dr. Varela will fully agree with us, that the sooner the matter is closed up the better for the Government and the respective companies concerned. Delays are at all times dangerous, but doubly so when they imperil the credit, honor, and reputation of a young country in the great money markets of Europe.

It does seem really inexplicable to us, how an accountant of such admitted capacity as Sr. Perez del Cerro would allow the matter to rest so long in his hands, notwithstanding that he has all the railway books at his disposal, and the managers of the respective companies ever ready to offer every explanation. Why, the whole affair would not afford a week's employment to even a second-class bookkeeper. There are no disputed items of any importance, no lawsuits, the Government admits its liability, and only asks Mr. Perez del Cerro to name the amount in order to at once discharge it.

The amount claimed by the Southern Railway is, we believe, three millions currency, and by the Northern Railway seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars currency. Now, the interest since the 31st of last January to next Saturday night, calculated at the present discount rate of the Argentine and Italian Banks is—

On the Southern Railway ..	$157,000
On the Northern Railway ..	39,375

Close on two hundred thousand dollars alone in interest is the cost of this procrastination. We tax Sr. Cerro with this amount, and remind him that in any court of law or equity the shareholders of these railways would be declared entitled to this interest.

Furthermore a railway company, in order to keep its line in first-rate working order, is obliged to maintain a very expensive rolling stock. New engines have to be bought, new cars constructed, and rails and sleepers constantly changed. All this requires money, and it is really amusing to hear the continual cry out raised against some of our railways for new locomotives, when the very sums necessary for the purchase of such new rolling stock are due to the company, some six or seven months past, have been demanded and are not yet paid.

We know not how far justified we are in excusing Sr. Cerro on the plea that he has been occupied in fitting up new offices, the very finest and best this city can afford, and that he has been so engaged of late in this regard, and that he has not had time to get through these railway accounts, but whatever may be the pretext, the result is the same. The guarantee is still due and owing, the sharholders are becoming most impatient, and the Board of Directors, greatly disheartened at such unprecedented delay.

It is so easy for a country to damage its credit abroad, and so difficult afterwards to re-establish its good name, that we think the matter too serious to be allowed to remain 'per omnia sæcula sæculorum' in the hands of Mr. Cerro, and we feel fully convinced that now that we have called the attention of the Governor and his Ministers to the matter they will see the propriety of requesting Mr. Cerro to at once discharge the trust reposed in him, and within one week from date balance the accounts.

On more than one occasion we have noticed with pleasure the very excellent credit which Buenos Ayres enjoyed in London. Notwithstanding all that we have read and heard about the last Chilian loan and the great credit of that country, we are free to admit that the Province of Buenos Ayres takes the precedence of all the other republics in South America; all the public obligations of Buenos Ayres stand well, and the best proof that this high reputation abroad is well merited, is that the bonds of the Province command a premium here in this very city. The guarantee of the Buenos Ayres Government is regarded in London as a thoroughly solvent security, therefore it is that we feel annoyed when told that this insignificant item of Railway guarantees is now beginning to do much harm. People who never saw the River Plate but who invested their money in River Plate securities, on the credit and name which the country enjoyed, complain bitterly that the guarantee of this model Government is now some seven months over due another month and we suppose we shall hear the name of Buenos Ayres connected with repudiation, and all this forsooth the public inspector of railway accounts is still occupied papering and painting his new office. Really this is too bad; we have the interest of our adopted country too much at heart to allow such things to pass unnoticed. The railway guarantees are due, over due, and should be at once paid.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo, 18th Aug. 1367.

Although I can communicate nothing in the shape of news from this quarter, yet it may interest those who take any notice of camp affairs to be informed, that in any particular district, the state of matters is satisfactory. Here we have nothing to complain of. The winter, though cold and frosty, is slipping away very easily, and we have only the yearly Santa Rosa storm to encounter, and the balmy spring is before us. The camps are in excellent order, and sheep generally are fat and clean. A few weeks more, and the long looked for shearing is at hand which will infuse new life into both town and camp. The wool will surpass that of last year in condition, and it will be a matter for regret if the price do not take a proportionate rise also. From the bad accounts of the wool markets however, which were noted in the *Standard*, great fear is entertained on this head, and coupled with some remarks that were dropped at the Steam Plough Meeting, the hopes of those who looked for "a good time coming" for the sheep business, have been somewhat damped. As the proceedings of a public meeting are open to public criticism, and as correspondents are but the exponents of public opinion in their several districts, I suppose I am at liberty to embody in this communication the sentiments of the sheepfarmers in this neighbourhood about what was advanced at said meeting. Mr. Brookes is reported to have "prognosticated that all small estancieros, who are paying high rents must go to the wall and become peones or puesteros." I am neither a large nor a small estanciero, and certainly have no ambition to become one, if, by being either the one or the other, I "must go to the wall and become a peon"; but if there be any truth in the prophecy, it is high time that sheep owners were looking into the matter. As a remedy for the deplorable state of things, Mr. Brookes proposes the Steam Plough or rather a steam plough company, but it is observed that what he depends on for keeping up the steam is, the sheep 'bosta'. The case therefore stands thus—if the number of sheep is to be diminished, where is the 'bosta' to come from? and if the sheep business is to go on as it is, only hand in hand with the agricultural business, then the value of sheep must be increased, since another article for sale is given to the owner, viz., the 'bosta'. What necessity is there then to force the small estancieros to go to the wall? No wonder that Mr. Latham remarked "that Mr. Brookes had touched a chord that would vibrate in the hearts of all those who had an interest at stake in the country". Moreover it is rather doubtful if those who have been accustomed to the keeping or herding of sheep for any length of time, would be at all capable of becoming active ploughmen, but Mr. Brookes may have had his eye on the natives who, though they make bad shepherds, may from their color be naturally adapted for stokers. Mr. Brookes, who seemed to have gone to the meeting prepared to say, that he was quite unprepared to answer any question put to him, stated that he could not give all the data required, but added that a steam plough would cost about £400. The engine itself, he said, only cost about £100 "but the ropes cost about £300." With such a quantity of ropes, if a company were formed, the directors would require to pull together or a little confusion might ensue. There is certainly one thing that could be said in favor of Mr. Brookes proposal, that if the whole affair proved a failure and the Company, instead of the small estancieros, went to the wall, he surely could, with £300 worth of ropes attached to each engine, be well able to present to every dejected shareholder a rope! This of course would be a different chord from the chord referred to by Mr. Latham.

There can be no question, that the Sheep business has declined and is declining, and the farmers are in danger of being ruined. The agricultural business if it succeeded would do them no harm, on the contrary it would prove an inestimable benefit both to the country and them. But as it must necessarily take some time to give it even a fair trial, can the farmers themselves do nothing in their own behalf in the meantime? Do they receive a fair value for the article they produce, or pay no more than a fair value for the articles they consume? The coat I am wearing now, I bought in the village of Carmelo, and "quien sabe" how many hands it passed through after leaving the manufacturers before it reached this distant part of the world, its price being raised at every step, so that what I paid for it here is just about double what it cost at its starting point. And it is the same with all the other articles a campman consumes.

Is there no mode then, by which the producer and consumer can be brought into closer relationship? If Mr. Brookes wishes to start companies, here is plenty of room for them. Let them be formed in every district, composed of sheep owners and headed by men of capital, and let monster stores be erected containing all things necessary for the camp and brought direct from the producers. If this part of the scheme were successful, then the other part might be attempted, viz., to ship the wool of all the members of the company direct to the Markets abroad, a certain sum being advanced on each parcel to meet necessary expenses.

By this method a fair value could be got for the article and encouragement would be given to induce sheep-farmers to compete with their rivals in other countries. The same principle has been adopted at home by working men in their societies and by the rich in their clubs, and as is well known, has been found to work advantageously. If Mr. Brookes succeed in establishing such an order of things as has been only hinted at, he would deserve well of the country and of the whole body of estancieros large and small.

SHEEP FOR THE WELSH COLONY.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

In your impression of the 24th inst. you mention it as a rumor that a fine concession of land is to be obtained in the Welsh Colony for putting sheep down there. The rumor is quite correct. If any capitalist or estanciero will put 5,000 or 6,000 on those camps, he shall have a free grant of four or five leagues of excellent camp land, direct from Government, on the condition of leaving the care of the flocks to some of the colonists, on halves, for a term of years.

These camps are situated on the shores of Bahia Nueva, and have a good port right in front, so that the sheep can easily be landed, and the wool shipped without delay or expense—when there is no ship direct to England, then either to Buenos Ayres or the Falklands. The extent of the clean camp in the vicinity is some 200 square miles, with good sweet spring water trickling down the sides of the hills, the latter forming a splendid shelter, and affording plenty of stone for houses and corrales.

L. JONES.

FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Salto, 13th August 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

More expressive of sympathy to the misgovernment, and augumentative of public opinion in, and out of Ireland than hopes of sending a large sum of money, a list has been opened in the reading room, for the above purpose. While thus proclaiming our object, we most emphatically deny and deprecate any intention to alienate or snap asunder the kindly feelings felicitously existing between all the readers of the *Standard*. We deeply regret the fruitless blood shed in the late insurrectionary movement in Ireland, and trust that the Imperial Government seeing even tardily, that poor Ireland has had but too many grounds for complaint, will exercise the noblest of its functions—applying the proper remedy. Our effort to relieve distress is as much moved by christian philanthropy, as to add our testimony to what is too well known, the one side of St George's Channel and not at all at least by the true and manly—at the other. Messrs. J. Murphy, J. Ham, and W. Murphy will receive all contributions, as joint treasurers, and engage a satisfactory account to the givers. The list will be closed on or about the 8th proximo.

Yours truly

A strict Conservative and Subscriber

SOUTH AMERICAN EMIGRATION.

Remarkable as it may appear, there has been, during the past two or three years, a steady hegira of Italians towards South America. Large numbers living along the seaboard, particularly in the neighbourhood of Genoa, have crossed the ocean and settled upon the broad plain lying between the Atlantic and the Andes. To such an extent has this exodus prevailed that, when the military officers passed through some provinces to make the last levy for the army, they found old men, women and children, and very few capable of bearing arms.

