

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

No. 331—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

COPERNICUS MAILS.

EIGHT DAYS LATE FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday thanks to the kind attention of a Montevideo subscriber we received our English exchanges—Liverpool August 6th, London 5th.

The Copernicus made a splendid run out, and brings the following passengers to the Plate.

For Montevideo—H. Horsfall, H. Daylas Codrington, John Maculloch, Maria Edmonston, Adam Elliot.

For Buenos Ayres—William Croome, George Sohl, John Marks, George Bell, John Macyrath, Henry Baxter, Ami Baxter, Michael Ledwilt, John Jones, Maria Jones, Henry Basset, George D. Gould, James Reilly, Roseami Brady, Henry Brady, Mary Brady, Catherine Brady, Ch. J. Smith, G. Hulme, F. G. Cornish, John Macyregon, H. H. Porter, J. B. Bordes, C. J. Clarke, J. J. Henry, Arthur Greenstreet, Arthur Wright, H. J. Wilson.

Queen Victoria had left for Balmoral to pass the rest of the summer.

In Liverpool it was currently rumored that the supply of Guano in the Chinchas was extinct.

The intervention of France in the Schleswig question is confirmed.

The Dunderberg had arrived from the States at C. erburg, after a favorable voyage.

The rate of discount in England and France 2 per cent per annum.

Brazilian cotton had suffered a decline in the English markets. American cotton 28 cents.

In Rio Janeiro great excitement about the war. Private and secret sessions of the Chambers. The whole Brazilian population left Curumba headed by the President. The affair caused intense excitement in Rio. Matto Grosso may now be regarded as completely Paraguayan territory.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, that the report of the commission on ritualism was nearly ready. On the order of the day for considering report of amendments on the Reform Bill, Earl Russell succeeded in inducing the house to rescind its verdict on the lodger franchise. He pointed out that the increase of the qualification from £10 to 15 would practically disqualify the bulk of the working class in the metropolis. Lord Cairns said that when he proposed the increase of the qualification to £15 he was not aware that the £10 arrangement was a compromise effected between the Ministerialists and the opposition in the House of Commons, otherwise he would not have attempted to disturb it. The £10 qualification was then unanimously agreed to. Earl Granville tried to expunge the clause which empowers students and undergraduates occupying chambers in connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to vote for members for those boroughs. The noble earl contended that it was injudicious to give a vote for the borough to students, and said that they might as well authorize the townspeople to vote in the university elections. The clause was defended by the Earl of Derby, who urged that the students had a right to a vote for the borough in which they resided. Earl Granville's motion was negatived without a division; as was also an amendment by Lord Stratheden raising the county qualification from a £12 rating to a £20 rental value. A proposal by the Earl of Harrowby to revise the representation of the metropolitan boroughs was summarily rejected. The clauses regulating those of voting paper were agreed to, and Lord Derby stated that the third reading of the bill would be taken to-night. The Railway Companies Bill was read a third time.

In the House of Commons, the Factory Acts Extension Bill passed through committee. Mr. Gladstone was anxious to ascertain the intentions of the Government with respect to the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill, but Mr. Disraeli declined to give any information on the subject at present. Mr. Seely submitted a resolution condemning the extravagant management of Greenwich Hospital, and directing a reduction of the expense. Mr. Corry having explained that the Admiralty had al-

ready taken the matter in hand, the resolution was withdrawn. A discussion on international maritime rights was opened by Mr. Mill, and continued by Lord Stanley and other members.

Mr. Whalley proposed that an inquiry should be instituted as to the causes of the disaffection in the Roman Catholic districts of Ireland, and also as to how far the teachings of Maynooth tended to such disaffection; but the proposition was not seconded, and the house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

The Hyde Park demonstration against the Royal Parks Bill took place on Monday evening, and passed off quietly.

Lord Cairns has postponed judgment on important points in the affairs of Barmid's Banking Company until after the House of Lords has given its decision in the case of Overend, Gurney, and Co.

In charging the grand jury at Chester assizes on Monday, Baron Channel made special reference to the late railway catastrophe near Warrington, and suggested that they should find a true bill, in order that the case might be thoroughly sifted in court.

A demonstration against the Hyde Park Bill and the Reform Bill clauses amended by the Lords took place in Hyde Park last night. Several platforms were erected, and the deputations arrived preceded by bands. Only 10,000 persons, including a large number attracted by curiosity, were present. The usual strong out-of-door spectacles were made in favour of the resolutions. Five hundred police were held in readiness, but there was no display of force, and the whole affair excited very little interest. One deputation halted before the Houses of Parliament and gave three groans.

A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, in order to connect the New and Old World together by means of a submarine railway. The most eminent engineers both in America and Europe have been consulted, and they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, although stupendous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately, it will require five hundred million English pounds, or two billion five hundred million dollars. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvellous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this skillful age of engineering science.

The Mark-lane Express says that even with the most favourable weather we can hardly be in full harvest for ten days or a fortnight, and that only in the southern and midland counties. If no more rain falls the real loss in bulk will be small. Prices have risen in the north of Europe and Russia, and also probably in France, Belgium, and Holland; and we remain, therefore, in a critical position, with the possibility of a sudden rise or fall of 10s per quarter as the weather may turn. Our surprise is that the stocks have held out so well.

The "Times" city article has reports from Frankfurt that the German corn markets have been rendered rather active by large arrivals from France and the Netherlands. Prices, however, are unaltered, as heavy arrivals continue from Hungary, 200,000 cwt of flour have been sent thence to the Brazils, via Bremen. The harvest is only about an average, but the quotations for wheat for November are three florins lower per 100 kilogrammes.

London, Aug. 6. The stock markets opened with a cheerful tone, and the recovery which set in on Friday evening, and was in operation on Saturday, has further progressed. This improvement has naturally been strengthened by the fine harvest weather. The monthly settlement now taking place indicates that the speculators for a rise have been realising, and there is a contango of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is as it should be; and though the price of consols is about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than it was last account, the market is more

open to improve. Foreign government securities are steady, with the single exception of Spanish, which are exceedingly flat. American railways are also heavy, and much lower. English railways are in demand, and prices continue to advance, almost without exception.

The contemplated visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Court of Austria at a time when rumours of war between France and Prussia continue to prevail could scarcely fail to excite considerable interest in the minds of Frenchmen. The semi-official journals of Paris are very anxious to convince the public that this visit is only a measure of courtesy, and an expression of condolence with the Emperor and Empress of Austria under the heavy affliction they have experienced in the death of the Emperor Maximilian. It is said, however, in a letter from Paris, that the public refuse to be convinced, and that they regard this visit to Salzburg, where the Imperial meeting is to take place, as a confirmation of all the rumours which have been indulged in as to the execution of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria. The Paris correspondent of the Standard says that, "notwithstanding the efforts of the *Moniteur* and the semi-official prints to conceal the truth, public feeling in Paris is more anxious and disturbed than ever." The cause of alarm is said to be not so much the diplomatic bickering respecting Schleswig as the continuance of military preparations in France, and the impression is gaining ground that the French Government is bent on war. The above-named correspondent says that "nothing short of a disavowment can reassure the public, who persistently refuse to believe that, with the finances in their present condition, the Government would be spending hundreds of millions in war stores for the sole purpose of keeping at peace with its neighbours."

The elections for the Councils-General have terminated greatly in favour of the French Government. Out of 600 elections, 464 were secured by Government candidates, and 21 only by the Opposition.

The Chevalier di Nigra, the Italian Minister at the Court of the Tuilleries, who was recalled to Florence to give an explanation of the conduct of General Dumont in connection with the Papal troops, has explained that the presence of the general was nothing more than an amicable attention to the Pontifical Government, and possessed no political significance whatever. It is, however, very doubtful whether this will satisfy the extreme political party in Florence, who are very indignant at the conduct of General Dumont, and regard it as a violation of the September Convention, and amounting to an intervention on the part of France. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has requested King Victor Emmanuel to re-appoint M. Nigra to the Court of the Tuilleries, where as Minister he possesses considerable influence.

There is great excitement in Italy on the Roman question. Whilst, on the one hand, the ultra-liberal party are making strenuous efforts to collect men and money for the purpose of carrying on operations against the Papal Government, deeming the moment propitious for an appeal to arms; on the other hand, the Italian Government is resolutely determined to oppose every revolutionary attempt. Troops are posted all along the frontier, and express orders have been sent to the prefects and syndics to put down at once any movement. Express orders have also been sent to the commander of the Italian fleet, Admiral Ribotti, to keep a strict lookout along the coasts, so as to prevent a landing. The Pope has given notice that an eccumenical council will be held in Rome on the 8th of December, 1868.

The Hamburg Exchange is in a state of the greatest alarm and excitement, as there is some reason to believe that Prussia is seriously contemplating the expediency of constructing the much talked-of railway bridge across the Elbe, at a spot that has hitherto never entered the wildest dreams of the most

speculative engineer—namely, below Altona, near the terminus of the Kiel and Altona Railway. There can be no doubt that, as the two banks of the river belong to Prussia, that power has as much right to build a bridge there as over the Rhine at Cologne and Coblenz, where both banks are also Prussian; but should the plan be really executed, Hamburg will be cut off from all direct communication with the sea and then good-bye to its commercial prosperity. From being fully as much of a seaport as London at present, it will become as much an inland city as Dresden or Berlin. The trade of Altona will also be totally ruined by the bridge, but as that town is now Prussian, the Government has the right to do what it likes with it. As far as regards Hamburg, however, the case is different; and, in an international point of view, it is very doubtful whether Prussia has the right to cut off the traffic of an independent State, and preclude it from direct commercial intercourse with the rest of the world. It is true that as yet the intentions of the Prussian Government are not officially known, but all that has transpired on the subject has come through its semi-official organs. So much, however, is certain, that a Government railway engineer has been sent down to "study" the locality for the proposed bridge, and the authorities at Altona have received official instructions from Berlin to render him every assistance and facility in their power.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

The Times publishes a long letter from Athens on the Cretan insurrection, the writer of which says that the Turks declare they are supplying food to upwards of 10,000 poor Christians in Crete. This, he remarks, is a fact that can be easily verified or disproved by an impartial European commissioner. In Greece there must be 14,000 Cretan refugees at least. The sub-committee, which acts as agent for the relief committees of London and Manchester, lodges and distributes rations to 4200. The ladies' committee at Athens maintains 3000 from the funds sent from Russia, supplemented by 600 drachmas a week from the English committee. The Greek Government affords permanent relief to about 2000, and the rest are maintained by local charity or maintain themselves. The consequences of 24,000 persons, chiefly women and children, living for many months on casual charity afforded by Greeks, Turks, Englishmen, Russians, and Americans cannot be viewed without sorrow by those who think more of national strength than political ambition. The Cretan Central Committee at Athens, with its ill-considered projects, has sown the seeds of evil among the expatriated Cretans which a whole generation will be unable to eradicate. What remedies can now be applied by those who instigated the emigration to lessen the demoralising consequences of their political manoeuvres is a subject that ought to receive the serious attention of every Greek philanthropist and statesman. At least 12,000 women and children are now supported in Greece in absolute idleness, and every month that passes makes them less inclined to work. The same correspondent says that Omar Pasha, before leaving Constantinople, is reported to have said to one of the Sultan's Ministers, "Save off the diplomatists and I will pacify the Cretans."

MEXICO.

New York, July 25.