The Italian Government has, it is said, become alarmed at this condition of affairs, and proposes to resort to steps for putting a stop to it. Buenos Ayres and the South American Republics are holding out inducements of every kind to European emigrants, and as a result, there is a very respectable influx from other countries besides Italy. There are seventy thousand Europeans in Buenos Ayres alone, of whom forty thousand reside in the capital. Italy has sent more than half of these emigrants. France comes next on the list, supplying most of the shopkeepers. Spain stands third and England fourth. There are twenty-eight thousand Irishmen in the Argentine Republic, residing chiefly in the rural districts and tending sheep. In addition, there are ten different colonies, composed of Swiss, Welsh, and other Europeans, and embracing seven thousand five hundred souls.

The Argentine Government has resorted to every means for encouraging and rendering them self-sustaining. For example, it forwarded during a long period regular supplies of provisions to a Welsh Colony which settled on the river Chupat, in Patagonia. It furthermore provides asylums where emigrants, on their landing, can obtain board and lodging absolutely free of expense.

In view of these efforts to secure emigrants and the favourable results attending them, an English journal thinks that South America bids fair to become a formidable rival to the United States in the matter of obtaining European population. A steamer which sailed recently from New York for Rio de Janeyro, took out quite an instalment of the long talked of Southern emigration to Brazil.

More than 200 emigrants left. Of these 136 were from Texas, 25 from Georgia, 24 from Alabama, and 30 from Florida. The passenger list indicates a large emmigration by families. Many children are enrolled, and in the Florida list the emigrants are mostly registered under the name of the Finley, the Seawright, or the Pyles family:—"Panama Star and Herald."

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

General Conesa arrived on the 23rd inst. at Rosario, in the Lujan, and started the following day at the head of the National expeditionary force against Cordova.

Gov. Oroño, together with Gov. Luque, were on the 22nd at Villa Nueva. The latter was to have marched on the 23rd towards Cordova.

The Salta contingent, consisting of 250 Jesuits, which arrived in Rosario on the 23rd inst. from Santa Fé, was embarked on board the Amazonas and sailed on Sunday from Rosario bound for the seat-of-war.

Things in Cordova are a secret. According to rumor Luengo is recruiting fast, and has some hundred men under his command. Various rumors about Saa flying about in the Upper Provinces, but no one seems to know where the fellow is. Luque has despatched a decree ordering Luengo to liberate the Minister.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH HOSPITAL, 1867.

James Black	$500
A. M. Bell	200
John Coghlan	250
Daniel Gowland	200
Hughes and Peters	300
Terence Moore	5
R. Hargreaves	100
J. Stanfield	100
Patrick Fallon	50
Alex. Frazer	200
E. M. Powell	200
Robert Dowdall	200
W. Allison	100
John Shaw, jun.	100
William Downes	100
Edward Glover	200
Joseph A. Green	100
Thomas Mitchell and Co.	625
John Malcolm	100
George Wilks	100
Corfield	250
John Underwood	100
C. W. Benn	100

B. Ayres, August 19th, 1866.

JAMES W. BELL,
Treasurer.

MERINO RAM "GOLDEN FLEECE".

We extract the following from a paper lent us by the Rural Society:—"We selected this ram as best representing his breed of any at the New England and Vermont Fair at Bratleboro, and our artist produced, in our view, an admirable portrait. Golden Fleece is 4 years old, and was this year winner of the sweepstakes prize as the best merino ram of any age on the ground, and of the 1st prize in his own class, (Rams 3 years old and over.) His fleece, this year, (unwashed of course) weighed 26 1/2 lbs.; of that 1865 weighed 26 1/4 lbs.; it would be interesting to give the weight of cleansed wool, but we cannot. The excellence of the animal may be judged by the fact that the flock of which he is the leader, and to a considerable extent the sire, bore off 6 first and 3 second prizes, besides the 2 sweepstakes prizes at the above named fair. He exhibits remarkably the compactness, solidity and depth of carcass, with the desirable shortness of legs, which are well wooled down, the full dewlap with the Vt.—*Drawn and engraved for the American Agricultories.* abundant wrinkles and folds of the Vermonters, together with the astonishing oilyness of fleece. Such animals are held at wonderfully high prices,—$5,000 to $15,000. The latter price has, we learn, been refused for Golden Fleece. This breed, the American Merino, originated from the careful breeding, for many years, of Spanish Merino sheep by Stephen Atwood, of Conn., and subsequently by Edwin Hammond, of Vermont, and is now widely disseminated."

ON 'CHANGE.

August 21, 1867.

Ounces,	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25

National Bonds, 54⅛

The revolution in Cordova has done material injury to trade. The dealers who had just commenced to purchase have all stopped, and in the shape of produce nothing is now expected until peace and order be restored.

The order of the rebels to pull up the rails on the Central Railway, when made known on the Bolsa, caused a very deep impression, and a general wish expressed that the Government will deal in the most summary manner with these rebels when authority is restored.

In Exchange some bills passed at the previous rate, 48. A telegram from Montevideo announces that the rate had fallen there to 49½, but in a subsequent part states no operations. The amount remitted to Europe in specie and exchange will, however, it is thought, be large. Gold is bought up at a premium for export purposes.

In Gas Shares we heard of one sale, 50 at 90 premium, deliverable 31st December next.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	5,000	54⅛
August 31	183,000	54⅛
September 30	20,000	54⅛

Arrivals in port:—
Steamer Edward Everett, from Montevideo.
Do. Rio la Plata, Uruguay.
Barque Colorado, Glasgow, to Green.
Do. Fairy, Swansea.
Do. Mary Anne, Valparaiso, Llavallol.
Do. Adelaide, Troon.

The pine cargo of the Harryman has been sold at 47 patacons, and a coal cargo at 10 patacons, four months.

In charters nothing.

August 22, 1867.

National Bonds, 53⅞

National Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and fell off an eighth. It was very generally believed on 'Change that one very large holder is selling, and under this impression some brokers have commenced to sell on long dates.

Amongst those engaged in the produce business there was much said respecting the excellent article in to-day's 'Tribuna,' on the present enormous export tax, and a hope expressed that the writer would continue calling attention to the most unjust system of taxation on the farming industry until some reform in the Custom-house law be obtained.

Exchange fell off to-day, and several bills were passed at 47⅞. Owing to the increased number of takers to-day English gold can only be obtained in small quantities, and at high rates of premium. Experienced parties look for a low Exchange until December, as the very paralysed state of the produce market has disarranged the Exchange market this year, and the heavy Exchange transactions usually done in the ensuing months in anticipation of the wool clip will, it is feared, be a mere cypher this year.

The sheep auction at Mr. Gowland's estancia, near Ranchos, realised—

3,000 fine Mestizas, at	17
3,000 " "	15½

Some large discount transactions were spoken of to-day, we believe at 9 per cent. for 90 days.

In produce there is nothing of importance to note—Dry hides have risen, and are selling at New York prices, about 1,200 sold to-day at 133; sheepskins are also in demand, and fetch 200 per dozen; wheat rules at 320.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	17,000	54 to 53⅞
August 31	21,000	53⅞
October 31	10,000	52⅞
Sept. 30	10,000	54

Entre Riano hides:—700 at 44; 400 calf, do. 42.
Horse-hair—25 bales, 37.
Nutria skins—100 lbs., 4 rls.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British brig Albion, to load bones in Uruguay, for orders, at 20s.

Arrivals in Montevideo to-day:
Genoa—Lizette.
Barcelona—Placida.
Bayonne—Amélie.
Valparaiso—Cupido.
Machias—John Pearson.

Kunde's rum auction to-day proved a great success—some fetched as high as $7,000.

August 23, 1867.

National Bonds 53⅞

Notwithstanding that some 300,000 Bonds were bought up late on Thursday evening to keep them from being thrown on the market, still the Bond market rules very weak, and the speculation is evidently for a fall, it remains to be seen the resources of the present holders, and how long they continue buying.

The news from the Provinces by chasque was known on 'Change, but not regarded as favorable. The continued imprisonment of the War Minister, shows that the rebel movement is not a mere flash, in the pan, and the fact of Luengo having extorted from H.E. an order for arms and ammunition from Rosario, and the removal of troops from Villa Nueva, shows the detemination of the rebel leaders to resort even to the most extravagant means.

Exchange is without any alteration, and gold being bought freely at 1½ per cent. prem.

Exchange on France 5.02 to 5.05.

Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers, have chartered the Swedish brig, Prince Frederick Oscar, to load boneash for Liverpool, at 20s.

Arrivals in port this day:—
Steamer Everett, from Montevideo.
Do. Tevere, from Montevideo.
Barque Teresa, Cardiff, Bemberg.
Do. Fidelia, Bangor, Freyer.
Do. Conference, London, J. C. Thompson and Co.

A small English schooner, name unknown, supposed to be a yacht.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	10,000	53⅞
August 31	163,000	53⅞

A quantity of Bolivian coin changed hands at 20 dollars 6 rls.

Government paper was done to-day at 9 per cent. Many of our capitalists prefer these securities, at this rate of interest, to purchasing National Bonds.

There was some demand for American gold eagles for export. In London they sell at £3 16s. 2d. per ounce, and as each eagle weighs 1 5/12 ounces, the venture seems to be advantageous.

August 24, 1867.

National Bonds, 53⅞

Bonds declined to-day, but closed firm. The business of the market was somewhat disturbed, owing to the failure of a well-known Bond broker, whose liabilities, it seems, are after all trifling—some fifteen thousand patacons—but the sum is quite sufficient to disturb the even tenor of Bolsa transactions.

The mooted troubles at the Policia last night were greatly discussed, but the better informed parties state that the movement is without any head, and therefore amounts to nothing. Some two or three parties are under arrest.

It was known to-day on 'Change that the long talked-of new gas company is at last assuming shape. Dr. Gomez is compiling the bye-laws, and Dn. Juan Jose Mendez, it is thought, will be named as President. It is, however, an error to suppose that the formation of this new company will much influence the shares of the old company, since they are for the most part held by parties who know the intrinsic value of the shares, and therefore will not sell. Any attempt to bear the stock will prove fruitless, as the shares cannot be obtained even at their present market quotation.

The news per Cosmos from Paraguay was known at three o'clock. It appears that the Paraguayans, having stripped Curupaiti of everything, left the place. The allied army is in the same place, and the fleet bombarding Humaita.

Exchange has closed on England at 48 nominal—about £150,000 passed—the rate fluctuated from 48⅛ to 47⅞. The packet will take very little gold, but the Cordova will take close on one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Exchange on France, 5.03; on Rio, 36,000 nominal. We understand nothing has been done on Rio.

Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers, have chartered the British barque John Ritson, to load in the Uruguay for Liverpool, salted hides and tallow, 30s.

We extract the following from Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers' 'Circular:'

Salt—Demand limited. Cadiz retailing at 11r.

Coal—Heavy arrivals. Import during the last ten months, 70,669 tons. Last sale of Cardiff, $11 silver.

Lumber—New York white pine, worth $45 s.

Freights—No improvement, and none to be expected. We close the month with 84 vessels, of 25,288 register tons disengaged, and the shipping season over. Vessels for hay for the army are no longer required, so that the bulk of these vessels will have to leave in ballast.

The shipments of produce for the month are—

Hides—Salt cow, 52,641.
Do. horse, 11,810.
Do Dry cow, 131,741.
Do. horse, 1,680.
Tallow pipes, 4,631.
Do. Boxes, 1479.
Wool bales, 5,974.
Do. bags, 109.
Sheepskins, bales, 1,508.
Jerked beef, quintals 13,080.

Discounts—First-class bills at short dates, at 6 per cent. per annum. Government paper 9.

August 26, 1867.

National Bonds 54⅛

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Salt.—One cargo, ex Mateo, for Fray Bentos, at 12rls.

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Bond sales—

Cash,	20,000	54⅛
August 31,	130,000	54⅛
Sept. 30,	30,000	54⅛

August 27, 1867.

National Bonds, 54⅛

No sales of Bonds to-day for cash, and transactions on time of a most limited character. The absorbing topic of the day was the very grave charge made against the Vice-President by the 'Nacion.' The matter was greatly talked of, and people who have the very best means of knowing, assert that there is not the slightest foundation for such a charge. There were not wanting parties to impute to Dr. Elizalde some share in the affair, but on very high authority we learn that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has no participation whatever in the matter. Bonds seemed to sympathise the affairs of the National Government, but no sales were effected. The news from Paraguay was discussed, and an old pilot of the river has stated that the real object of the Paraguayans in getting such a number of canoes about Curupaiti, is to fill them with stones and sink them in the canal so as to prevent the ironclads returning.

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The total arrivals of wool for the fortnight are put down at 3,000 ar., and the sales about 100,000 ar., and only a small quantity of fine class now on stock. Total receipts to date 3,820,000, against 3,700,000, same period last year.

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Also British brig Auster, to load boneash and bones in Uruguay, 20s.

British brig Rosario for Antwerp, at current rates.

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Wednesday,	3,000	54
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Sales since 1st October last to date, 488,000 hides.
Slaughter, " " 488,000
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Saladero Tallow.—No sales. No stock.

Mares' Grease, worth $37 to $40 cur., without cask.

Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 2,000 hides, at 16 to 16½rls. for 40lb average. No stock.

Jerked Beef.—No sales.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 1,200 pipes, at 14⅝rls. in pipes, ad 14½rls. in half pipes.

W. S. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,000 cow hides, at 31rls. No stock

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 89,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 25,000 hides.

American Hides.—Sales 67,000 hides: Entre Rios at 44 to 44½rls., Concordia at 42rls., Correntinos at 39rls., and classified hides of this Province at 43½ to 44rls. for 24 to 23lb average; last price 44rls. for 23lb average. Stock, 12,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 10,000 hides: ox at 44½ to 45rls. for 33 to 35lb average, cow at 43rls. for 24lb average. No stock.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 12,000 hides: 35rls. for American desechos, 42rls. for heavy ox, and 34 to 35rls. for Cordova hides. Stock, 13,000 hides.

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1867.

BIRTH.

On the 29th June, at Valparaiso, the wife of George Brownell, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th August, at Barracas, by the Rev. Canon Fahey, Arnold Ichlaepper, Esq., to Kate Leonora Browne, fifth daughter of Patrick Browne, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 26th August, at Buenos Ayres, Mrs. Emilia Underwood, aged 42 years, a native of Buenos Ayres, from a short and lingering illness. Deceased was much esteemed and loved by all who know her; she was a kind and affectionate wife and mother. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss, and a wide circle of friends to lament her untimely death.

At Buenos Ayres, Mr. William Plowes, of the Cangué, near Paysandu, son of the late John Plowes, of London, in his 37th year.

On the 19th inst., at San Salvador, Banda Oriental, Mr. William Rae, aged 45 years, a native of Aberdeen. Deceased was for many years Director of the British School in Montevideo. His untimely demise is lamented by a wide circle of friends.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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

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

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE—
Mr. Edward Dillon, Merlo..... $100 m/c.

SHIRTS, AT $450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at $450 per Dozen, or $37½ Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from $35 to $65 Each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at $550 per Dozen, or $46 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,xn,a7

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

There can be no question, that the Sheep business has declined and is declining, and the farmers are in danger of being ruined. The agricultural business if it succeeded would do them no harm; on the contrary it would prove an inestimable benefit both to the country and them. But as it must necessarily take some time to give it even a fair trial, can the farmers themselves do nothing in their own behalf in the meantime? Do they receive a fair value for the article they produce, or pay no more than a fair value for the articles they consume? The coat I am wearing now, I bought in the village of Carmelo, and "quien sabe" how many hands it passed through after leaving the manufacturers before it reached this distant part of the world, its price being raised at every step, so that what I paid for it here is just about double what it cost at its starting point. And it is the same with all the other articles a campman consumes.

Is there no mode then, by which the producer and consumer can be brought into closer relationship? If Mr. Brookes wishes to start companies, here is plenty of room for them. Let them be formed in every district, composed of sheep owners and headed by men of capital, and let monster stores be erected containing all things necessary for the camp and brought direct from the producers. If this part of the scheme were successful, then the other part might be attempted, viz., to ship the wool of all the members of the company direct to the Markets abroad, a certain sum being advanced on each parcel to meet necessary expenses.

By this method a fair value could be got for the article and encouragement would be given to induce sheep-farmers to compete with their rivals in other countries. The same principle has been adopted at home by working men in their societies and by the rich in their clubs, and as is well known, has been found to work advantageously. If Mr. Brookes succeed in establishing such an order of things as has been only hinted at, he would deserve well of the country and of the whole body of estancieros large and small.

SHEEP FOR THE WELSH COLONY.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

In your impression of the 24th inst. you mention it as a rumor that a fine concession of land is to be obtained in the Welsh Colony for putting sheep down there. The rumor is quite correct. If any capitalist or estanciero will put 5,000 or 6,000 on those camps, he shall have a free grant of four or five leagues of excellent camp land, direct from Government, on the condition of leaving the care of the flocks to some of the colonists, on halves, for a term of years.

These camps are situated on the shores of Bahia Nueva, and have a good port right in front, so that the sheep can easily be landed, and the wool shipped without delay or expense—when there is no ship direct to England, then either to Buenos Ayres or the Falklands. The extent of the clean camp in the vicinity is some 200 square miles, with good sweet spring water trickling down the sides of the hills, the latter forming a splendid shelter, and affording plenty of stone for houses and corrales.

L. Jones.

FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Salto, 13th August 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

More expressive of sympathy to the misgovernment, and augumentative of public opinion in, and out of Ireland than hopes of sending a large sum of money, a list has been opened in the reading room, for the above purpose. While thus proclaiming our object, we most emphactically deny and deprecate any intention to alienate or snap asunder the kindly feelings felicitiously existing between all the readers of the *Standard*. We deeply regret the fruitless blood shed in the late insurrectionary movement in Ireland, and trust that the Imperial Government seeing even tardily, that poor Ireland has had but too many grounds for complaint, will exercise the noblest of its functions—applying the proper remedy. Our effort to relieve distress is as much moved by christian philanthropy, as to add our testimony to what is too well known, the one side of St George's Channel and not at all at least by the true and manly—at the other. Messrs. J. Murphy, J. Ham, and W. Murphy will receive all contributions, as joint treasurers, and engage a satisfactory account to the givers. The list will be closed on or about the 8th proximo.

Yours truly

A strict Conservative and Subscriber

SOUTH AMERICAN EMIGRATION.

Remarkable as it may appear, there has been, during the past two or three years, a steady hegira of Italians towards South America. Large numbers living along the seaboard, particularly in the neighbourhood of Genoa, have crossed the ocean and settled upon the broad plain lying between the Atlantic and the Andes. To such an extent has this exodus prevailed that, when the military officers passed through some provinces to make the last levy for the army, they found old men, women and children, and very few capable of bearing arms.

The Italian Government has, it is said, become alarmed at this condition of affairs, and proposes to resort to steps for putting a stop to it. Buenos Ayres and the South American Republics are holding out inducements of every kind to European emigrants, and as a result, there is a very respectable influx from other countries besides Italy. There are seventy thousand Europeans in Buenos Ayres alone, of whom forty thousand reside in the capital. Italy has sent more than half of these emigrants. France comes next on the list, supplying most of the shopkeepers. Spain stands third and England fourth. There are twenty-eight thousand Irishmen in the Argentine Republic, residing chiefly in the rural districts and tending sheep. In addition, there are ten different colonies, composed of Swiss, Welsh, and other Europeans, and embracing seven thousand five hundred souls.

The Argentine Government has resorted to every means for encouraging and rendering them self-sustaining. For example, it forwarded during a long period regular supplies of provisions to a Welsh Colony which settled on the river Chupat, in Patagonia. It furthermore provides asylums where emigrants, on their landing, can obtain board and lodging absolutely free of expense.

In view of these efforts to secure emigrants and the favourable results attending them, an English journal thinks that South America bids fair to become a formidable rival to the United States in the matter of obtaining European population. A steamer which sailed recently from New York for Rio de Janeyro, took out quite an instalment of the long talked of Southern emigration to Brazil.

More than 200 emigrants left. Of these 136 were from Texas, 25 from Georgia, 24 from Alabama, and 30 from Florida. The passenger list indicates a large emmigration by families. Many children are enrolled, and in the Florida list the emigrants are mostly registered under the name of the Finley, the Seawright, or the Pyles family:—"Panama Star and Herald."