Advices have been received from Mexico city to the 13th. Costillo and Otero were among the generals shot at Queretaro. It is reported that General O'Horan had been lynched by a mob. Marquez still eluded capture. The French Minister was detained at the capital to await the arrival of Juarez. It is reported that Porfirio Diaz has denounced the execution of Maximilian. Canales has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas. A force of 3000 Juarists had been sent to occupy Matamoros. Juarez had sent a large force to subdue Lozada.

Advices from Hayti announce that President Salnava had proclaimed a general amnesty for all Haytiens,

except Goffard. Sonlongue had been invited to return to the island.

Advices received from Matamoros to the 13th of July state that Juarez is a candidate for re-election. The command of the army has been given to Escobedo.

Twelve more Imperial Generals and four Colonels have been shot at Queretaro.

Porfirio Diaz has ordered the capture of all foreign representatives refusing to recognize the Republican Government.

The death of Santa Anna has again been denied.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC AND THE PROVINCES.

We glean the following items of Transandine news:—

CHILE.—The Senate has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt in all cases except the following:—1. Fraudulent bankruptcies. 2. Penalties of pecuniary fines commutable into imprisonment. 3. Mal-administration of fiscal or municipal, charitable and educational establishments placed under the immediate control of Government. 4. Mal-administration of property confided to trustees or testamentary executors in virtue of their trust. In regard to the war with Spain very contradictory rumors were circulating, among others that the Government of the United States had proposed new bases of mediation, which had been already accepted by Peru and were to be submitted to the Chilean Government. At the same time however the fortifications of Valparaiso were being pushed on vigorously; 4000 workmen were employed on them, and busy mounting cannons of 450 and 600.

PERU.—Congress had decreed a medal of honor to the Presidents of the Republic of Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador for their important services in the cause of American union and independence.

BOLIVIA.—Great tranquillity prevails. Several political refugees, availing themselves of the amnesty, were returning to the country.

ECUADOR.—The fears of approaching troubles, due to apprehensions that General Mosquera, in Columbia, and Gen. Castilla in Peru, might plunge the country into war, had vanished, in consequence of the revolution in New Granada, which had upset the former, and of the death of the latter.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Nicaragua newspapers announce the re-appearance of cholera, which was producing great havoc, particularly in Managua.

We have also received our files from the Interior Provinces, from which we extract what follows:—

SALTA.—The local newspapers dissipate the false rumors circulated by the enemies of order relative to the invasion of this province by Saa and his followers. There is no news of his having entered yet into Argentine territory, but the whole province was animated by the most enthusiastic patriotism, and the National Guard was coming forward with the utmost readiness, and active preparations going on to give the reception they deserved to Juan Saa and his hordes of marauders.

TUCUMAN.—The Pueblo of the 15th ult. enters at great length into an accusation against ex-Minister Campos, of complicity with the Montoneros of Catamarca.

SANTIAGO.—As the campaign of the army of the North was being brought to a termination the Government had decreed the formation of commissions in each Department for the purpose of collecting within the space of sixty days all notes of credit issued to persons who had supplied the army of the North with goods or provisions.

MENDOZA.—The Legislative body had adopted a resolution declaring that the administration of D. Ezequiel Garcia had come to an end, and that its new President should temporarily fill the vacancy. The Executive had however vetoed this resolution, which might lead to serious complications.

CORDOVA.—According to the *Boa de Cordova* it was currently reported that D. Carlos Bonquet was to be appointed Minister of Government.

ENGLISH AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The amateur performance at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night, in aid of the funds of the British Hospital, was a most decided and brilliant success. A numerous and very select company filled every seat, and the galaxy displayed by our English, sprinkled here and there by some of our American beauties, amply compensated for the rickety and dirty appearance of the house, and brought us back in imagination to our youthful days, when we used to frequent the Haymarket and the Olympic; and certainly the netting would have done credit to those celebrated boards.

The 'piece de resistance' of the evening was Planché's comic drama in two acts, "The Jacobite," of which the following in a few words is the plot:—Lady Somerford, a rich and handsome widow, is secretly engaged to an attainted Jacobite, Major Murray; by the assistance and connivance of Patty, the pretty daughter of the landlady of the Crooked Billet, she contrives to arrange a meeting with her lover in a room of the public-house, whilst on the other hand she makes use of Sir Richard Wroughton's avowed passion for her to obtain through him a free pardon for the Major; Sir Richard gladly complies with her request, but having had his suspicions aroused, he bribes John Duck, the tapster at the Crooked Billet, with the promise of one hundred pounds to play eaves dropper at the intended meeting, of which he has got wind; John hides in a trunk, but is discovered by Major Murray, and obliged to confess his mission, upon which, by the gift of two hundred pounds, he readily is induced to promise that he will swear to his employer that he had seen nothing; John left alone is congratulating himself upon his sudden good fortune, when Sir Richard enters, suspects that John is betraying him, and sends him to gaol. In the second act John is brought up before Sir Richard, who has engaged Major Murray, under a feigned name, as his secretary; John recognizes in the latter the giver of the two hundred pounds, and thinking that the motive that took him to the Crooked Billet was making love to Patty, discovers him to Sir Richard, who, finding out his real character, has him arrested; in the meantime Lady Somerford comes to claim the promised pardon, but Sir Richard, who holds it in his hand, refuses to give it up unless she previously signs away her fortune to him; she dares him to destroy the paper bearing the King's signature, and Sir Richard, finding that she is firm in her refusal, places a lighted candle in the fire-place and is about setting fire to the valuable document, when down comes John Duck, who had been trying to make his escape by the chimney-fue, all sooty and begrimed, just in time to save the precious paper, and hand it to Lady Somerford. The villain is defeated, virtue rewarded, the Major is liberated, and marries Lady Somerford, and John Duck's fortune is made and his happiness secured by obtaining the hand of the lovely Patty.

The cast of the characters was unexceptionable. Lady Somerford, who in the beginning was evidently a little nervous, gradually regained her self-confidence, and in the second act displayed self-possession and dramatic qualities of the highest order. Nothing could be more sprightly or graceful than the impersonation of the lively country barmaid: the natural charms of the lady who performed the part of Patty, and her perfect interpretation of it, caused the most genuine demonstrations of approval by the audience, and every time she appeared she was greeted with general applause. Both these ladies were perfect in their parts, and their costumes very tasteful and appropriate.

The great hit of the evening, however, was Mrs. Pottle, who with her portentous waist and conspicuous hands presented a striking contrast to her lovely little daughter; the get up was inimitable, and every time she—that is, she appeared was the signal for roars of laughter.

The principal part, that of John Duck, was entrusted to a gentleman who may well be called the Buckstone of Buenos Ayres, and who, although buoyed by a long career of successes, certainly on this occasion added fresh laurels to his well-known reputation, and was warmly applauded.

Sir Richard was also admirable in his part, and displayed considerable talent throughout. Major Murray performed his not very long part very creditably.

The entertainment concluded with the farce "I've written to Brown," in which we can only say that Mrs. Walsingham was inimitably good, Laura charming, P. Dotts supremely rich,

Hetherington excellent, and O. S. Brown, as always, irresistible.

In conclusion, we must say that we never remember having spent a more agreeable evening, without the slightest alloy of disappointment, and the managing committee may well congratulate themselves on the very satisfactory and triumphant success of the affair.

Severe their task, who, in this critic age,
With fresh materials furnish out the stage!
Not that our fathers drain'd the comic store;
Fresh characters spring up as heretofore.
Nature with novelty does still abound;
On every side fresh follies may be found.
But then the taste of every guest to hit,
To please at once the gallery, box, and pit,
Requires, at least, no common share of wit.

XX

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

M. PALLIERE'S LETTER.

The well-deserved enthusiasm created by our Exhibition increases every day; and forms a singular contrast with the criticisms that were so rife at its beginning. The Exhibition building is unquestionably ugly, but it is so admirably adapted to its purpose that when full, as it is now, with the marvels of human handicraft, it meets with universal approval. The immense ring called the machine gallery is the first construction of its kind, and has particularly called the attention of English scientific journals, by whom it is highly praised. Besides the Exhibition, the visits of all the crowned heads of Europe have followed each other in rapid succession. At this moment we have the Queen of Prussia and the King and Queen of Portugal not to mention other small fry like princes, &c. Several commercial establishments, hotels, and shops, on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, hung out flags from their windows, and these flags have since been left as permanent decorations of Paris until the end of the Exhibition.

The distribution of prizes took place at the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysees. It was truly a fairy scene. Besides the Sultan there was the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Saxe, Prince Humbert, the Dukes of Cambridge and Aosta, &c., and 20,000 spectators.

The following is the list of prizes distributed to the exhibitors:—

Grand prizes,	64
Gold medals,	683
Silver medals,	3,653
Bronze medals,	6,565
Honorable mentions,	5,801

besides the crosses of the Legion of Honour.

It seems that the English Government was against any British subject receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honour on account of the Universal Exhibition. The *Daily News* indignantly raises its voice, and says, among other things, "What right has the Queen of England to make it appear that we English citizens and exhibitors have not deserved an honor which Haiti itself has won easily? This gives rise both in France and here to deplorable consequences." The *Daily News* is right: why should merit be denied its due distinctions, and why should these be reserved only for the aristocracy and the patrician classes.

The list of medals has not yet been published, owing to its great length, but you will already have the medals obtained in the Argentine section.

The Brazils, whose compartment is a thousand times better arranged and more complete than those of the Spanish Republics, has received a great number and variety of medals, such as,—the grand prize for cotton cultivation, gold medal for timber, rewards for coffees, sugars, pharmaceutical products, utensils, hardware, works of cast and wrought iron, dry vegetables, grains, fruits, &c. The Brazils have an important exhibition of cloth hats, boots and shoes, candles, alcohol, ising-glass, optical instruments, and, lastly, a splendid collection of photographs. They have exhibited neither nigger nor Indian, having ceded to the representatives of the Plave the brilliant idea of exhibiting 'chiripas.'

England has, deservedly, come in for a good share of rewards, having undoubtedly the most interesting exhibition next to France. Almost all the names I mentioned to you in my letter on the English section have received medals; a gold medal has also been adjudicated to the steam fire engine of Messrs. Merryweather & Sons of London, which throw a jet of water 45 mm. in diameter over the red lighthouse of M. Kigolet, at a height of 63 metres above the level of the lake, and over the balcony of the same lighthouse a jet of water of 55 mm.

Among the porcelains and earthenware Copeland & Sons, and the Minton manufacture.

In Jewellery, Phillips, Elkington, and Co.

When we look at this paradise of civilisation, we are painfully impressed by the idea that all will disappear in the course of a few months. It is reported that the Emperor has inquired, both with regard to the Egyptian Section and the International Circle, whether the buildings could not stand through the winter without deterioration. It is therefore possible that all may not be demolished in the month of November.

Notwithstanding that all is complete, now and then one sees something new. Thus I have seen nine big boxes, ten metres long, opened on the banks of the Seine, containing each a boat coming from the China and Japan seas. They are cut out from one single block of precious wood, carved and gilt outside. In their form they resemble English racing boats: some of the latter, of a beautiful finish, are exhibited on the banks of the Seine. The Empress has bought three of them. The flotilla of small steamers and pleasure boats has also augmented. They are always decked out with flags, which give a holiday air to this part of the Exhibition. The Egyptian dahabieh still attracts attention. It is a large flat boat, thirty metres long by five broad, pointed before and open behind, surmounted by a raised deck, where are two saloons and four cabins. It is manned by twelve Nubians, almost jet-black: they handle their oars with extraordinary vigor. Their very picturesque costume consists of wide trousers of white linen, which reach as far as the knee, a red and gold sash, a red waistcoat richly embroidered with gold, and a red fez with white turban; when they are resting, they throw over the whole a kind of big black cloak. The 'dahabieh' has come from Alexandria in tow of a steamer. From Marseilles to Paris it has followed the course of rivers and canals.