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

General Conesa arrived on the 23rd inst. at Rosario, in the Lujan, and started the following day at the head of the National expeditionary force against Cordova.

Gov. Oroño, together with Gov. Luque, were on the 22nd at Villa Nueva. The latter was to have marched on the 23rd towards Cordova.

The Salta contingent, consisting of 250 Jesuits, which arrived in Rosario on the 23rd inst. from Santa Fé, was embarked on board the Amazonas and sailed on Sunday from Rosario bound for the seat-of-war.

Things in Cordova are a secret. According to rumor Luengo is recruiting fast, and has some hundred men under his command. Various rumors about Saa flying about in the Upper Provinces, but no one seems to know where the fellow is. Luque has despatched a decree ordering Luengo to liberate the Minister.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH HOSPITAL, 1867.

James Black	$500
A. M. Bell	200
John Coghlan	250
Daniel Gowland	200
Hughes and Peters	300
Terence Moore	5
R. Hargreaves	100
J. Stanfield	100
Patrick Fallon	50
Alex. Frazer	200
E. M. Powell	200
Robert Dowdall	200
W. Allison	100
John Shaw, jun	100
William Downes	100
Edward Glover	200
Joseph A. Green	100
Thomas Mitchell and Co.	625
John Malcolm	100
George Wilks	100
Corfield	250
John Underwood	100
C. W. Benn	100

B. Ayres, August 19th, 1866.

James W. Bell,
Treasurer.

MERINO RAM "GOLDEN FLEECE".

We extract the following from a paper lent us by the Rural Society:—"We selected this ram as best representing his breed of any at the New England and Vermont Fair at Bratleboro, and our artist produced, in our view, an admirable portrait. Golden Fleece is 4 years old, and was this year winner of the sweepstakes prize as the best merino ram of any age on the ground, and of the 1st prize in his own class, (Rams 3 years old and over.) His fleece, this year, (unwashed of course) weighed 26 1|2 lbs.; of that 1865 weighed 26 1|4 lbs.; it would be interesting to give the weight of cleansed wool, but we cannot. The excellence of the animal may be judged by the fact that the flock of which he is the leader, and to a considerable extent the sire, bore off 6 first and 3 second prizes, besides the 2 sweepstakes prizes at the above named fair. He exhibits remarkably the compactness, solidity and depth of carcass, with the desirable shortness of legs, which are well wooled down, the full dewlap with the Vt.—*Drawn and engraved for the American Agricultories.* abundant wrinkles and folds of the Vermonters, together with the astonishing oilyness of fleece. Such animals are held at wonderfully high prices,—$5,000 to $15,000. The latter price has, we learn, been refused for Golden Fleece. This breed, the American Merino, originated from the careful breeding, for many years, of Spanish Merino sheep by Stephen Atwood, of Conn., and subsequently by Edwin Hammond, of Vermont, and is now widely disseminated."

ON 'CHANGE.

August 21, 1867.

Ounces,	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25

National Bonds, 54⅛

The revolution in Cordova has done material injury to trade. The dealers who had just commenced to purchase have all stopped, and in the shape of produce nothing is now expected until peace and order be restored.

The order of the rebels to pull up the rails on the Central Railway, when made known on the Bolsa, caused a very deep impression, and a general wish expressed that the Government will deal in the most summary manner with these rebels when authority is restored.

In Exchange some bills passed at the previous rate, 48. A telegram from Montevideo announces that the rate had fallen there to 49½, but in a subsequent part states no operations. The amount remitted to Europe in specie and exchange will, however, it is thought, be large. Gold is bought up at a premium for export purposes.

In Gas Shares we heard of one sale, 50 at 90 premium, deliverable 31st December next.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	5,000	54⅛
August 31	183,000	54⅛
September 30	20,000	54⅛

Arrivals in port:—
Steamer Edward Everett, from Montevideo.
Do. Rio la Plata, Uruguay.
Barque Colorado, Glasgow, to Green.
Do. Fairy, Swansea.
Do. Mary Anne, Valparaiso, Llavallol.
Do. Adelaide, Troon.

The pine cargo of the Harryman has been sold at 47 patacons, and a coal cargo at 10 patacons, four months.

In charters nothing.

August 22, 1867.

National Bonds, 53¾

National Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and fell off an eighth. It was very generally believed on 'Change that one very large holder is selling, and under this impression some brokers have commenced to sell on long dates.

Amongst those engaged in the produce business there was much said respecting the excellent article in to-day's 'Tribuna,' on the present enormous export tax, and a hope expressed that the writer would continue calling attention to the most unjust system of taxation on the farming industry until some reform in the Custom-house law be obtained.

Exchange fell off to-day, and several bills were passed at 47⅞. Owing to the increased number of takers to-day English gold can only be obtained in small quantities, and at high rates of premium. Experienced parties look for a low Exchange until December, as the very paralysed state of the produce market has disarranged the Exchange market this year, and the heavy Exchange transactions usually done in the ensuing months in anticipation of the wool clip will, it is feared, be a mere cypher this year.

The sheep auction at Mr. Gowland's estancia, near Ranchos, realised—

3,000 fine Mestizas, at	17
3,000 " "	15½

Some large discount transactions were spoken of to-day, we believe at 9 per cent. for 90 days.

In produce there is nothing of importance to note—Dry hides have risen, and are selling at New York prices, about 1,200 sold to-day at 133; sheepskins are also in demand, and fetch 200 per dozen; wheat rules at 320.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	17,000	54 to 53¾
August 31	21,000	53¾
October 31	10,000	52¾
Sept. 30	10,000	54

Entre Riano hides:—700 at 44; 400 calf, do. 42.
Horse-hair—25 bales, 37.
Nutria skins—100 lbs., 4 rls.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British brig Albion, to load bones in Uruguay, for orders, at 20s.

Arrivals in Montevideo to-day:
Genoa—Lizette.
Barcelona—Placida.
Bayonne—Amelie.
Valparaiso—Cupido.
Huchias—John Pearson.

Kunde's ram auction to-day proved a great success—some fetched as high as $7,000.

August 23, 1867.

National Bonds 53½

Notwithstanding that some 300,000 Bonds were bought up late on Thursday evening to keep them from being thrown on the market, still the Bond market rules very weak, and the speculation is evidently for a fall, it remains to be seen the resources of the present holders, and how long they continue buying.

The news from the Provinces by chasque was known on 'Change, but not regarded as favorable. The continued imprisonment of the War Minister, shows that the rebel movement is not a mere flash in the pan, and the fact of Luengo having extorted from H.E. an order for arms and ammunition from Rosario, and the removal of troops from Villa Nueva, shows the detemination of the rebel leaders to resort even to the most extravagant means.

Exchange is without any alteration, and gold being bought freely at 1½ per cent. prem.

Exchange on France 5.02 to 5.05.

Messrs. Woodgate Brothers, have chartered the Swedish brig, Prince Frederick Oscar, to load boneash for Liverpool, at 20s.

Arrivals in port this day:—
Steamer Everett, from Montevideo.
Do. Tevere, from Montevideo.
Barque Teresa, Cardiff, Bemberg.
Do. Fidelia, Bangor, Freyer.
Do. Conference, London, J. C. Thompson and Co.

A small English schooner, name unknown, supposed to be a yacht.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	10,000	53¾
August 31	163,000	53¾

A quantity of Bolivian coin changed hands at 20 dollars 6 rls.

Government paper was done to-day at 9 per cent. Many of our capitalists prefer these securities, at this rate of interest, to purchasing National Bonds.

There was some demand for American gold eagles for export. In London they sell at £3 16s. 2d. per ounce, and as each eagle weighs 1 5/12 ounces, the venture seems to be advantageous.

August 24, 1867.

National Bonds, 53¾

Bonds declined to-day, but closed firm. The business of the market was somewhat disturbed, owing to the failure of a well-known Bond broker, whose liabilities, it seems, are after all trifling—some fifteen thousand patacons—but the sum is quite sufficient to disturb the even tenor of Bolsa transactions.

The mooted troubles at the Policia last night were greatly discussed, but the better informed parties state that the movement is without any head, and therefore amounts to nothing. Some two or three parties are under arrest.

It was known to-day on 'Change that the long talked of new gas company is at last assuming shape. Dr. Gomez is compiling the bye-laws, and Dn. Juan Jose Mendez, it is thought, will be named as President. It is, however, an error to suppose that the formation of this new company will much influence the shares of the old company, since they are for the most part held by parties who know the intrinsic value of the shares, and therefore will not sell. Any attempt to bear the stock will prove fruitless, as the shares cannot be obtained even at their present market quotation.

The news per Cosmos from Paraguay was known at three o'clock. It appears that the Paraguayans, having stripped Curupaiti of everything, left the place The allied army is in the same place, and the fleet bombarding Humaita.

Exchange has closed on England at 48 nominal—about £150,000 passed—the rate fluctuated from 48⅛ to 47⅞. The packet will take very little gold, but the Cordova will take close on one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Exchange on France, 5.03; on Rio, 36,000 nominal. We understand nothing has been done on Rio.

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Sales since 1st October last to date, 488,000 hides.
Slaughter, " " 488,000
" for the last fortnight, 1,500

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Mares' Grease, worth $37 to $40 cur., without cask.

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Jerked Beef.—No sales.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 1,200 pipes, at 14½rls. in pipes, ad 14½rls in half pipes.

W. S. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,000 cow hides, at 31rls. No stock

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 89,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 25,000 hides.

American Hides.—Sales 67,000 hides: Entre Rios at 44 to 44½rls., Concordia at 42rls., Corrientes at 39rls., and classified hides of this Province at 43½ to 44rls. for 24 to 23lb average; last price 44rls. for 23lb average. Stock, 12,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 10,000 hides: ox at 44½ to 45rls. for 33 to 35lb average, cow at 43rls. for 24lb average. No stock.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 12,000 hides: 35rls. for American desechos, 42rls. for heavy ox, and 34 to 35rls. for Cordova hides. Stock, 13,000 hides.

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1867.

BIRTH.

On the 29th June, at Valparaiso, the wife of George Brownell, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th August, at Barracas, by the Rev. Canon Fahey, Arnold Ichlaspper, Esq., to Kate Leonora Browne, fifth daughter of Patrick Browne, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 26th August, at Buenos Ayres, Mrs. Emilia Underwood, aged 42 years, a native of Buenos Ayres, from a short and lingering illness. Deceased was much esteemed and loved by all who knew her; she was a kind and affectionate wife and mother. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss, and a wide circle of friends to lament her untimely death.

At Buenos Ayres, Mr. William Plowes, of the Cangué, near Paysandu, son of the late John Plowes, of London, in his 37th year.

On the 19th inst., at San Salvador, Banda Oriental, Mr. William Rae, aged 45 years, a native of Aberdeen, Deceased was for many years Director of the British School in Montevideo. His untimely demise is lamented by a wide circle of friends.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

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

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

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE—
Mr. Edward Dillon, Merlo..... $100 mpo.

SHIRTS, AT $450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at $450 per Dozen, or $37½ Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from $35 to $65 Each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at $550 per Dozen, or $46 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,xn,a7

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

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO
THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, ..	8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor	8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"
Deposits on 15 days notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days do. paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Fixed deposits . on		"

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—113 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong. President.
Jacob Parravicini, Vice-President.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Cáceres.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Antonio Demarchi.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

London
United States,
All branches of the National Bank
Ireland,
Antwerp,
Paris
Genoa,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.

20 d3 x.

M E R C E D E S.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORROBA BROTHERS

Has just received a Large Assortment of

TEAS SUGARS COFFEES

READY MADE CLOTHING,

&c., &c., &c.,

For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.

103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,

Pianos of Pleyel Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Music of all classes.

Stationery.

Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.

A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,

Charts and Maps.

English songs and sacred music.

Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.

229..xpcm6

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Barque DON DIEGO, A 1, 320 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN TAYLOR.

This vessel is now ready to receive Cargo, and will sail from this port for Liverpool, via Montevideo, on

SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

Cargo received on board until the evening of the 5th September.

This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for a limited number of First and Third-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
56 Calle San Martin.

149,6p,a22

FOR VALPARAISO.

The splendid Clipper Barque COLORADO, 545 TONS, THOMAS MASTER, will leave this on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER.

Can receive Cargo for the above port, and has also first-rate accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to the Consignees,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
85 Reconquista.

167,15p,a23

FOR VALPARAISO.

The Fast Sailing Ship F. C. CLARKE, 850 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN TAYLOR, will sail for the above port on or about the 15th SEPTEMBER.

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to the Consignees,

MILLIGAN & WILLIAMSON,
148 Calle Piedad.

151,1m,a22

FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE GUARANI. Capt. Douglas Player, the largest and Best Steamer in the River, will sail on

For further particulars apply at the Agency, 20 Calle Reconquista.

80,xp,n13

BRITISH BARQUE PERPETUA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Consignees of 800 Barrels Gunpowder, shipped by Henry Griffin, consigned to the new Sedgwick Gunpowder Co., will please send in the order for discharge to the undersigned.

WOODGATE BROTHERS,
42 Calle San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, August 16, 1867. 117,6p,a18

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.

104 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.

57,xp,Jy9

IND COOPE & CO.'S ALE,	Bottled, Hogsheads, Kilderkins.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' STOUT,	Bottled and in Barrels.

MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR,
72 Reconquista.

68,1m,a23

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	sterling.
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000	do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866......	£130,000	do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario,

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current,	3 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies,	7 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pastures in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

0 58..xpw d ml

ENGLISH TAILOR,

39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

FOR

Men, Youths, and Boys,

ALSO

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

194, xp—s29

Extractum Carnis Liebig,

Prepared by Liebig's Process from the Best Meat of Picked Cattle.

Warranted on the highest Chemical Analysis to be the

Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat.

This article is strongly recommended both for its great superiority in delicacy of flavour and from its being perfectly free from that nauseous burnt taste often found in spurious preparations.

For Infants and Invalids it is the most digestible food known and indeed, perhaps the only kind that can be administered with perfect security in cases of great debility.

For Families, the *Extractum Carnis* is the greatest boon yet discovered, inasmuch as it keeps well and replaces other remedies which require to be constantly renewed at the Druggist's Shop.

For Travellers and Ship Captains it is the most portable and durable article that can be recommended, besides it can be prepared at a moment's notice in the most outlandish place or on the open sea in the greatest storms.

Half a spoonful of the Extract in a breakfast cup of warm water will produce the most nourishing beef tea.

Jars containing 4 oz. [equal to 8lbs. of fresh beef], $30.

Jars containing 8 oz. [equal to 16lbs. of fresh beef], $55.

Jars containing 1lb. [equal to 32lbs. of fresh beef], $100.

Wholesale and Retail Agent in Buenos Ayres—
W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist and Chemist,
30 Calle Rivadavia.

99 | xp,J24

KEAN & SOAMES,

Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.

76, 78, and 80 Calle Aduana, (Opposite the Hotel Colon),

ROSARIO.

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!!

To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 5,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked ewes, running with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

A lease of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in extent about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelling-house, galpone, cook-house, 3 puestos, &c. The camp is bordering the Arroyo Medio, and is pretty gramilla and trefoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.

The rams now running with the flocks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale.

Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be sold at valuation.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan & M'Craith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 181 | xp,m29

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES.

THE BAUDEINE,

A prompt and most efficient Remedy for ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred by taking it.

In good health it is a preservative against the Epidemic, and invigorates the whole system.

Dr. Victor Baud was presented with a Gold Medal by the French Government, as a reward for his discovery, and as a testimonial for the numerous cures he effected with this remedy in 1854, and ever since.

Large size Bottles ..11/- | Medium size 4/6
Small size 1/1½

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies—
CHARLES LANCE,
6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhœa accompany each Bottle, and bear the Signature of "DR. VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy26

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Balances in our favor,	7 per cent.
" favor of customers,	2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors,	4 per cent. per annum	m/c.	
Do., do.,	4 do., do.,	specie.	
To private depositors, in account current,	2 per cent. per annum	do.	
Do., do.,	2 do., do.,	cur.	

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	6 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie,	6 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS—
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Elliot NacNaghten, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.

THE COMPANY insures against Loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all, or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

1st. Security

2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
17 Calle Florida.

149,xp,Jy27

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97.

155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

The London Journal

Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns as published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

THE LONDON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than that of any other periodical in the world.

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THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in Buenos Ayres and every English Colony.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volumes are always in Print.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332 Strand, London. 52p,1pw,J7

Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, &c., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.

68,xp,Jy13

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

181 1y—a3

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 20th May, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at	8 .. A.M.
" Roldan,	8 48
" Cacaranal,	9 48
" Cañada Gomez,	10 38
" Tortugas,	12 ..
" Leones,	1 30 P.M.
" Frayle Muerto,	3 ..

From Frayle Muerto,	9 .. A.M.
" Leones,	10 20
" Tortugas,	11 45
" Cañada Gomez,	1 30 P.M.
" Cacaranal,	2 10
" Roldan,	3 10
" Rosario,	3 45

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

146 | xp,m23

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 28th of July, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	8 Feast Days only.	3 Week Days only.	4 Feast Days only.	5
25 de Mayo.	7 30	9 45	11 45	2 15	2 15	4 45
Retiro.	7 45	10 ..	12 ..	2 30	2 30	5 ..
Palermo.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgrano.	8 5	10 20	12 20	2 50	2 50	5 20
Rivadavia.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olivos.	8 20	10 35	12 35	3 5	..	5 35
San Isidro.	8 35	10 50	12 50	3 20	..	5 50
S. Fernando.	8 50	11 5	1 5	3 35	..	6 5
Tigre.	9 5	11 20	1 20	3 50	..	6 20

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4 Week Days only.	4 Feast Days only.	5 Feast Days only.
Tigre.	7 40	9 25	2 25	4 55	..	5 55
S. Fernando.	7 50	9 35	2 35	5 5	..	6 5
San Isidro.	8 5	9 50	2 50	5 20	..	6 20
Olivos.	8 20	10 5	3 5	5 35	..	6 35
Rivadavia.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgrano.	8 35	10 20	3 20	5 50	5 30	6 50
Palermo.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retiro.	8 55	10 40	3 40	6 10	5 50	7 10
25 de Mayo.	9 10	10 55	3 55	6 25	6 5	7 25

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case, there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

LA ADMINISTRATION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-river steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:—

The Tala, for San Pedro and intermedie ports, ...	Tuesdays & Saturdays.
The Lujan, for Rosario and intermedie ports, ...	Sundays & Thursdays.
The Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, will run in conjunction with the Lujan,	Sundays.

For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Retiro or 25 de Mayo Stations, or to the Agents,

A. MATTI & PIERBA,
36 Calle Cuyo.

W. Leslie,

OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES

12 | xp,m8

Leopold Casati,

Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer

Paints, Oils, ..., Floor-cloth of every ... the lowest prices.

130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.

42 | xp,d11

TALLER DE APARATOS ELECTRICOS

125—CUYO—125.

TELEGRAFIA ELECTRICA,
Avisadores Eléctricos de Seguridad.

CAMPANILLAS ELECTRICAS,
Para Hoteles y Casas particulares.
Nota.—Estas Campanillas son garantidas.

PARA-RAYOS.
Para Edificios y Buques, construidos segun los datos suministrados por los mejores físicos.

APARATOS ELECTRO-MEDICALES.
Pilas electricas de todas clases, hilos electricos y demas accesorios de las aplicaciones de la electricidad.

Se toma á cargo la construccion, reparacion y colocacion de los aparatos telegráficos, etc.

CERRAGERIA.
Se encargan de la abertura, compostura, transformacion y fabricacion de cajas de fierro, puertas de tesoro, etc., y toda clase de trabajo en el ramo de herreria.

CARLOS CAYOL Y CIA., 125 CALLE CUYO.