Among the novelties we see also exhibited in the Park, North American Section, the Red, White, and Blue, a small vessel of only two tons, which it is pretended has crossed the Atlantic. Generally speaking, however, nobody believes in such a voyage.

Since the beginning of the Exhibition, that is about two months after its opening, a Lyons Company has established a line of small steamers, which are constantly going up and down the Seine. These canoes, called 'Mouches,' are always full. On Sundays and holidays they are said to convey upwards of 40,000 people.

Since the distribution of the prizes, besides a card indicating the medal obtained by such and such an exhibitor, you see very often a nosegay or flower-jug placed near or upon the object rewarded. Sometimes they are due to a friend, sometimes to the keepers, as a means to their getting a 'pour boire,' and not unfrequently the exhibitors themselves put them to call the attention of the public.

Besides the great manufactures, such as Sévres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais, which do not enter into competition, a good number of our great manufacturers who had received a large share of rewards in previous exhibitions, or who were members of juries, have been also unable to compete.

I have examined attentively in the English exhibition the photographs of Hindoostan, published by Murray, Albemarle-street, London. The reproductions of that lace-architecture are truly wonderful.

The portion of the Exhibition called retrospective, and which contains, under one denomination, all human works since the remotest ages, is highly interesting. There are specimens of man's handicraft dating many centuries before the Biblical traditions. There are fragments of human bones, engraved bones, cut stones found at such depths that they have no doubt of the presence of man on earth at an epoch at which till now it was thought the human race had not yet appeared. We trace from its commencement human industry passing from cutting and chipping stones, to polishing and using them as arms or tools, and from thence we come to iron, copper, and brass. We see Eastern ware in their infancy, and see their gradual improvement; the same with texures. There is a little of everything in this Exhibition, and collections from every country and every age.

Sweden has sent a cannon found at the bottom of the sea, which is one of the most barbarous specimens ever seen. Mr. Rothschild (Solomon) has exhibited some magnificent emeralds. There are besides any number of manuscripts, jewels, and arms, belonging to all epochs. Anania has some firearms of the middle ages, and some suits of armour of great beauty.

The Exhibition cannot be described, it is a world in itself.

The Sultan has bought from the Compagnie de Saint Louis (France); £30,000 worth of crystals, with the condition that they should be sent to him at once, which was complied with, though it is not allowed to simulate mortals to take away anything from the Exhibition until its termination. On the other hand, the Compagnie de St. Louis replaced the following day the 'marvellous' objects removed, so that the public did not perceive the change.

The Sultan has not stirred much out of the Palais de l'Elysee, whilst the Viceroy of Egypt, on the contrary, is a true Parisian. It is related that as he was driving away in a carriage with General Pajal from the Tuileries, he suddenly took off his 'fez' and pulled out from beneath his overcoat a crush-hat, like those worn at evening parties; after putting it on he thus addressed the astonished General:—"Now, we will see whether your Parisian fools will recognise me."

Enough for to-day—Adieu.

Yours truly,

PALLIERE.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th Aug., 1867.

The advices brought yesterday that the allies have now blockaded Lopez in his quadrilateral fortifications, have been enthusiastically received by the population. It is here reported that the plan of the campaign now resolved upon by the Allied Commanders in Chief, is to close up the siege of the Paraguayan position, the fleet passing both Curupaity and Humaitá, so as to interrupt all communication by the River Paraguay, and that by this means Lopez and his army will in a few weeks be starved out and forced to surrender.

The other evening several English sailors from the *Narcissus* went to one of the Beer-gardens in the Rua da Guarda Velha. After some time one of the party for a lark went up a lofty flagstaff which exists there and seated himself on the cross-bars in a comfortable form proceeded to invite sweet slumbers; by and by his companions thought it was time to awake him and one of them accordingly went up the mast for that purpose, but unfortunately from some cause or other the cross-bars gave way and the sleeper fell to the ground while the other sailor held on to the ropes. The sailor who fell being much injured was taken at once to the Hospital where after a few hours he died. On the following day by order of the Captain of the *Narcissus* a party of sailors carried the coffin of the deceased to the landing stage at Palace square where it was placed in a boat from the vessel and covered with the British Flag, and then towed to the Gambá, where it was interred in the Protestant Cemetery. The deceased was 17 years of age and was one of the carpenters on board the *Narcissus*. The Vassimon and Galgo transporters with 700 troops on board left this port on the 10th inst;—the Marcellio Dias and President also leave Rio to-day for the Plate with further reinforcements of about 500 men for the Brazilian Army invading Paraguay.

The American packet North America arrived here on the 19th and the papers of the 20th which I send you under separate cover will inform you of the news by her.

The American St. Palmira still remains here and has had some difficulty with the hands on board, but I am not sufficiently well informed to state what the difference was; some 8 firemen have however at the request of the Captain and by orders of the Consul been placed for the present in the House of Detention. I believe however that the misunderstanding between these men and the Captain was relative to the payment of their wages.

The English iron-clad frigate *Ocean* left Rio for China on the 10th and the *Dryad* on the 12th for the same part of the world.

On the 11th inst. the new station of Parahyba do Sul on the D. Pedro II Railway was inaugurated by H. M. the Emperor. At 5.30 a.m. the Imperial train left the City Terminus, taking, besides many persons invited to assist at the ceremony, the Ministers of Agriculture and Justice, Councillor Galvão head of the department of public works, Dr. Sobrany Director of the Railway, many deputies and public functionaries. As the train arrived at the S. Christovão station one of the piston-rods of the locomotive broke, so that another engine had to be sent for, and in consequence of this delay it was only at 6 a.m. that the train reached the Imperial Station where their Majesties and Highnesses

accompanied by their attendants were patiently waiting its arrival.

The Imperial party at once took their seats in a special carriage in which they travelled as far as the Ubá station, but here they all got into an open car in order to appreciate more fully the magnificent views and the various works of art along the road. On arriving at the new Bridge over the River Parahyba the train stopped and the Imperial party alighted to examine this structure. After a short delay the train again started and continued its course until it reached the estate of the Barão da Parahyba where it again stopped and the Imperial party got out, being received by the Barão and his family, while a salute of 21 guns was fired by a park of artillery belonging to His Excellency. There His Majesty was pleased to accept the refreshments offered by the Baron and invited all the persons present to take their seat at the Imperial table.

After breakfast the train again started for the station at the town of Parahyba where their majesties were received by the municipality and all the principal inhabitants. A battalion of the National Guard was drawn up in front of the Station as a Guard of honor.

Their Majesties and Highnesses then went to the Matriz to perform their offering of prayer, but the "Te Deum" which was to have been sung was dispensed with for want of time.

After examining the magnificent bridge here thrown over the River Parahyba their Majesties entered the Municipal Chamber where another promise breakfast was prepared but which His Majesty declined with thanks and proceeded to the residence of the Barão da Parahyba situated in the town; here again was a splendid breakfast which their Imperial Majesties were likewise obliged to decline. After a short delay the Imperial party once more got into the train and proceeded to the estate of the Baron where they had breakfasted and here they remained until 6 p.m. when they entered the train and started for the City of Rio; the Imperial train arrived at S. Christovão about midnight and here their Majesties got out while the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu went on to the City Terminus. All along the line the Imperial train was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm—shouts of "Viva" and exploding of rockets.

The American emigrant John Hogan accused of having shot with a revolver Marcos Luis de Carvalho in the Rua de Imperatriz was acquitted by the Jury of this Capital on the 16th inst., as there was no proof whatever that the accused was the party who fired the shot.

Mr. Thomas Ewbank of the firm of Ewbank Schmidt and Co. has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Asylo dos Invalidos da Patria in the stead of Dr. Furquim who declined to accept the nomination of the general meeting. Mr. Ewbank is always one of the leaders in all useful and charitable undertakings and has been at various times a Director of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank and of the Commercial Bank of Rio.

The 15th inst. day of the festival of Nossa Senhora da Gloria and of the fête de l'Empereur Napoleon, Rio was all in holiday get up. The Gloria Church, where the Imperial family went as customary to assist at the "Te Deum" at 5 p.m., was crowded all day and all night with those who came to see the Church and the Emperor or hear the bands of music. In celebration of the fête Napoleon, the French Legation, as usual, had high mass at the Ajuda church, at which the crews of the French vessels of war assisted, and which ceremony was concluded about 11 a.m. From 1 o'clock till 5 p.m. the French frigate *Magicienne* was opened to all persons who wished to visit it, and a great number of people availed themselves of this kind permission.

The Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* left our port for Europe on the 15th inst.

Arrangements are reported to be on foot for the re-establishment of the trains from the city of Rio to Andaraí at the foot of the Tuyaça mountains and which in consequence of the failure of this Railway Company were stopped. This Railway is a perfect necessity, as by its picturesque and salutary suburb of Tuyaça can in a couple of hours be comfortably reached while without the Railway it is quite as difficult or as troublesome to get to Tuyaça as to Petropolis.

The monitor Rio Grande was successfully launched on the 17th inst., in the presence of H. M. the Emperor, the Minister of Marine and a numerous concourse of spectators.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The most important feature of the fortnight has been the change in the Argentine Cabinet. Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Costa, Minister of Education, have both resigned their portfolios; and the Vice-President has named as their successors Dr. Ugarte, for Foreign Affairs, and Sr. Uriburu for Education. The leading feature of the new cabinet is that the new Ministers are opposed to the continuation of the war, and in favor of peace. Not that any member of the National Government would willingly depart from the policy of the Mitre Administration, if it was deemed possible to carry it out; but it is felt that the war has already lasted too long, and owing to the strength of Humaita and the natural defences of their country, the Paraguayans are able to maintain a successful resistance against the combined strength of the three allied powers. The latest advices from headquarters are to Friday, the 6th inst. We publish in another column our usual army correspondent's letter, which gives the fullest particulars. The peace party now raising its head in Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres will ere long completely carry public opinion with it, unless some sudden victory should be achieved by the allies, which may dispel the gloom at present hanging over this wretched campaign. The Presidential election is now approaching; none but a peace candidate has the slightest prospect of success, and so pronounced is the general feeling of the country in favor of peace that it is presumed some of the most influential men in the country will head the movement by a formal 'pronunciamiento.' Our foreign readers may rely upon one important fact, namely, that the Paraguayan war, as far as the Argentine Republic is concerned, will be concluded before the end of this year.

Affairs in the Argentine provinces have much improved since the sailing last packet. The revolution in Cordova has been put down without the effusion of blood; law, order, and authority have been restored, Governor Luque is again reinstated, the Minister of War liberated, and the pacification of that province quite complete. In the upper provinces there are still a handful of rebels prowling about, but Gen. Panero is actively engaged pursuing them. None of the banks suffered during the 'motin' in Cordova, although it was at first rumored that they had been sacked; such however, we are happy to say, is not the case. The Argentine Bank and the River Plate Bank have both opened branch establishments in Cordova; as yet however these are in their infancy and doing very little business. The dealers from the Interior are now beginning to arrive in Rosario, and are busy making purchases for their stores. Land speculators in Rosario continue purchasing, in the belief that sooner or later that city will be made the capital of this Republic; the sales of land already made almost reach one million silver dollars, and even in the country parts of Santa Fe we notice estancia lands keep steadily advancing in value. The river trade is still very active owing to the war, and the passenger trade is greater than ever notwithstanding the increased number of steamers now in our rivers which are all doing a splendid trade, and now we have to note the arrival of a magnificent Glasgow steamer, the Rio Uruguay, brought out by Captain Bruce to take her place on the Uruguay line in company with the Rio Parana, now plying in the river.

In Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental sheepfarming is still the favourite occupation; some sales of land and sheep have been made during the fortnight. In the Banda Oriental there has been a very important sale on an English estancia of about ten thousand

fine mestiza sheep to some Englishmen recently arrived; the price paid for the sheep, was 15 reales per head equal in English money to 7s. 8d.. On a German estancia there has been a sale of a large flock of fine mestizas at 18 reales 8s. 8d. In the province of Buenos Ayres there have been several auction sales of sheep and estancias, but as a general rule the prices obtained are very low, and greatly in favor of the buyer. Estancia lands in the South are also changing hands at an average price of £1800 per league, but these lands are in the district of the Laguna de los Padres, and distant about 100 leagues from this city; still as close observers of camp affairs we notice a greater disposition on the part of old native families to part with their lands; as a general rule the purchasers are French Basques, wealthy Irish farmers, and newly arrived Englishmen. The sheepfarming business which has been so prostrated is now resuscitating somewhat owing to the introduction of sheep saladeros, which is now becoming an easy and lucrative means of moving off the surplus stock on our sheepfarms. The winter is now nearly over, it has been extremely dry, and the farmers are all praying for rain; the increase in the flocks this year has been over 30 per cent, and the stock of sheep in Buenos Ayres can be little under fifty millions; we note this as the *Times*, in referring to this country, estimates the sheep at 35 millions, which is considerably under the mark.

In Buenos Ayres business is at present dull, but the busy season is now at hand, and we hope by next packet to be able to note an improvement. Exchange rates so low that most of the foreign houses are shipping specie. Sovereigns are at a premium of 1½ per cent, and even Brazilian gold which has been so abundant has been sold at a premium of ¼ per cent for export purposes. Until the wool season sets in we see little prospect of any improvement in the exchange market. Congress has just passed the new Custom-house law for the ensuing year: it is the same as that of last year.

Respecting the 'guarantees' of the Buenos Ayres Government to the shareholders of the Northern and Great Southern Railways, there has been much said and written during the fortnight. The Government has named Sr. Cerro to inspect the accounts, and with pleasure we testify to the anxiety of the Governor to discharge the obligation. The inspection of the accounts, for some cause or other, promises to be a very tedious business; but the Provincial Minister has, we understand, agreed to pay at once the amount claimed on the 'guarantee,' taking a written engagement from the Companies that should, on the conclusion of the accounts, the amount due by government be found less than that paid, the Companies will refund to the Government such excess amounts.

The inspection of the works of the Central Argentine Railway, by the Government engineer, and the authorisation by Government to open the line to Villa Nueva, will appear, by the official documents published in another column. This line is now doing a good business, and possibly this week the law authorising Government to subscribe for 15,000 shares remaining over, will be ratified by the Vice-President, and promulgated.

Although anxious to do all in our power to increase European emigration to the Plate, we feel constrained to remark that this country is only adaptable for farmers and laborers, hardworking men, in the true sense of the word, mechanics and artisans. We make this observation, in consequence of the increased number of respectable young men arriving out here without capital, without any knowledge of the language of the country, and without any trade or calling. They could not come to a worse spot; and as situations in English houses are almost impossible to obtain, our deluded countrymen, men of good manners, talent, and education, are forced to start for the camp, exist on sheepfarms, and have to endure the most unexpected hardships, gaining but a pittance barely sufficient to hold life together. These men, in the States or Australia, would find themselves in their proper sphere: here they discover, when too late, their egregious error in coming to this country. We have work, employment, and high wages for the surplus laborers of Europe. There is room for all, and the highways to competence and independence are open to all; but for clerks and young men unaccustomed to hard work, we have not even employment for those at present in this city.

Exchange on England, 48.
Do. on France, 502.
Do. on Rio, nominal.

WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapiru Sept. 6th 1867.

Gentlemen,

In the evening of the 30th rain began to fall, and continued without ceasing during the night. Artillery reports were heard at intervals of a quarter of an hour at the same time.

31st. The rain still continues falling, in copious showers without intermission day or night; however, the storm did not put a stop to the cannonade, which was feebly kept up in the intervening time. On all sides, at every low place mud, and nothing else but mud, is seen, of a quantity peculiar to Paraguay. Oxen, horses, or mules which have cost a doubleton each (in some cases four times the sum) may be met with imbedded in the mire, in many instances still alive their heads, and necks, projecting above the quaggy mud, which is soon to become their deathbeds and graves. Carts are brought to a stand still where they will have to remain for the time being. The storm will seriously retard military operations, particularly those that were in contemplation at Tuyuc. In the present state of the roads it will be difficult to transport even the most indispensable necessities that may be required. The balloon has ceased to be "a nine days wonder," and is regarded as a scare-crow that will not conquer the Paraguayans; the fact is the oftener the hostile positions are examined the worse they are liked. The favorite dodge of the Paraguayans, is as soon as the balloon is seen by them to rise above the surface of the earth, to keep their men out of sight, hidden in the trenches, behind the parapets, or ensconced among the jungles. I have just witnessed a little incident which struck me so forcibly that I cannot refrain from endeavouring to communicate it. At the entrance to the Calle de Comercio, a man with his arms pinioned, followed seemingly by a police officer with a drawn sword, and two others also armed, halted at the door of a shanty, when the officer in a loud voice was heard to say to some one within, "O diablo," where is the gold watch you bought last night from this man in custody, who was asked if it was here he had sold the watch for two pounds. 'O si,' was the reply, and there is the man that bought it, pointing to a man that appeared much frightened. The snifter pale with sudden terror produced the watch, and begged hard to have the matter hushed, that he was ready to make pecuniary atonement for what had been done. "Muito boa." The would be officer agreed for ten 'Pedrinos' (a cant name given to gold coins worth eleven patacons each) to compromise the affair observing it was a small sum, but as the lost time-piece had been recovered he would be contented, vowing vengeance on the man who was playing the thief's part, 'de datarlo a palos.' The stipulated sum was immediately paid down, when the quartette marched off. In a little the fetters were taken from the bound man, swords were sheathed, when the four entered a rancho and divided the proceeds, having changed two of the coins on the road to make even money. Such was the stratagem of combined "Chevaliers d'industrie" to raise the wind.

On the 1st. The rain and cannonade were going on simultaneously. The firing of to-day has been kept up at longer intervals than usual. The Argentine steamer Amazon came in to the lower anchorage from Kosario with a contingent. The troops were immediately landed, and marched to Tuyuty notwithstanding the storm. A Hanoverian brig came into the upper anchorage, which brought a cargo composed of 3000 sacks of corn, 100 bales of alfalfa, and 50 mules. An English barque is lying here with a freight on board, containing 1050 bales of hay, and 500 sacks of corn. The Brazilian transport steamer Itapicuri 580 tons, English register is here. This will give you an idea of the carrying capacities of bottoms engaged in the traffic, as also the feasibility of the navigation of the Parana.

2nd. The first time for the week past we have a fine sunny day, and a greater novelty, no firing to note. Much activity is observable in landing goods, particularly hay, and corn, which is done in open launches or flat boats managed by Italian boatmen or Brazilian blacks, who have an expedition, though somewhat informal method to lighten their boats, when they get aground (which they often do) in the shoal inlet. A few of the bales or sacks are simply tumbled into the water, where they are left to remain, an impediment to the navigation of the arroyo. The weather has set in fair, and promises to keep so; when the roads are passable, which will soon be, decisive operations are expected to take place; the 15th of this month is the day announced

for a combined attack. To all appearances, the allies seem determined to prosecute the war to "the bitter end," while they remain bong'é, malgré in positions that were never intended for the abode of man. It is of the greatest importance to those engaged in the conquest of Paraguay, to alter their method of conducting the war. The coercion of Lopez will not be achieved among the pestiferous bogs of Esteró Bellaco, nor by "the famous Tuyuty long range" playing, day succeeding day, upon earthworks. On the contrary; if the present system of tactics is to be pursued, it may lead to the confusion of the invaders, and destined Lopez to make one of those splendid reputations that fill a world. Two large Brazilian steam transports came up loaded with every description of war materials. An Argentine also arrived with a Dutch schooner brig in tow loaded with corn.

3d. Again we are favored with fine weather: the customary cannonade commenced at break of day, in the river Paraguay. It was kept up during the day; and following night; the most part of the missiles fired were explosive ones. In many instances there was not a half of a second's time difference between the report of the gun and the sound of the exploding shot. To-day there was a decided case of cholera in the Argentine hospital; it terminated fatally. The same pestilence is existing at Tuyuty but not to any extent. In all human probability, it will soon be making havoc here, where every loathsome species of filth abounds that may conduce to spread the contagion—where water is drunk that would sicken a dog; you may judge of the scarcity of pure water, at the village where it is sold at a half dollar, for as much as may be contained in a small demijohn. Virulent small pox prevails at the Brazilian hospital which is adjoining the Argentine, where happily they are free from it. The Captain of the Dutch brigantine Concordia has been laid up with the disease, but has recovered, he is now able to go about. A propos of the Argentine hospital; you are aware it was the village chapel much dilapidated at the shelling of Lopez's encampment. Since it came under the supervision of Dr. Almeyra many changes have been made in it for the better. It is due to his exertions, that the edifice has been repaired, two additional wards have been built, as well as a substantial brick house where the medical officers reside. The disabled have bedstead, with beds and covers, and are well cared for. The apothecary department is well supplied with drugs, lint, and surgical implements. In times past the sick man had the brick floor for a bedstead, a few bricks served for a pillow, his poncho or great coat (if he had any) was the bed and blanket; it is very different now. Large Brazilian steam transports continue to arrive; to-day four have come in.

4th. Again there is little else to chronicle but, the usual cannonade which began betimes in the river Paraguay. Later in the day it was somewhat diversified by a fire of musketry and, field guns in the direction Tuyucue, and also at Tuyuty. Like yesterday the reports of the heavy artillery were quickly succeeded by the sound of the bursting of the hollow shot or shells: a proof the explosions took place at no great distance from the muzzles of the guns from which they were projected. At noon, the thermometer stood at 85° in a well ventilated cabin. Flies, gnats, and mosquitoes, are the concomitants. Two transport steamers came in, and then left, all were Brazilians.

5th. The customary famous Tuyuty 'long range' continues without ceasing, day or night. In the afternoon a drizzly rain came on; it did not in the least damp the courage of the belligerents, cannonade was going on as fast and furious as ever nevertheless. [Query? Gentlemen, are not your readers filled to satiety with the oft-repeated recital of such stuff? You observe my omission of not taking notice of what befel one of the aeronauts. It was not overlooked; nothing at the time could be obtained. One of the absurd stories in everybody's mouth, was that one of the "Gringos" connected with Lopez, had made a pact with Lopez, to sell him the allied army, and flee, for a million of libras esterlinas? and was now on the way to Rio Janeiro, a close prisoner, to receive the punishment of his enormity.]

6th. The hour approaches, when this must close. I purposely abstain from noting the continued firing. There has been no material change made in the positions of the allies. The weather is overcast, threatening rain, unfavorable for the landing of goods or military operations. SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
Corrientes, Sept. 5, 1867.

Gentlemen,

The Proveedor arrived this morning, and there was the usual rush for the *Standard*, which unfortunately had not been sent up, so our sorrow was great, for we learn more news of the war from it than from any other source, although so close to the army. Three days ago there was a report of an Indian raid and murders over in the Chaco, so the steamer Argentine went over with about 50 men to put matters right. There is also a report that a party of 30 Paraguayans and 3 officers deserted to our lines last week, but it has not been confirmed.