180,1m,Jy31

"GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTS.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	7 30	8 10	8 40	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 33	2 25	3 30	4 30	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 35
Plaza Constitucion,	7 40	8 30	8 50	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 43	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 55	6 20	6 45	7 45
Barracas	7 50	—	9 —	—	10 50	11 50	12 49	1 53	2 48	3 50	4 50	6 5	—	6 55	7 55
Barracas al Sud.	7 53	8 40	9 3	—	10 53	11 53	12 51	1 56	2 51	3 53	4 53	6 8	—	6 58	8 —
Lomas de Zamora	—	9 8	9 30	—	—	—	—	—	3 18	—	5 15	—	—	—	—
Glew	—	9 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 55	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Vincente	—	10 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donsellar	—	10 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferrari	—	11 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeppener	—	11 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altamirano	—	12 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gándara	—	12 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chascomus	—	1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 15	—	—	—	—	—	—

RETURNS.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chascomus	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 35
Gándara	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5
Facia	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 32
Jeppener	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 49	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 59
Ferrari	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 30
Donsellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ..
San Vincente	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 38
Glew	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 3
Lomas de Zamora	..	..	..	9 35	..	..	12 23	..	..	..	..	5 20	..	6 33
Barracas al Sud	7 ..	8 13	..	10 ..	11 ..	12 ..	12 53	2 ..	3 ..	4 ..	5 ..	5 46	6 12	7 3
Barracas	7 3	8 16	9 ..	10 3	11 3	12 3	12 56	2 3	3 3	4 3	..	5 48	6 15	7 6
Plaza Constitucion,	7 12	8 25	9 12	10 12	11 12	12 12	1 6	2 11	3 12	4 12	5 12	5 56	6 23	7 15
Buenos Ayres	7 22	8 35	9 22	10 22	11 22	12 22	1 29	2 20	3 22	4 22	5 22	6 6	6 32	7 30

PASSENGER FARES

From 15th October, 1866, until further notice.

	1 Cls. Down.	2 Cls. Down.	1 Cls. Return.	2 Cls. Return.
Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution	$3	$....	$....	$....
Barracas	5	3—	7	5
Lomas de Zamora	15	10—	25	15
Glew	25	20—	40	30
San Vicente	40	30—	60	45
Donselaar	50	40—	75	60
Ferrari	65	50—	100	75
Jenpener	75	60—	115	90
Facia	90	70—	135	105
Gandara	110	80—	165	120
Chascomus	110	90—	165	135

xp,d7 THE ADMINISTRATION.

Boca, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,

Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and after Monday, March 25, inclusive, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°
Venezuela.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boca........	7 10	8 10	9 10	10 10	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10
Tres Esquinas...	7 20	8 30	9 20	10 20	11 20	12 20	1 20	2 20	3 20	4 20	5 20	6 20

RETURN.

Stations.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°
Tres Esquinas.....	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	4 30	5 30	6 30
Boca........	7 40	8 40	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 40	6 40
Venezuela.....	7 50	8 50	9 50	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50

From Monday, the 25th March, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three; also Monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Pela. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

Saddles and Harness.

GEORGE SMITH,

151—STRAND, LONDON—151,

Next Door to Somerset House. London, England, Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c. suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Moderate Charges.

All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs Bridle and Spur Furniture. 26p | 1pf | ja20

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, *President.*
Samuel B. Hale, *Vice President.*
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.

Manager—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dr. Federico Liefrink.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses OCCASIONED BY FIRE which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p. cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Junio de 1867 el Servicio de los Trenes se a como sigue:—

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

SALIDAS.

Estaciones.	Klmtrs.	1	2	3	4
Parque.	....	8 ..	10 ..	12 ..	4 30
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	8 10	10 10	12 10	4 40
Almagro.	3.980	8 15	10 15	12 15	4 45
Caballito.	6.400	8 20	10 20	12 20	4 50
Flores.	8.420	8 25	10 25	12 25	4 55
Floresta.	9.890	8 30†	10 30	12 30	5 ..
San Martin.	17.720	8 45	10 45	12 45	5 15
Moron.	22.800	9 ..	11 ..	1 ..	5 30
Merlo.	33.000	9 20	11 20	1 20	5 50†
Moreno.	38.939	9 30	11 30†	1 30†	6 ..
Gral Rodriguez.	54.600	10 ..	......	2 ..	......
Lujan.	68.060	10 30†	......	2 30	......
Mercedes.	100.750	11 30	......	3 30†	......
Mercedes.	....	12 ..	......	4 ..	......
Freire.	128.017	1 ..	......	5 ..	......
Gorostiaga.	143.500	1 30†	......	5 30	......
Chivilcoy.	159.928	2 ..	......	6 ..	......

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Klmtrs.	1	2	3	4
Chivilcoy.	....	......	7 ..	......	1 ..
Gorostiago.	16.423	......	7 30	......	1 30†
Freire.	31.911	......	8 ..	......	2 ..
Mercedes.	59.178	......	9 ..	......	3 ..
Mercedes.	....	......	9 30	......	3 30†
Lujan.	90.968	......	10 30†	......	4 30
Gral Rodriguez.	105.328	......	11 ..	......	5 ..
Moreno.	120.998	7 30	11 30†	1 30†	6 30†
Merlo.	126.928	7 40	11 40	1 40	5 50
Moron.	137.128	8 ..	12 ..	2 ..	6 5
San Martin.	142.208	8 15	12 15	2 15	6 20
Floresta.	150.038	8 30†	12 30	2 30	6 35
Flores.	151.508	8 35	12 35	2 35	6 40
Caballito.	153.528	8 40	12 40	2 40	6 45
Almagro.	155.948	8 45	12 45	2 45	6 50
11 de Setiembre.	157.168	8 50	12 50	2 50	7 ..
Parque.	159.928	9 ..	1 ..	3 ..	7 15

DIAS FERIADOS.

SALIDAS.

Estaciones.	Klmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Parque.	....	8 ..	10 ..	12 ..	2 ..	4 30
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	8 10	10 10	12 10	2 10	4 40
Almagro.	3.980	8 15	10 15	12 15	2 15	4 45
Caballito.	6.400	8 20	10 20	12 20	2 20	4 50
Flores.	8.420	8 25	10 25	12 25	2 25	4 55
Floresta.	9.890	8 30†	10 30	12 30	2 30†	5 ..†
San Martin.	17.720	8 45	10 45	12 45	2 45	5 15
Moron.	22.800	9 ..	11 ..	1 ..	3 ..	5 30
Merlo.	33.000	9 20	11 20	1 20	......	5 50†
Moreno.	38.939	9 30	11 30†	1 30†	......	6 ..
Gral Rodriguez.	54.600	10 ..	......	2 ..	......	......
Lujan.	68.060	10 30†	......	2 30	......	......
Mercedes.	100.750	11 30	......	3 30†	......	......
Mercedes.	....	12 ..	......	4 ..	......	......
Freire.	128.017	1 ..	......	5 ..	......	......
Gorostiaga.	143.500	1 30†	......	5 30	......	......
Chivilcoy.	159.928	2 ..	......	6 ..	......	......

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Klmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Chivilcoy.	....	......	7 ..	......	......	1 ..
Gorostiaga.	16.423	......	7 30	......	......	1 30†
Freire.	31.911	......	8 ..	......	......	2 ..
Mercedes.	59.178	......	9 ..	......	......	3 ..
Mercedes.	....	......	9 30	......	......	3 30†
Lujan.	90.968	......	10 30†	......	......	4 30
Gral Rodriguez.	105.328	......	11 ..	......	......	5 ..
Moreno.	120.998	7 30	11 30†	1 30†	......	5 30
Merlo.	126.928	7 40	11 40	1 40	......	5 50†
Moron.	137.128	8 ..	12 ..	2 ..	4 30	6 5
San Martin.	142.208	8 15	12 15	2 15	4 45	6 20
Floresta.	150.038	8 30†	12 30	2 30†	5 ..†	6 35
Flores.	151.508	8 35	12 35	2 35	5 5	6 40
Caballito.	153.528	8 40	12 40	2 40	5 10	6 45
Almagro.	155.948	8 45	12 45	2 45	5 15	6 50
11 de Setiembre.	157.168	8 50	12 50	2 50	5 20	7 ..
Parque.	159.928	9 ..	1 ..	3 ..	5 30	7 15

NOTA.—Las † significan que los trenes crusan en esos puntos.

La Administracion previene al público, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen lugar, las personas que se presentan a tomar boletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presenta el cambio, y no mas que para obtenerlos, todos ocurran á última hora. La Boleteria de la Estacion Central comenzará á despachar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del tren, y en los intermedios se despacharán media antes de la fijada en que el tren pasará por ella.

No se permite en los coches de primera clase subir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda tomando un boleto para el perro. Los guardas trenes no pueden recibir dinero de los pasageros ya sea por haber subido al tren sin boleto ó por diferencia por mayor distancia recorrida ó por viaje en 1.ª con boleto de 2.ª, pero deben prevenirlo al guarda con anticipacion a fin de evitar discusiones para que este de cuenta al Gefe de la Estacion á donde se dirije.

No se dará boleto de pasaje á ningun individuo en estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase en este caso y molestase á los otros pasajeros, el guarda tren dará aviso al Gefe de la Estacion á que primero llegue y se le hará bajar.

Los boletos de ida y vuelta servirán para regresar el dia de la fecha y los dos subsiguientes. Los niños de tres á siete años pagarán medio boleto de la clase que ocupen—Los abonados por mes gozarán del descuento de 23 y los por trimestre del 50 p.00

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 20 de 1867.

William Round,

Professor of Music, Theoretically and Practically, Organist to the English Church, Hotel Oriental, Montevideo.

87 | xp,m15

THE ITALIAN BANK,

109—115 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:—

Accounts, ...	gold,	5 per cent.	allowed
"	"	10 "	charged
Accounts current,	paper,	5 per cent.	allowed.
"	"	10 "	charged.

SAVINGS BANK.

Gold, ...	6 per cent.
Paper, ...	6 "

Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional terms.

M. GOMES de OLIVEIRA,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company

1y—a3

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 99½ CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.—The National steamer Patagones will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers. Cabin, $800 m/c.; Steerage, $300 m/c.; Freight conventional.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The National steamer Proveedor will leave every alternate Sunday, at 10 a.m.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The National steamer Proveedor every alternate Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Captain Carlos Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata will leave on Saturdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The British steamer Villa del Salto, Captain B. Magnasco, will leave on Saturdays, at 5 p.m., returning early on Tuesday morning.

FOR SALTO AND PORTS.—The British steamer Villa del Salto will leave on Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., returning early on Saturday morning.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The Italian steamer Tevere will leave on ——, at 5 p.m. This favorite boat has room for 170 tons cargo.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto run in combination with the steamer Mercedes from Iaguary to Mercedes, and with the steamer Gualeguaychú from Fray Bentos to Gualeguaychú. The diligences from Nueva Palmyra to Dolores, B.O., ply in combination with the above, starting from Dolores for Nueva Palmyra on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The steamers Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto charge on shipment of money—gold ½ per cent., silver ½ per cent., and paper ⅛ per cent.

Passenger fares.—Colonia, saloon $f.5, deck $f.4; Mercedes, saloon $f.10, deck $f.6.

New Zealand and Australia.

The Steamers of the Panamá, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panamá, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, taking Passengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the

AGENCIES:

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C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street.
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Buenos Ayres—
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Paris—Pritchard & Monneron, 4 Rue Rossini.
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146 | xp,m22

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.

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All usual Patterns supplied for JOINT-STOCK BANKS and PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

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BUENOS AYRES,	SAN JOSE,
COLONIA,	MONTEVIDEO

Tariff of Charges for Telegrams: Ten Words, exclusive of Address	$50 m/c., or $2 m/n.
For every additional Ten Words	$25 m/c., or $1 m/n.

Hours of Business:—

Week Days (excluding Feasts)	8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M
Sundays..............	9 A.M. to 10 A.M / 5 P.M. to 6 P.M

A Station at San José, B. Oriental is now open to the Public. Charges same as to other Stations.

By Order,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

THE DIASTATIZED IRON, FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM.

THE DIASTATIZED IODINE, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

By a scientific process of combining the Iron or the Iodide with Cress Seed, the valuable properties of the Iron or Iodine are fully developed, while the obnoxious parts are done away with, and the most delicate stomach can digest them with perfect ease.

Price 2/9.

SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies—
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A Supply has been forwarded to Buenos Ayres by Steamer. 52p,1w,Jy28

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CHILBLAINS.

DR. GREEVES' CELEBRATED BALSAM, An Infallible Cure and Preventive FOR CHILBLAINS.

POISONED WHEAT.

NO FURTHER EMPLOYMENT FOR CATS OR DOGS.

Rats and Mice effectually Destroyed by Barber's Renowned Poisoned Wheat.

CARLSBAD WATER, From the Natural Spring of "Schlossbrum."

THIS CELEBRATED WATER, held in such estimation as a remedy for all affections of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Disorders of the Stomach, can now be obtained. 170,16p,Jy27

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L. SHIPPING LIST OF SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, SHIPBROKERS, 47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

FOR HAVRE.

VALPARAISO—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 759 tons, Beduchaud Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemasson & Heydecker.

QUITO—French barque, 5/6 A.1.1., 491 tons, Balais Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemasson & Heydecker.

NICOLAS POUSSIN—French ship, 5/6 L.1.1., 449 tons, Lemaitre Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

ST. FRANCOIS—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 591 tons, Abraham Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

ST. PIERRE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 775 tons, Geroy Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

BOSSUET—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 804 tons, Greuig Master, Consignees Messrs. T. Llaval lol & Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

DENIS AFFRE—French Barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 325 tons, Fourcade Master, Consignees Messrs. A. Jolly.

FOR BORDEAUX.

GLANEUR—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 432 tons, Lannegrasse Master, Consignees Bax Brothers.

VICTOR—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 398 tons, De St. Peru Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

BELLA CUBANA—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 450 tons, Sauvignon Master, Consignees Messrs. Louton & Lezica.

PENERO—French brig, 3/3 L.1.1., 196 tons, Lareux Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnement & Labarthe.

LOADING IN THE RIVERS.

COURRIER DE COLON—French brig, 3/3 1.1., Coiequand Master, Consignees Messrs. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

ALFREDO—Italian brig, 0.85 in Italian book 300 tons, P. Bollo Master, Consignees Messrs. Piaggio Bros. 49,xp,Jy9

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 36 CALLE CUYO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Paraná will leave on Mondays, at 5 p.m., returning on Thursdays.

FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—The steamer Rio Paraná will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná on Thursdays, to be transhipped at Iaguay to the steamer Guaza.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná on Thursdays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentos to the steamer Dayman.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.

FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Rosario to the steamer Ybicuy.

FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped at Boca de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorcitas.

FOR SAN PEDRO, BARADERO, AND PORTS.—The steamer Tala will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays and Fridays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.

FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, 36 Calle Cuyo.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing.
118 | xp,F25

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MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.
199,6p,dw,a3

FOR SALE.—Two Flocks, or about 4,000 Sheep, to be sold, also a Half Square League of Prime Camp, which can be had for a term of years—Rental Eight Thousand Paper Dollars per Annum—with two Puestos, Corrals, &c., situated on the Parana [at which Sheep can be watered], Santa Fé, five leagues from Rosario. Application to be made to Messrs. Baker & Templeton, Rosario. 71,10p,wd,a13

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES.

Superior Montillado	Duff Gordon.
Do. do.	F. Heald.
Table Sherry	Duff Gordon.
Do.	F. Heald.
Do.	Pemartin & Co.

PORTUGUESE WINES.

Superior Port	Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do.	Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port	Medlicott & Co.
Do. Table Wine	do.
Do. Collares Red Wine	do.
Do. Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd qlty.	do.
Do. Bucellas, 1st and 2nd quality	do.

FRENCH WINES.

Chateau Larose	James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.	
Saint Jullien	do.	do.
Star Claret	do.	do.
Haut Santerne	do.	do.
Chateau Iquem	do.	do.
Do. Margeau	do.	do.
Do. Lafito	do.	do.

ALE AND PORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

BRANDIES.

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.

In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perte and Cliquot.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES—
23 CALLE RECONQUISTA,
48 CALLE MAYPU.
IN MONTEVIDEO—
104—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—104.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAMS—
Belfast, Cumberland, and Wiltshire.
BACON—
Belfast and Cumberland.
CHEESE—
Cheddar and North Wilts Loaf.
BUTTER—
Cork—Gould's, Honan's, and Bremner's Double Rose, and in Jars of all sizes; Farm-house Crock Butter of the richest quality.

All these first-class Goods are now being despatched, having arrived by various Liverpool steamers, also much the largest and best assorted stock of the finest quality of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Teas, Coffees, and Oilman's Stores in the River Plate, in quantities to suit, at
NEWNHAM & CO.'S
ORIGINAL ENGLISH STORE,
69 AND 71 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.
7,1m,a3

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO,
257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia—

LA FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Saladillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.
Empresarios—SANTAMARINA Y CA.

LA NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.

LA URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

EL COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la estacion Jeppener los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28.
Empresario—BALDOVINOS.

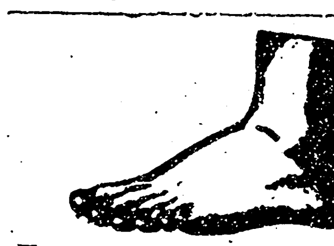
MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30.
Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Encomiendas hasta las 5, Correspondencia hasta las 10. 86,xp,Jy7

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA"

E. MEDLICOTT AND Co. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa published in Lisbon, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.
Subscription 5 patacons per annum.
33 Reconquista. 103—xp jy18



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST.
170—CALLE CUYO—170,

Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

The best and most improved of Apetizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action. May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. Charles Seymour & Co., Bolsa Saloons, Montevideo. 169 | xp,J28

La Isleña para la Magdalena.

Administracion general en Buenos Aires calle Buen Orden No. 112 y 114. El abajo firmado pone en conocimiento del publico que desde el 1° de Julio seguirá la carrera en la forma siguiente: Estacion Ferrari, Posta de Hardoy, Estancia de D. Antonio Chabes, Estevan Rodriguez, Calisto Moujan, Juan Elisabe, La Panaderia y Magdalena.

Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26 y 30.

Regresos los dias 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1.°

Precio los establecidos anteriormente, Administracion en la Magdalena en lo de D. Félix Domg se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero á comision mjc. ½ por ciento, encomiendas un peso por libra, cartas precio convencional respondiendo de todo lo que se mande por dicha galera, se previene al publico que todo pasagero deberá tomar boleto en las administraciones respectivas de lo contrario pagarán 20$ mjc. mas del precio establecido esto lo hago por muchos trastornos y perjuicio que diariamente he estado recibiendo.
1 | 12,j2 ESTEVAN HARDOY.

Para Tapalqué

Por Las Flores, Administracion Rivadavia 441 y 443, Agencia de Lupo.

De Buenos Aires saldrá los dias 6, 16 y 26. Y de Tapalqué para Buenos Aires los 4, 14 y 24.
LA EMPRESA.

DIXON BRIDGEMANN, at Mr. Wheeler's, Partido de Giles.—A small Box, per ss Mendoza, is lying in the Custom-house for the above since June 9, 1867. 147,xp,Jy24

La Bienhechora del Plata
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
Committee.

Sr. D. Mariano Miró	President.
" Eduardo Lumb	Vocal.
" Enrique Ochoa	"
" Pedro Holterhoff	"
" José Martinez de Hoz	"

Consulting Committee
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Peltzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas.

DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.
Sr. Don Jorge Perey.
BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]

Condition on the 30th March, 1867.
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 31 sil.
Number of Policies—2168,
Bonds Purchased—532,68835 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

PURE, SWEET,

COD LIVER OIL.