We have had seven days' heavy rain here, and I should imagine the convicts could not get up to the front from Itapiru. The troops must be in a sad plight under canvas amidst the swamps at Tuyucue.

The Dotorel, Commander Michel, is still here, waiting for Mr. Gould's arrival at Curupaty, when she will go up to embark him. He has now been over a fortnight in Paraguay.

Everything here is exceedingly dear, coal £9 to £10 a ton. Mutton and fresh eggs unknown in the markets. The hospital steamer, Donna Francisca, went up this morning to Itapiru from here with convalescent soldiers.

The report of guns from the ships off Curuzu are hourly heard, but they do little harm to the enemy.

The Italian gunboat Ardití is lying here; one of her crew was dangerously sabbed in the chest the other day by a ruffian in the street. No one attempted to seize the ruffian, who is well known and still at large. The victim is expected to recover.

The Commander of the Dotorel, whilst proceeding to his boat one evening heard two pistol bullets whistle past his ears, whether fired at him or not is unknown. Everyone you meet in the street a ter dark carries his revolver, or some weapon of defence. Corrientes is a very nice place, no doubt, to live out of.

Send up the *Standard* by every opportunity. Sinbad's letters are looked for with great anxiety. There is very little sickness in town or camp. Trade brisk, and steadily increasing.

Sept. 6th. More rain last night. The soldiers have returned from the Chaco: the fighting was only a difference of opinion between two or three tribes. The steam transport Wernake came down yesterday from Curuzu. The ironclads near Humaita had picked up several 'torpedoes' floating down on them.

The friends of Mr. Washburn will be glad to learn that the Commander of the Dotorel has kindly embarked 41 cases for him, which will be delivered on her return to Curupaty.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,

MAST-HEAD.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN CALLE ESMERALDA.

TWO MEN MURDERED IN THE STREET.

ENGLISH PILOT WOUNDED

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERERS.

On Sunday night one of the most fearful tragedies ever enacted in this city was perpetrated in the open street, near the corner of Calle Parque and Esmeralda. The whole details of this bloody episode have not yet transpired, but the fearful character of the crime, the alleged respectability of the murderers, and the gross neglect of the authorities, have as it were stunned the whole population of Buenos Ayres. The victims are—Charles Ogilvie, dead; a Brazilian, dying, unknown; Mr. Molls, dangerously wounded, an English pilot.

It appears that Ogilvie, Molls, and some others were returning from the theatre on Sunday night, in company with some female acquaintances, of highly respectable character. As the party proceeded down the street they saw emerging from a house three well dressed young men, apparently natives, one of whom came up to the woman on poor Ogilvie's arm and attempted to take some liberties with her. Ogilvie, poor fellow, at once interposed, but in an instant he was stabbed to the heart by the assault-r. The Brazilian rushed up to save poor Ogilvie, but was cut down in an instant from behind, whilst poor Molls, who actually seized one of the assassins, had his fingers cut off and a fearful cut down the arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

These are all the details at hand. A more melancholy affair could hardly be imagined: three men walking quietly home with some friends from the theatre are cut down in one of the most central streets in the city! No apparent motive for the deed, save a

drunken spree of three well-dressed young men. What greater proof can be given of the awful insecurity of life in this city. Murders, doubtless, are committed in other cities, as well as Buenos Ayres, but seldom, very seldom, without a motive. Here the victims and assassins were unknown to each other. Had poor Ogilvie and his friends taken any other street on Sunday night, he would have been alive to-day. And it is to this point that we wish to call the attention of Governor Alsina and his Ministers. Such is the neglect—the scandalous, outrageous neglect—of the subordinate authorities, that were it not the citizens are generally quiet and orderly by nature, we should have such murders to chronicle every night, for the authorities really do nothing. The best protection society can have against such crimes is the immediate and exemplary punishment of the perpetrators.

Readers! will it be credited that the corpse of the dead Englishman and the body of the dying Brazilian were left lying in the street until 7 o'clock the next morning! And yesterday, at 1 p.m., when the merchant, the employer of Ogilvie, called on the 'comisario,' that functionary confessed that up to that moment no steps had been taken. Mr. — then proceeded to the Chief of Police, who bowed him out of his office, stating that he was busy enquiring into the affair.

Such stupendous proofs of official incompetence should be sufficient to prove to Gov. Alsina the truth of our assertion, that the insecurity of life and increase of murders springs from the corrupt negligence and laziness of the authorities more than anything else.

The 'serenos' on watch must have passed several times during the night over the dead and dying. The 'comisario' of the parish must have known all about the affair before the afternoon of the day after the murder; yet fifteen hours after the commission of the crime, and the Chief of Police inquiring into the matter—the 'comisario' waiting orders!

Are we living in the Gran Chaco, or in Buenos Ayres? Is the whole framework of our society but a hollow mockery, and are we forced, like uncivilised man, to ridicule all authority for its protection, and put faith only in the tomahawk or scalping knife?

Governor Alsina has a duty to perform, and every foreigner and native looks to him for its fulfillment. The most searching inquiry should be made into this horrid tragedy. If the murderers have escaped, then the indignant fellow-citizens with one accord cry out, "Let the officials take their place."

A TRIP TO COLONIA.

CAPTAIN KING'S FLOATING DOCK.

The new steamer Regulator left Montevideo on Wednesday evening, and after a rough passage anchored in our port early on Thursday morning. During a long and stormy voyage from the States the Regulator had sufficiently proved her capabilities as a sea-going boat, and it now only remained to test her capability for our river trade.

Captain Manton having determined to visit the submarine railway works at Colonia, the steamer started at twelve o'clock. The river was high, but no steam launches were near, so we stepped into an Italian lighter, lying close to the inner stairs. A fresh breeze wafted us quickly by the wreck of the Pampero, which lies there just the same as when she went down, now almost two years ago: a floating spar marks the spot. The sight inspired a dread of sunken anchors, &c., and I was not sorry when safely on board the good ship Regulator. Viewed from the shore she resembles somewhat the unfortunate Oriental, though smaller, and, I should say, better adapted for our river.

Her extreme length is 167 feet, and beam 29 feet. She has accommodation for 53 saloon passengers, besides 30 berths in ladies' cabin. In front is a dining-saloon, where 100 persons can sit down to table. Beneath are second quarters, remarkable for cleanliness and ventilation. The ladies' apartments and state room are fitted up with the greatest luxury and comfort; adjoining the latter is the promenade, whilst the hurricane-deck above affords shelter from the perpendicular rays of the sun.

Decidedly the most entertaining department is the machinery, made in Portland, and placed on a level with the quarter-deck. It is carefully enclosed to prevent accident, and may at any time be seen by the passengers. Mr. West, the engineer, takes great pains to explain the manifold advantages of this system over every other. With the long piston he undertakes

to go faster in smooth water than any other boat burning twice as much fuel, whilst the measured action of the long arm diminishes the friction, thus avoiding all danger from heated machinery, or the inconvenient delays in letting them cool. The steam is kept up by two furnaces, which consuming nine tons coal in 24 hours, would propel the boat at 12 knots. On one side is the donkey-engine, worked by a separate boiler.

When we got on board, the lighter with the provisions had not arrived, and it was ten minutes to two o'clock before we got under weigh. Passing the Nacional war-steamer, Guardia Nacional, and the French gun-boat Decidee, we rounded the bank and made fair for Colonia. The wind and tide were dead against us, but the steady hand of Mr. Botsford steered us clear of all the shoals which beset our course. At 5 o'clock we cast anchor in Colonia, only a stone's throw from the Mole.

Colonia was disturbed by our approach. Never had the people seen a steamer our size come so close, and on recognising our colors, crowds flocked to the beach to welcome the return of Captain King. This gentleman has not yet concluded his contracts in the State, and the works are at a temporary stand-still for want of material. A large flag-staff marks the spot.

The site is admirably chosen, hard by the Mole and the Government offices and light-house: a gentle indentation of the coast shelters it from the winds. The docks will run some 700 feet into 3 fathoms of water; and in any tide vessels of a large tonnage may be placed upon the tracks, and drawn up by steam power. A similar process is observable in launching. Having completed her repairs, the vessel is placed upon the ways, along which she glides into her depth. A double row of these 'lays' are already laid 300 feet into a fathom of water; the rest are ready to be placed in the beds. To the right is a small stone breakwater, thrown up by Captain King to protect the works. It forms a convenient harbor for row-boats, and by the fishermen is more used than the wooden mole.

Thus half the work is now done, and although not actively employed, several first-class tradesmen are engaged, ready to finish the undertaking when the captain arrives, as is expected, in six weeks. The harbor is spacious and secure, presenting considerable advantages over the roads of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Here a vessel might discharge in any weather. At the Mole-head there is always from six to seven feet of water, and were there but steam-launches masters of vessels would find it their interest to clear from here in place of lying for thirty or forty days among wrecks and anchors in the outer roads. But the trade of this place is yet very small, and we only noticed nine ships in the port; all were foreign traders, except H.B.M. gunboat Spider.

The town of Colonia is small and unprepossessing, but the country stretching out to the left is most inviting. At an early hour a small party set out with Spencer's patent rifles, to look for something fresh for breakfast. In former times I am told this was a great place for partridge and wild duck shooting.

Mr. Joseph Martagh, the Standard agent, was well pleased to see us and get the latest dates from Buenos Ayres. The town boasts of a go-ahead Municipality, and two of the principal streets are paved.

Mr. Martagh showed us the new church, which he says has only one fault, that of being too small. A little further down, close to the beach, is the telegraph station. Mr. Heritage, the manager, received us kindly. The Montevideo wire was unhappily broken, but communication with Buenos Ayres was not interrupted, and Mr. Heritage promised to let our friends know "that the Regulator had arrived safe."

It blew so hard that there was no ascending the lighthouse, which in fine weather commands an extensive view.

Above the beach, and close to the floating-dock works, is a large stone building, comprising all the Government-offices: the Chief of Police, Captain of the Port, and Customs; beneath the prison, occupied by three ill-looking natives.

A league hence is the Villa Real, once a stirring little town, now a 'deserted village,' laid waste by civil wars. The entire population of Colonia is 1,500 souls.

On Saturday morning we started for Buenos Ayres, and at 10 minutes to 10 arrived in the inner roads. The best thanks of the party are due to Captain Rich for his kindness and attention during the trip.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rio Janeiro, 31st August 1867.

I last wrote you by the Kepler on 25th inst. and now avail of this conveyance to hand you further advices.

The Copernicus under command of our old friend Captain G. Maxwell has made a capital run out from Liverpool in 33 days bringing us later news from Europe and the United States, a résumé of which I hand you enclosed.

Another special embassy is to be sent to the River Plate very shortly from the Brazilian Court to arrange various difficulties which may arise, and in the future disturb the political harmony of the allies relative to the solution of the Paraguayan question. The *Diario do Rio* of to-day referring to the intentions of the Imperial Government, concludes a leading article in the following words: "On any other occasion a discussion might be opened as to the policy to be employed with these people. But at the present moment, a critical one in our opinion, the most preferable diplomatist, the special embassy most worthy of applause, would be the organization of a new army on our Southern frontiers, ready at the first call. If Brazil does not wish for a prolongation of the present war for three or five years longer, she must provide at once the means for ensuring the victory and for guaranteeing its effects. Any other form of procedure will impoverish the Empire enriching our neighbours who detest us and enabling them to turn against us the weapons we have ourselves lent them."