The most celebrated Chemists and Physicians of all Countries agree in recommending the Oil extracted from the livers of Cod Fish, as being the best remedy that science has yet discovered for the cure of the diseases that affect the
THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
And long continued experiments in the Public Hospitals of Paris, London, New York, and in this country have proved that pure Cod Liver Oil exercises the most beneficial effects on such diseases as
SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM.
The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire product of all the Cod Fisheries, in consequence of which unprincipled persons have flooded the markets with Land Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, &c., imposing it upon the Public as genuine Cod Liver Oil, greatly to the detriment of health. Our
PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL
Is by special agreement shipped to us by our own Agents, direct from the Fisheries at Newfoundland, and delivered to us under Seal in our Store in New York. At various times, during the last five years, we have submitted our Cod Liver Oil to the
SEVEREST CHEMICAL TESTS,
Made by the first Physicians and Chemists in Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Rio de Janeiro, &c., who have unanimously declared it to be the purest and best article of the kind ever tested by them, and that it contains
IODINE IN GREATER ABUNDANCE
Than any other Oil they had seen, and this being the life-giving property in all Cod Liver Oils, it becomes evident that the sick will find in ours a more reliable remedy than in any other.
To hasten the cure of all throat, lung, and Chest Diseases, our
KEMP'S PECTORAL OF ANACAHUITA
Should be used along with the Oil, as they are prepared so as to act in complete harmony together.
Sole Proprietors of both Medicines,
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEW YORK.

German School,
108—CALLE VENEZUELA—108.

This new Establishment for the Education of Youth is managed by a company of the most experienced and competent Professors, well versed in languages, classics, sciences, and arts.

The language is essentially German, but Children of all nationalities are readily admitted, provided they conform to the system and discipline of the Establishment.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.—Exercises in German and Spanish, Commercial Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Declamation, Mental Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, Universal and Natural History, Christian Doctrine, Drawing (Natural) Crayons, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ADVANCED CLASSES.—English and French Languages.

TERMS.—For the regular Course as stated in the above programme the Monthly charge will be from $50 to $80 mjc., according to the actual acquirements of the Pupil, and for each extra an additional charge of $50 mjc., payable in advance.
THE COMMITTEE.
Buenos Ayres, June, 1867. 116 | 1m,J28

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
101--Cangallo--103.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.
P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.

MENDOZA (new).	
LA PLATA (new).	CORDOVA
URUGUAY,	ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class..........£35.
2nd ,, ...£25.
3rd ,, ...£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class..........£65.
2nd ,, ...£45.
3rd ,, ...£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The ss. CORDOVA, CAPTAIN COUCHE, will leave this port on Friday, 6th September.

H. A. GREEN & CO
85 RECONQUISTA.

MR. LUIS ERNEST,
SURGEON DENTIST,
TO THE
ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN,
AND THE
KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.
PARIS AND LONDON. LONDON AND PARIS.

HAS the honour to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres of his arrival amongst them, on a short Professional Tour, provided with a complete set of the most approved modern instruments lately employed in Europe, and hitherto unknown in South America.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, AND SETS OF TEETH.

Which have taken Prize Medals at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris.

By a new and pleasing Process the Patient is supplied with a Set of Teeth whose beauty and perfection has never been equalled by Art, and rarely surpassed by Nature. This simple and most ingenious contrivance is accompanied by a pleasing sensation, which forms an agreeable substitute for the chronic aches of nature.

DECAYED TEETH.

Parties unwilling to have Old, Rotten, or Deformed Stumps Extracted, may have them Reformed, Remodelled, and made to look as Good as the Best, by an improved method of Enameling.

GILDING THE GUMS.

A new System, lately practised with great success in London, Paris, and New York.
CONSULTING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
32 CALLE TACUARI—(CORNER OF CALLE VICTORIA)—CALLE TACUARI 32.
151,1m,Jy28

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

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.

GENERAL CAMP STORE,
CALLE PROGRESO,
CHASCOMUS.
A. FULTON & CO.
125—xp,d 30

A los Estancieros.

En la fábrica de cercos calle Buen Orden No. 245, se vende una infinidad de artículos a precios reducidos por tener mucha existencia.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas.
Bebedores de hierro para hacienda.
Piletas de hierro.
Mangas de hierro para sacar agua.
Norias para caballos.
Norias á mano.
Máquinas de cortar cardos.
Máquinas de estirar alambre.
Máquinas de sacar agua.
Pesebres para ovejas y caballos.
Brocales para pozo.
Postes de hierro á 7 pesos.
Postes de hierro para corrales.
Postes de hierro para cercos. 137—xp j22.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Office Calle Peru 259.
91—xp O 10.

Edward Hernest
Professor of Languages and Book-keeping,
141 Calle Parque.
Private Lessons given at his House or at the Residence of his Pupils.
14 | xp, m4

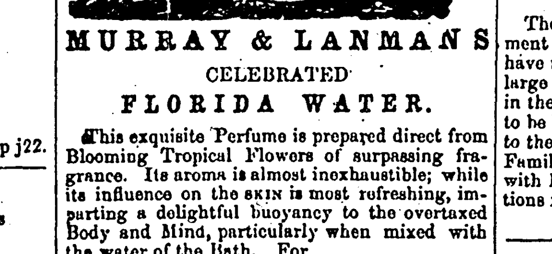
Just Received.
Youths' and Mens' Dark Tweed Suits and Outside Coats, extra heavy, all sizes;
11/4 All-Wool Blankets;
Lambs'-Wool Inside Shirts, Pants, &c., &c.
64, 66, & 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, & 68.
115 | 1m,J20

Café y Casino de la Bolsa,
85—CANGALLO—85.

The undersigned begs to give notice hereby to his many Friends and to the Public in general, that he has opened a new Lunch Saloon at 85 Calle Cangallo [Hotel San Martin], under the name of Café y Casino de la Bolsa.

By a most careful and civil attendance, and serving the very best refreshments and first-rate drinks, the undersigned makes bold to rely upon many visitors.

English Porter [Barclay Perkins] and Bass' Ale in Pints.
SALOMON TANNER.
Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1867. 13 | 01m,J28



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For
FAINTING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE
DEBILITY,
AND
HYSTERIA,

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN, PIMPLES,
AND FRECKLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of Murray and Lanman on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
69,71, & 73 WaterSt.,
NEW YORK.

For sale in every druggists in town.
79 | 1x3n

D. Nicholson & Co,
SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-six years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World, and that they undertake to supply private families on Wholesale terms where orders are not less than £50 value,—on smaller amounts an advance of 10 per cent. is charged.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, containing every particulars necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, can be had at the office of this paper on application.

Patterns of Textile Fabrics sent post free from London. 26p | 1pw | F25

SHIRTS AND CLOTHING. [AXE BRAND — BEST VALUE FOR MONEY — TRADE MARK] TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

Registered Trade Mark—
'AXE BRAND BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.'
Terms, Patterns, and further Particulars will be forwarded on application to
FAVELL & BOUSEFIELD,
12 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
26p,1pw,Jy9

IRISH NATIONAL SOCIETY
ERIN GO BRAGH
ROOMS—72 CALLE MEJICO.

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

A copy of the Rules may be obtained on application.
137 | xp,m19 J. F. LEDWITH, Sec.

"THE RURAL CODE."
[In English.]
AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.

Now on SALE at this Office.
Price $20 mjc.

RIMMEL'S
Toilet Vinegar

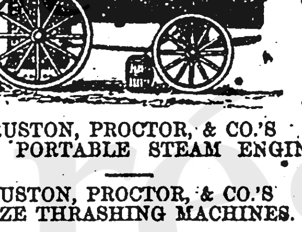
is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite especially in warm climates.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham flores.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB. Frangipane, etc. of esquisite fragance.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, Hogey, Windsor, and other Toilets Soaps
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glycerine for beatifying the Hair.
RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountains, etc. etc.
Sold by all Perfumery Venders.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. Princess of Wales.
96 STRAND, and 24, CORNHILL, London.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
in the prices of
PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;
and
78, Lombard Street, London.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing. 52..1w a26



RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S
PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S
PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S
PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING BENCHES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S
CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S
PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

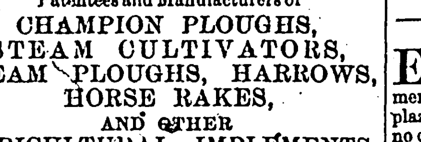
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LINCOLN,
ENGLAND.
26p,1pw,Jy9

For Sale,

The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex; they are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1856, Messrs. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure Merino lot first prize of 600 francs and gold medal, and were also awarded the Exhibition medal for wool in London, 1862. For full particulars, and where also the sheep are to be seen, apply to Doian & M'Craith, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 187 | xp,m29

AGUILA
Druggist and Apothecary Establishment,
CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.

The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines. Every article in their line of business to be found in Europe is to be had at this House. Foreigners will find it to their advantage by purchasing at the AGUILA. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.
98 | 6m,J20



J. & F. HOWARD,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Patentees and Manufacturers of
CHAMPION PLOUGHS,
STEAM CULTIVATORS,
STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
HORSE RAKES,
AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. HOWARD are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.

LONDON OFFICE:—
4 CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.
26p,1pf,J25

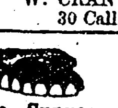
DEAFNE.

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré à Paris.

Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pd. 44 Rue D'Angoulême St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

Wholesale and Retail Agents—
W. CRANWELL,
30 Calle Rivadavia.



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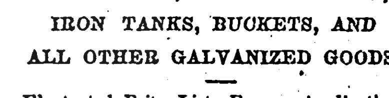

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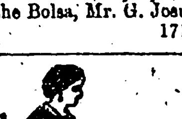

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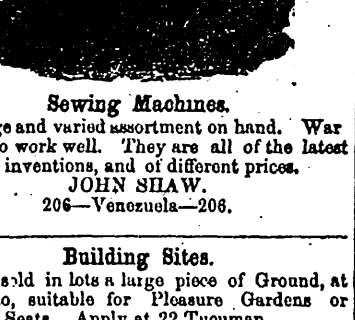

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Buenos Ayres, Agosto 6 de 1867.
TERRY.
65—15p A-10.

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Nuevas Mensagerias de la Invariable Porteña.
Correo del Estado.

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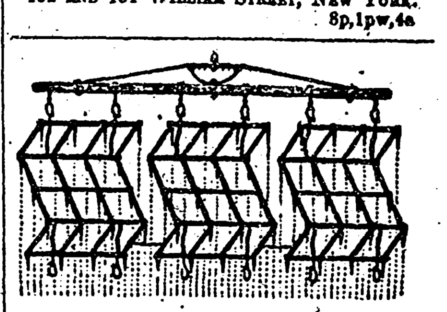

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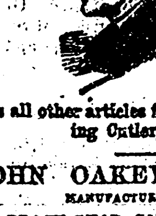
KNIFE  POLISH

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