Articles have appeared in two of our daily papers in which language extremely hostile to the treaty of triple alliance was employed, and the Imperial Government was strongly urged to break this treaty on the ground that it was already a dead letter, and had already been virtually broken by the other parties who had signed it. By Uruguay in giving publicity to the secrets guaranteed by Art. 18. By this same power, and the Argentine Confederation by the fact that the heads of each state, had abandoned the campaign and the commands to which they bound themselves. The Imperial Government replied at once by its official organ the *Diario Official* in the following words: "An article referring to the treaty of triple alliance was yesterday published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, emitting opinions highly prejudicial to the interests of the Empire. The good faith of treaties will always be maintained by the Imperial Government with the loyalty and firmness which up to the present date has always characterised its policy."

In the Senate, secret sessions were held on the 26th and 27th, at the petition of the Senator Furtado in which the Ministers communicated to this Chamber the treaty of Triple Alliance and all the additional articles appended thereto, which for the present are kept secret by the Government. In the Chamber of Deputies a secret session was held on the 29th, at the petition of Deputy Barros Pimentel, in order that the Ministers might answer to the enquiries of the Chamber relative to the Triple Alliance and to the assumption by Gen. Mitre of the command of the allied forces.

The Dutch schooner Marie, Captain Beckman, with a cargo of carne seca from Rio Grande to this port, was totally wrecked on the 28th, on the Praia de Marambaia but only one life was lost. The captain arrived here by land on the 29th and the same night returned to the locality of the disaster with his consignee, the Dutch Consul and a Custom-house official on board a small steamer. The police Subdelegate of Guaratiba deserves great praise for the prompt succor and assistance he afforded to the unfortunate shipwrecked crew.

I enclose a list of the passengers going on to the River Plate by the Copernicus. Our latest news from Mato Grosso inform us that notwithstanding the taking of Corumbá by the Brazilian forces the President of the province had judged it prudent to abandon the place again.

Dr. Manoel Feliciano Pereira de Carvalho, chief of the army medical corps, and Dr. Jose Vieira Conte de Magalhães, President of the province of Mato Grosso, have been honored by H. M. the Emperor with the nomination of officials of the "Ordem do Cruzeiro."

Dr. Raymundo M. de Souza, his brother and accomplices in the abduction of the widow lady D. Candida de Paiva e Oliveira, have been committed for trial under Art. 226 of the Brazilian criminal code, which subjects them to a sentence of, from two to ten years imprisonment with hard labor.

The Chamber of Deputies is now busily occupied in discussing the project for the increase of the revenue by the imposition of new taxes and the raising of those already in existence; the revision of the tariff and increased duties on imports of all articles of luxury, are two points certain of unanimous approval. The necessities of life however, as flour, carne secca, &c. will not suffer any increase in the rates of duty now imposed.

Exchange on London has been done at 21d. to 21½d. for Bankers drafts and 21½ to 21¼ for private bills.

CABRAL.

OUTRAGE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Rosario, Sept. 3rd, 1867.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

Knowing as I do that you always look on things in a proper light, and befriend those who are ill-treated, I now bring to your notice a circumstance which occurred here on the 23rd ult. I do this through the medium of your widely circulated journal in order to warn Englishmen and foreigners generally of what they may expect from the Government authorities here, and submit the case not only to the British public in this country, but in England as well.

The affair stands as follows:—On the morning of the 23rd ult., Mr. J. S. Cunningham, the traffic manager of the Central Argentine Railway here, was met at the station by Sor. Moreno, Gefé Politico, and Sor. Juárez, Administrador del Aduana, who desired to send on some soldiers then present to Villa Nueva; to quell the rebellion in Cordova, with considerable quantities of stores and baggage. There was but a very short time to the starting of the train 8 a.m., but Mr. Cunningham immediately went to work by getting trucks and loading the stores, even assisting personally in every way possible. Notwithstanding all his efforts the train was 10 or 12 minutes late before everything was ready. He had several times requested Sor. Moreno to get the soldiers on the waggons, who as repeatedly refused, declaring that his men should not proceed on open cars. Mr. Cunningham urged his request, stating on each occasion he had no other waggons to give them, and was each time obstinately refused. At last, at 8.15, seeing that they would not make use of the only waggons he had to put at their disposal, in fulfilment of his duty, he despatched the train. When the train moved off the aforementioned two officials became infuriated, and commenced to insult Mr. Cunningham in a gross manner—using high words, pushing him about, and shaking their sticks in his face, at the same time ordering him to stop the train. This, of course, he could not do without the permission of Mr. Ogilvie, the general manager, who was present, and under whose instructions he was acting throughout. On seeing the consequence of their own folly in not allowing the men to proceed in the same class of waggons as all previous troops had gone in, and wishing to throw the blame off their own shoulders, the said two authorities had Mr. Cunningham there and then arrested, and marched him through the streets to the Policia between two soldiers with loaded muskets. On his way and during his detention he was repeatedly refused water or anything to eat, and not allowed to see any of his friends to inform them of what had occurred. A special train was despatched with the men during the day, under pressure of some unmentionable threats from Sor. Moreno; but it was not until 7 p.m., and after the most powerful civil and military influence in Rosario had been brought to bear on the enraged official, that Mr. Cunningham was liberated, after enduring a day's shamefully illegal imprisonment, for no other cause than doing his duty.

This is no common case, as Mr. Cunningham is known by the highest authorities in the land as a man who has rendered eminent services to the Government, and one who bears a high character with his employers, as well as being universally respected by the public. It was an outrage committed on an official of the Railway Company on the company's premises, and while in discharge of his duties, and was witnessed by many natives and Englishmen. I should have written to you sooner of this affair but that I expected your usual correspondent here, "W. P.," would certainly have informed you of a thing which caused such excitement in the town. But I presume he did not wish to expose this picture of Sor. Moreno, after the lavish praises he has lately bestowed upon him.

Yours truly,

JUSTICIA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from head-quarters yesterday could hardly be more unsatisfactory. Englishmen want to know what is keeping Mr. Gould, the Secretary of Legation up in Paraguay so long. Argentines are equally anxious to know what on earth the Commander-in-Chief is about, and the Brazilians in town are half-stocked with the news of the erection of stockades in the river in front of Curupaity, thus hermetically sealing the iron-clads in Paraguayan waters. Sinbad, our own correspondent, seems to be getting tired writing down about nothing. The whole campaign seems to have come to a dead-lock. Caxias, according to one correspondent, is for returning with the army to Tuyuti. Mitre for closing round the lines before Humaita, and Osorio for at once attacking. Affairs are decidedly out of joint at head-quarters, and unless a successful attack is at once made on the enemy, it is difficult to say how matters can mend.

The *Tribuna* correspondent, from head-quarters, states that the Engineer Okadowicz has returned from the Gran Chaco, having taken plans of the river and fortifications, his arrival at head-quarters caused no small stir, particularly as he gave information to the Commander-in-Chief of the Paraguayans having erected a stockade, and planted 'torpedoes' in front of Curupaity.

The story told by the Paraguayan officers who crossed over to the Allies, of Lopez having vast herds of cattle in the Chaco, have all proved false. Scouts have been sent by the Allies to the other side of the Bermejo; they found nothing but wild Indians. In the Allied camp, owing to the continuous rains, the troops suffer terribly, and much sickness prevails. The storm lasted for twelve days: the weather had at however changed and is now fine, but the numbers sent to the hospital are steadily increasing.

The recent heavy gales on this coast have given rise to some fears for the Gerente now long overdue. She left Rio on the 22nd for the Plata, but has not yet made her appearance in our waters.

The interview of Sr. Errecart with the Vice-President, has caused much curiosity. People are anxious to know what it was all about.

A subscriber from Chacabuco called on us yesterday, he reports good sheep out there at \$30, capons \$40, and camps very dry, but plenty of grass. Rents are very high, as much as \$600 paid for a puesto, as yet however not many rented; cattle are in poor condition. Soon the farmers will have to commence to water their flocks.

The most serious matter in the news brought yesterday from the seat-of-war is that several cases of cholera have occurred at Tuyuti. From private letters we have seen, there can be no doubt that some of the ships' crews at Itapiru are suffering from this terrible pestilence. Would to God that our politicians would think for a moment of the risk which the inhabitants of this city must run this summer, and endeavor to avert the calamity!

On Sunday the auction of flocks of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cross with Rambouillet and Negretti, belonging to Mr. Patrick Boukey, of Santa Catalina, came off, and the result of the sale is as follows—

1,700, bought by Sr. Gandara, \$15
1,100, Mr. Youens, \$29½
These prices are hardly sufficient for first class mestizos, and we regret to see animals of the best breed in the country knocked down at such a sacrifice.

A troop of alpacas from Bolivia for the Banda Oriental is shortly expected in this city. These animals will be well worth the trouble of inspection; they are at present in Cordova, and will be here in a few days.

We are happy to say that the dispute which existed between General Taboada and the National Government has been amicably settled, and the General continues in his post of National Commissioner. He is about the most influential man up north, and the right arm of the National Government.

We hear on good authority that the Government looks with favor on M. Landeis' proposal to pump up the River Plate into the Socorro, as this indefatigable Frenchman asks for no monopoly, no subvention. The Government, we believe, will grant him permission to make his works; this will always be a help to the town during the approaching summer months.

Gen. Art-dondo has been obliged to abandon the pursuit of the rebels under Navarro, for want of horses. Last advices give the General and all his men on foot; but the troubles in the interior, we are happy to say, are on the wane.

Private letters from Curuzú allude to the difficulty experienced by the Brazilian ironclad fleet in supplying itself with provisions. These are obliged to be sent by the Chaco, as the merchant vessels that endeavored to convey them by water were obliged to retrocede, on account of the firing of Curupaiti.

As everything respecting the unfortunate Maximilian is of interest, we may state that yesterday an American gentleman, who served on his body-guard, was in our office, and but a few days past we met a French gentleman who accompanied the unfortunate Empress Charlotte from Vera Cruz to Europe.

We have received our files of papers from the Interior, and all we glean from them is that things up there are only so, so. The *Zonda* of San Juan contains a long diatribe against the Sub-delegado of the Tontal Mines, Sr. Du. Antonio Salas, due to the fact that this gentleman, in conjunction with Major Rickard, had made a 'denuncio' of some valuable lands in the valley of the San Juan, between the mining districts of Tontal and Castaño, and near to the Hilario smelting works. It would appear from this that our countryman, Major Rickard, who, we learn from private sources, has been in Mendoza to settle with the house of B. Gonzalezalo for the working of the Hilario smelting works, has no idea of abandoning his enterprise, and we sincerely hope that his perseverance may be eventually crowned with success.

The news from headquarters this week is of a less favorable character than usual. Things seem to be coming to a dead-lock in Paraguay, and notwithstanding the continued asseverations of each deserter from the enemy's lines as to the exhausted condition of Lopez and his men, that extraordinary man defiantly mocks the power of the Allies, and holds his ground against all odds. Night and day the Paraguayans are busy with spade and shovel, and now we are told that facing the Allied position at Tuyu-Cué, the Paraguayans have not only constructed impenetrable 'abattis,' but opened a raking fire on the Allied camp, from an elevated battery built on logs. The position of the iron-clads is what may be technically termed a 'lock-up.' It seems that they can neither get up nor down, and 'Sinbad,' whose letter we publish to-day, states that the Paraguayans have canoes, &c., in the river below the fleet, so as to thoroughly intercept communication. The Brazilians on the other hand, to hold their own, have cut a road through the Chaco, but as the whole country around is 'banado,' no carts or wagons can be sent up, only despatches. On the other hand, the position of the Allied army at Tuyu-Cué is exposed, owing to the heavy roads, and the expense of forwarding provisions to the army too severe to last long. To suppose, therefore, that things can remain much longer as they are, is to resist the most convincing evidence to the contrary. Our colleague, the *Nacion*, very properly says, 'it can only be done by calling out new levies, at least 15,000 more men are required. If this is not done, then peace.' Looked at in any light, the failure of the fleet to pass Humaita is the turning point of the war. We have all waited patiently for 2½ years, and at last we have learned the impotence of Brazil's strongest arm. Situated as at present the iron-clads are an inconvenience more than anything else: out of coal and ammunition. The passage of Curupaiti has cost the iron-clads much more than was said. The *Tribuna* correspondent pictures them as sadly cut up. Where they are they cannot be repaired, and as each day longer that they remain there their return will be more difficult, the sooner they steam down the better: the passage of Curupaiti takes 40 minutes, that of Humaita, with the river clear, 55 minutes; but then the chain has to be cut, and where are the men to cut it?

The very sudden rise in house property in Montevideo is most remarkable. An old quarter down in Calle Maipu, Nos. 174 and 174, was sold by auction by Sr. Vivar, a new auctioneer. The premises are 16½ varas by 52. It was knocked down to Sr. Pena in the trade of \$25,000. This place a couple of years ago would not fetch \$200,000. The sale of Dr. Auder's splendid hotel on the beach, Hotel du Nord, is another instance. The building has not been sold, but the new tenant has actually given \$160,000 for the key, paying \$10,000 m.c. a month rent, and \$5,000 per month for the furniture. The doctor who, we believe, is at present in Kamskafka, or thereabouts, has done a rather good business.

The pretty little steamer Tala, which has been undergoing some repairs, is now thoroughly finished and put on her route again.

Governor Alsina seems determined to push ahead the Lobos Railway. The line is being surveyed, and we are pleased to learn that our talented countryman, Neville Mortimer, C.E., has been named to this important task. The Government could not have named a more competent man.

We have received the 50th number of the 'Revisa of Buenos Ayres,' the only literary publication of any value in the river Plate. It is always filled with useful literary and historic matter, and we hope Dr. Quesada, who labors so hard, receives full support, for the expenses attending such a publication must be considerable.

Captain Bruce's new steamer Rio Uruguay arrived yesterday, having made a splendid run out.

We hear grave complaints about the non-attendance of English gentlemen and ladies at the last Plata ball; it appears the Committee put themselves about to accommodate the 'Ingleses,' and after all not half a dozen English people were there. This is really too bad.

Our brother editor who has just returned from an excursion in the South camps, states that the farmers are alarmed about the drought, if it rained for thirty days consecutively still more rain would be required. Sheep are not selling at such monstrously low prices as has been represented here in town; in fact, really good sheep are not to be had under \$25. Those sheep sold by auction by Mr. Gowland near Rancebos were in the most miserable condition, and the price obtained forms no criterion whatever, as they had been driven up from the far South, and were hardly able to walk. Really good fine mestiza sheep are worth at the very lowest \$25 each, and even at this price it is difficult to obtain a large number. The sheep business is by no means so prospered as is represented. A very large English Estancia with about 80,000 sheep, gave last year over ten percent on the waste capital when the place represents, without counting the increase on the flock, which is counted at an average price and makes the yield equal to about 24 per cent per annum.

Our remarks on the Port of Buenos Ayres have gone through two editions, as our article was ticked our colleagues so much, we earnestly hope they will assist us in getting something done towards paying the environs of the old Custom house, and cleansing the mouth of the Boca.

The capon saladeros now at work in this province consume over 200,000 animals per month, and as the business is now on the increase we hope to see them well supported. The farmers will find that in the end these establishments are the best in the whole country. Good fat capones sell to-day at \$10 m.c. and had we none of these 'graseras' we might expect to see the price at from \$5 to \$10. The Railways now do a good traffic in carrying in pipes and boxes of sheep tallow.

Some time ago two new systems of marking sheep were presented to the Provincial Government, and a commission appointed to examine and report upon them. The commission disapproves of both, and advises the Government not to interfere with the regulations of the Rural Code in the matter.

The Committee in Congress has despatched the bill authorising the Government to subscribe for 15,000 shares in the Central Railway: they have reported favourably on the measure.

Sr. Ocampo, the rejected Entre-Rio Deputy, has arrived in town, having been re-elected by his constituents. He has presented his diploma for admission to the house and, they have been referred to committee. We may expect another stormy scene in the house on this question.

We welcome our old friend Captain Bruce back to the River Plate. He never comes now without a splendid new steamer. The Rio Uruguay, which he has brought out now is built expressly for the river trade, under Capt. Bruce's own eye, and is beyond all question the finest passenger boat in the Plate: she is an improvement on the Rio Parana, and fitted up in the most luxurious style. The Rio Uruguay has gone up to the Tigre for a few days.

The new organ which has arrived in Montevideo is for the Cathedral, and not the English Church; and it is a mistake that Mr. Round has left the choir. We believe the organ in question comes from Telford's.

A full-dress rehearsal of the plays to be performed to-night by the Amateur Dramatic Society, in the Victoria Theatre, took place on Monday night. The success of the principal actors warrants us in promising the British

community a real dramatic treat. We were much pleased with a striking feature of the entertainment, not mentioned in the programme—so allude to an arrangement of popular Scotch melodies, set for the orchestra by a well-known English amateur, who has often before enhanced the attractions of our amateur performances by his acknowledged talent as a theoretical and practical musician. We wish "Guid luck about the hoose!"

The parish priest of Mercedes, Rev. Sr. Copello, has resigned his parish, being about to leave for Europe. The parish is considered one of the best and richest in this province.

Mr. Boch is now the sole proprietor of the Hotel Provence, which is and ever has been the favorite hotel for English travellers in this city. Mr. Semple has left the concern.

Amongst the purchasers at Mr. Benavente's celebrated ram auction we observe the name of Mr. Michael Murray, Leones, for two animals, at a high figure. We have been assured of good authority that Mr. Murray secured the best couple in the lot; we wish him every success, as he seems determined to have a good article at any price.

Great importance is attached to the revelations made to Gen. Mitre by a Paraguayan officer that has passed over to the allies. It is reported that he has communicated very exact and detailed intelligence with regard to the forces at the disposal of Lopez, and the means taken by him to impede the passage of the Humaita channel by the fleet. The story about the 'invernada' in the Chaco had proved a bola.

Madame Lablache sang again in "Lucia" before a crowded house on Sunday night, and added new laurels to her daily increasing reputation. She will next appear in Bellini's 'chef-d'œuvre' "Norma."

We have received a notice from the Land Office, calling upon all parties to pay up the rent due on or before the 30th inst., otherwise be fined.

An estanciero from Paysandu informs us that sheep are offering very cheap out about there; no buyers. No sales of land. An English gentleman, Mr. Simons, has rented two suertes of land near Paso Quintero, at 600 nacionales per suerte.

We hear that it is probable a steamer will be shortly put on the line between Colonia and this city, to meet the requirements of the summer trade.

A few nights ago the 'sereno' on guard by the Italian Bank, in calle Reconquista, heard in the dead of night something stirring within the bank, and immediately gave the alarm which for some fellow 'serenos,' who were soon on the spot. Proceeding to examine the premises they found a bunch of false keys near the principal entrance, which fitted every door in the house; but no other trace of the nocturnal visitors could be found, and it is supposed that the dropping of the keys must have roused the attention of the 'sereno.' It is said that a large gang of light-fingered gentry, particularly from "la bella Italia," are prowling the streets of Buenos Ayres, introducing themselves into houses under pretext of soliciting employment or alms.

The Provincial Government of B. Ayres has favored us with a copy of the second volume of the Official Report of the Administration of the Province. In a circular of Minister Avellaneda's, addressed to the rural municipalities, and which serves as preface to this volume, he mentions two municipal boards which have distinguished themselves for the great improvements effected within their jurisdiction for some years past—they are Chivilcoy and Barracas al Sud.

A Paraguayan deserter has informed the Commander-in-chief that the Paraguayan expedition to Matto Grosso had been signally successful, completely defeating the Brazilians. This is a very different version to that received by the mail from Rio Janeiro.

The *Nacional* of Saturday takes up the question of the railway guarantees, in rather an obscure manner. The question is by no means settled, as our colleague pretends, by Mr. Cerro's 'ipse dixit.' On the contrary, all town agrees with the *Standard* in its remarks. The accounts have been sent in to the Government nearly six months ago, but as yet they are not settled, and the delay can under no circumstance be excused. We hope this week to see the matter wound up.

With pleasure we announce a new English firm in Montevideo, Messrs. Le Bus & Hughes, both these gentlemen are well and favorably known in the commercial world of the Plate. Mr. Hughes has had many years of valuable experience in the wool plazas and barracas of Buenos Ayres, and as a judge of wool possibly second to none in the market: the business of

the new firm will be that of brokers and commission agents. They will receive consignments of produce from the country and attend to the sale thereof. The new firm will meet a want long felt in Montevideo, and we trust will receive the fullest patronage.

For the last few days owing to the murky weather, the streets have been so slippery that one might as well be sliding or skating, as trudging the streets, there are no scavengers in the city; and the result is that until a very heavy rain storm comes which washes the streets clean, the mud is allowed to accumulate even in the most crowded thoroughfares. We noticed the other day some half dozen of the chief municipal members wending their way towards the market in Calle Peru just as they turned off Calle Potosi, one or two of the committee were brought down, another slipped on an orange peel and nearly came to grief in front of the church. Had an accident happened, which of course Heaven forbid, how soon would we not have the streets cleaned.

Three story houses in our narrow streets are said by the Doctors to be "mal sano." We note that Anchorena's new house at the corner of Moreno and Bolivar will be a three story edifice when finished, the clerks in the Government-house will be obliged to keep the gas lighted all day, as the new house will completely shut out the light.

Since the bulk of the allied army has taken up its position at Tuyu-Cué there has been an immense loss of hides; in fact no hides from the army now come forward at all, save from Port Alegre camp. The animals are driven from Itapiru to Tuyu-Cué and freights so high, Paraguayans so near and hands so scarce, that all the Tuyu-Cué hides are cut up into 'guasacas' or thrown away.

Mr. Hector Varela is lionizing in Baden Baden, the most fashionable place in Europe, during the summer; he is under medical treatment for his eyes, and each morning takes the train to some ophthalmic spring in the neighborhood. The gaming going on this year in Baden exceeds that of any former season. Minister Sarmiento has returned from Paris to the States, and on the 9th July Minister Balcarce gave a grand banquet in Paris. Apropos of Sarmiento, it is not at all improbable that we shall soon have him back in Buenos Ayres; he has incurred the displeasure of some of the prominent members of the National Government on account of its having been currently reported that in letters sent by him to some parties here he rather incautiously commented upon the politics and politicians of the day. We have every reason to believe however that this is only an electioneering dodge in connection with his candidature for the future Presidency of the Republic. M. Varela is about to publish a pamphlet on the death of Maximilian, which is being printed in Ranchos.

Belgrano was crowded on Sunday. Watson's establishment may now be termed the Niblos Garden of Buenos Ayres. The place is gaining the most enviable notoriety; and Watson, equal to either fortune, pulls with the current, and has now opened a branch establishment, where quoits, skittles, bowling alley, pigeon alley—in fact, everything that can cater to the wants, wishes, and requirements of Englishmen on Sundays and holidays may be found. What Watson requires now is a poet, to make his place the cream of the cream. Had we a Goldsmith in Buenos Ayres what captivating lines might not be written on the "Crowded Suburbs."

Near you ombu, that lifts its head on high, There Watson stands to greet the passers by. High stands his house, where Inde Coop draughts inspire— &c. &c.

Any man who would write a poem on Watson's would deserve free quarters during the summer. Belgrano is going a-head at the most rapid pace—new houses building, gardens and quintas fenced in, even now people engaging houses, and rooms for the summer, and around the shady ombu on the top of the hill there is talk of making a fashionable promenade.

The total receipts of the concert at Colon in aid of the wounded we hear is a little over \$30,000, but from this must be deducted the charges; the rent of the theatre alone is we understand \$10,000 m.c.

Dr. Zavalia, at the request of Sr. Gutierrez, has left the *Nacion Argentina*. We regret his departure from the editorial omnibus, where he so long maintained a dignified and well merited position.

Almost each night now the most stormy debates take place at the Progreso Club; the whole topic of the night is peace or war. The whole Club Progreso almost to a man is now in favor of peace.

People in Montevideo invariably know more of what is passing at headquarters than we do here. Notwithstanding all our army letters, &c., we have heard nothing about the approaching battle in the Gran Chaco, until it comes up to us from the Mount. The condition of the allies is believed in Montevideo to be so critical that it will require great military skill and tactics to extricate the army, whilst the ironclad fleet, come what will, must face the music, they cannot remain where they are.

We hear on good authority that Sr. Paranhos is expected shortly in the Plate. This distinguished diplomatist is known to the public as the great peace-maker: his trip to the Plate at the present moment is highly significant. The last despatch of Caxias caused such a profound impression in Rio that there is no longer any doubt as to the wind-up of the campaign: yet it is difficult after all to see how peace will be arrived at, for if Humaita is left standing then the whole object of the war is frustrated, and the dominion of the rivers in the hands of the Paraguayans; still, Lopez must be as anxious as ever to make peace, and if fair terms are offered he will doubtless be glad to embrace them. The allies, if they cannot reduce Humaita, ought to offer an equivalent and have it razed—it is the great stumbling-block in South America.

The Paraguayan Minister in London has published a reply to the note of the Brazilian Minister. We cannot find room in our columns for so lengthy a document, which we do not suppose a dozen people in Europe or America have the requisite time or patience to wade through.

Last week the whole northern portion of the camps of Buenos Ayres was thrown into the greatest excitement, owing to 'chasques' galloping over the camps with the news that a revolution had taken place in Rosario, and the Arroyo del Medio and Pavon people were up in arms. The whole affair has happily proved a 'bola,' but every Justice of the Peace in the North received despatches, every 'alcalde' and 'vigilante' was called out, the sheepfarmers were affrighted, and telegrams and special despatches sent in every hour to Governor Alsina to acquaint him with the danger.

The 'comandantes' in the camp are all busy recruiting, some say for Paraguay, others Cordova, and a few insist for the city of Buenos Ayres. Some of our camp friends have called to know what all the commotion is about. Every peon on the estancias is walked off. We believe the cause of all this is; that when the news of the arrest of the War Minister was known in town, Governor Alsina sent for his lien tenants, and at once ordered them to proceed to the camp and call out the National Guard. This order is still in force, and we doubt much if it is the intention of the Government to rescind it.

General Conesa, in his 'parte oficial,' speaks highly of the conduct of Governor Luque. One of our colleagues finds fault with this. We have only to say that had Governor Luque played any part than what he did, the National Government would not have found such an easy walk over. All the country stood up for Luque; he proved true to the National Government, and therefore merits the highest eulogium, and we endorse General Conesa's despatches in this regard.

We learn on good authority that M. Brito, the special Brazilian Minister to the River Plate Republics, has been accredited as Minister to the Republic of the Uruguay, and Councillor Paranhos named his successor on the special mission. Everyone in the River Plate believes that this change means peace.

Latham's celebrated rams are at the Barraca Feria; they will be sold on Monday. They are pronounced the finest and best ever raised in this country.

Gen. Taboada it seems has had some dispute with the National Government and has resigned his post as National Commissioner. We much regret this although ignorant of the real motives which induced this step. The Gen. has proved a good and true friend to the country, and is one of the most influential men to-day in the Argentine Republic.

We read in the Montevidean papers that the Minister of war owing to the treatment he received in Cordova, is now suffering from a temporary aberration of the mind, this is really a sad sequel, and we hope is inexact.

The Decides has left for Paraguay and taken up the new French Consul at Asuncion, M. de Cuverville. Juan Saa, it is said, is in the mountains near Salta, trying to recruit men for his revolution; Varela and his gang have fled from Rioja.

THE PARAISO SHEEP-AUCTION.

Estancia Paraiso, Sept. 6th 1867. We arrived at San Pedro before daybreak on the 4th, after a pleasant trip through the Delta of the Parana...

The fine ewes followed— 1st at 700 to D. F. Molina. 2nd at 1250 to " L. Andrade. 3rd at 950 to " " " 4th at 800 to " Macio. 5th at 250 to " M. Molina.

STEAM PLOUGHS.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, I read the call in your paper for a meeting, to promote agriculture, to be held at the Bolsa, and I resolved to attend.

ing named classes: 1st. On a sod plough for stiff soils. 2nd. A plough for stubble land in stiff soils. 3d. A sod plough for sandy soils and light loams. 4th. A plough for stubble land which will cut a furrow twelve inches deep, with three horses, which will raise the lowest soil to the surface of the furrow.

The qualities desired in a good plough are described in the programme of that National Fair as follows:— "From the same source, also, we learn that the judges are to take into consideration the following points in the making of awards:—1st. Pulverising power. 2d. Non-liability to choke in stubble. 3d. Lightness of draught, considered in connection with pulverising power. 4th. Ease of holding. 5th. Durability. 6th. Cheapness. 7th. Excellence of mechanical work. 8th. Thorough inversion and burial of weeds. 9th. Even distribution of wear. 10th. Regularity or truthness of turning and carrying the furrow, slice, or sod."

It will be seen however that in the estimation of that National Society the plough is best, other things being equal, that will enable the man of the slenderest means to begin to cultivate the earth. If to till the soil is the natural way to wealth, that nation is the wisest, in this particular, which attracts to agriculture the largest number of men of small means.

For one, I should be glad to know more of this subject, but I confess to the fear that those who invest in steam ploughs will only regret it. The level lands of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, resemble the 'pampas.' There you may find an area of 100, or even 200, square miles, in one body, of level, rich, treeless, shrubless land.

Among so practical a people, to whom steam is so familiar that they use it for means of going up and down stairs, and also for warming their houses in winter, there must be some good reason for the rejection of the steam plough. After having been a candidate for popular favor for a long time, during which repeated and fair experiments have been made under circumstances highly favorable for showing its value, it has been discarded.

AGRICOLA.

WOOL CIRCULAR.

During the last fortnight the market has shown no perceptible change; the amount of business transacted has however been very limited, owing partly to the small stocks on hand and partly to the desire of merchants to hold for the approaching public sales, which are fixed to commence on the 6th August.

Table with columns: Good, Midd'g., Inferior. Rows: M. Video (Washed, Greasy), Merino (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th do), Bellies, Lambs. B. Ayres (Washed, Greasy), Merino (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th do), Bellies, Lambs.

The price of fat cattle has within the last week gone up considerably. An estancia from Magdalena states that he has sold during the past week novillos at \$400 each, and so scarce is meat at the corrales that a troop of lean cows sent in for saladero was bought on Sunday morning by the butchers at \$272 per head, being more than double the price the estanciero expected to get for them.

MON CHANGE.

September 4, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Patacons, 25.

In Bonds there was very little done to-day. Prices closed firm, an eighth over the opening figure. The peace rumors current have reached the Bolsa, and if Sr. Paranhos arrives here in a few days there will be room for much speculation, although nothing positive is known respecting the views of the National Government.

September 5, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. Prices closed firm, an eighth over the opening figure. The peace rumors current have reached the Bolsa, and if Sr. Paranhos arrives here in a few days there will be room for much speculation, although nothing positive is known respecting the views of the National Government.

September 6, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. This was another dull day on 'Change. Up to a few moments before 2 o'clock not a single Bond was bought or sold, in fact the office of marker on the black board is a sinecure—B. clear has now nothing to do.

September 7, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. National Bonds ruled somewhat firmer to-day, when it was known that Dr. Ugarte and Sr. Urburu form the new Ministry. The matter was much talked of on 'Change. It appears that these gentlemen have the courage to adopt a peace policy, their opinions on the matter are already known, and the prospect of a wind-up of the campaign gave a better tone to the market.

September 8, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. The news from the Provinces to-day is represented of a less gloomy nature: the rebels are less troublesome, and in Rosario business is beginning to look somewhat brighter. An experienced dealer states that unless the Government should think proper to send orders for the levying recruits for the Paraguayan war, there is every reason to suppose the troubles in the Interior have passed.

September 9, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. National Bonds, 5 3/4. Notwithstanding the proposed emission of National Bonds, prices held pretty firm all day. The bulls buy freely, and thus sustain the market, and it is said, that even supposing the emission does take place, no new Bonds will be on the market before November. Still, the only thing to help Bonds is peace; brokers and others believe in peace; in fact nothing else is talked of on 'Change save peace: all agree that the war has lasted long enough.

September 10, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. There were no cash sales in the Bond market to-day, and only 73,000 sold for the end of the month at 5 3/4. The documents respecting the Argentine loan in London, published in the 'Tribuna' this morning, have attracted much notice, and many think that ere this the balance of the loan has been placed. But the news from the war to-day has caused much dissatisfaction, and although Mr. Guimaraens, a well-known broker, has arrived from Itapiru, and stated on the Bolsa that in three months the Paraguayans will be driven out, people do not see it in that light.

September 11, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. The change of the 'provedores,' or army contractors for the Brazilian army, was much talked of. Pereira and Co., the new contractors, are known here in commercial circles as the 'provedores' for the 2d cuerpo of the Brazilian army. Sr. Lanuz is expected down to-morrow.

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September 12, 1867. National Bonds, 5 3/4. The news from the Provinces to-day is represented of a less gloomy nature: the rebels are less troublesome, and in Rosario business is beginning to look somewhat brighter. An experienced dealer states that unless the Government should think proper to send orders for the levying recruits for the Paraguayan war, there is every reason to suppose the troubles in the Interior have passed.

BIRTHS.

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

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at his estancia near Ferrari, Mr. Henry Rummell, aged 32. Deceased was a native of Germany, and resident in this country many years.

SHIRTS, AT \$450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$450 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 Each. Criméan Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Each. Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$550 per Dozen, or \$46 Each. Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$35 Each.

SOUTHERN FOREIGN AMATEUR RACE MEETING will be held on the former Course, near Randel's Store, on the 16th and 17th of September.

SHEEP AUCTION BY BENJAMIN NAZAR & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock precisely, 31 Choice Pure Negretti Sheep, reared in the country by Don Ernesto Oldendorf. These animals are the immediate offspring of a few rare specimens of the best European flocks.

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

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JOHN THOMSON, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE-20 CALLE LA BARCADA.

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IRISH ROOMS-72 CALLE MEJICO. The Members of this Society beg to inform their Friends and Acquaintances that they have removed from the temporary rooms in Calle Corrientes to the above address.

CARRERAS EN BELGRANO. A beneficio de los heridos, bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad de Carreras Argentinas, el día 29 de Septiembre de 1887.

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