

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

No. 332—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,000.

THE EMILY'S MAILS.

London 15 August.
The Bank directors have made no change in the rate of discount. Money is more wanted to-day, and rates are firmer in consequence. The demand originates on the Stock Exchange in connection with the fortnightly accounts.
There has been more gold sent into the bank, and there are no further arrivals.
An instalment of 7 per cent. on the £2,000,000 Chilean Six per Cent. Loan, and a first instalment of 6 per cent. on the £6,000,000 Anglo-Dutch Russian Loan, are payable to-day.

The firm of Estcourt, Henderson and Co. has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Estcourt, who has arranged to take the management of a Joint-Stock company. The business hitherto conducted by the firm will, for the future, be conducted by Messrs. Estcourt, Henderson, and Co.
The final decision in the case of Overend, Gurney, and Co. has to-day been given against the shareholders by the House of Lords, who are thus, in accordance with the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, made liable to the creditors to the full extent of their holding.

The market for the English Funds opened at about yesterday's closing quotations, but is now flat on the unfavourable change in the weather and a proponderance of sales. Consols were first quoted 94 1/2 to 3 for money, and 94 1/2 for the account, and are now at 94 1/2 to 3 and 94 1/2 to 3 respectively, being a decline of 1/2 to 1/2 per cent.
The supply of English grain was very short, with moderate imports of foreign articles of trade, for this day's market.

The *Morning Herald* publishes the copy of a letter just received from Mr Rosenthal, one of the Abyssinian captives. It brings our information down to the 9th of June, and confirms the previous intelligence with respect to the native revolt. The writer says the whole peasantry, tired of the cruelties inflicted upon them, have risen in rebellion, and plunder and kill every messenger, whether Royal or private. The territory which the King can call his own extends as far as the boundaries of his camp, which also is diminishing daily. All this makes the King more cruel instead of causing him to treat the remaining soldiers with more leniency and kindness. He plundered Amora Gadle a loyal village, about three hours north of Debra Labor, and shut the peasants up in a large house. "It is no good," he said, "keeping you alive. You would all become rebels within a short time." At these last cruel words the house was set on fire, and the women given away as slaves. Mr. Rosenthal was separated from his wife and child, and as all communications with Debra Labor were cut off, he knew nothing of the situation of the other captives. The presents sent from Europe appear to have fallen into the hands of a party of King Theodore's soldiers. The danger of the captives at Magdala was aggravated by the outbreak of an epidemic in the common prisons. Up to the time Mr. Rosenthal wrote the Europeans had escaped. He, however, repeats the opinion he expressed in a letter written in the early part of May, that unless relief came soon, "they must succumb to cruelty, famine, or other misery." In a postscript, Mr. Rosenthal expresses his fear that their road to the coast will be closed up.
The submarine cable to Cuba has broken, and is being grappled for.

The death is announced of the Earl of Mayo, one of the representative peers of Ireland, who expired on the 12th inst., at his residence in Cleveland-square, in the 71st year of his age. By the death of noble earl, his eldest son, Lord Nass, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, becomes an Irish peer, but this need not necessitate the resignation of his seat for Cocker-mouth. An Irish peer may represent an English constituency, but not an Irish one. The only question is whether his lordship would care to surrender his seat in the House of Commons in order to succeed his father in the representative peerage of Ireland, which would give him a seat in the Upper House for life.

In the expiring days of session, and amid the tropical heat of the past few days, it was believed that a general interest in public questions had died out with the safety of the Reform Bill. It has, however, been somewhat revived by the attempts which have been made by the Government to force the Royal Parks Regulations Bill through Parliament. Amongst the few members of the House of Commons who have not yet fled to the moors there is a body of independent Liberals, who are determined to resort to every device of which the forms of the House admit, in order to baffle the Home Secretary and to defeat the bill. This explains the course which was pursued on Tuesday afternoon, when one member after another protested against the course of the Government, and after five hours of obstruction the measure was talked out for that day.

A French journal, noticing the news that the Chinese Government intends to throw open all its Ports to European Commerce, says—"The measure cannot fail to augment the trade with China; but in order that it may receive all the development of which it is capable, the Navigation and Customs Dues must be moderate and Merchants must enjoy personal security. We fear, however, in any case, that the trade of France with China will remain insignificant. Our productions cannot compare in that country with those of the English, and the articles we take in return are of little importance, with the exception of silk, which in Great Britain and the United States is taken in considerable quantities. Our Customs returns show that in 1866 France received £20,000 worth of goods from China, and sent her £220,000 worth. This is very little compared with the £32,000,000 of the English."

Trial Trips.—On the 13th inst. a new saloon twin screw steamer named the *Jaguarette*, of 350 tons and 50 horse power, went down the Clyde on a trial trip, which was satisfactory. The *Jaguarette* was built by Messrs. A. and J. English for Messrs. Isaac and Samuel, London, for the South American passenger and good trade.

The Post believes that when the new Parliament meets, whatever other effects it may have, it is not likely that members of the old Tory stamp will be returned to any extent. Where the line will be drawn which, after the Reform question is settled, is to form the future division of any two great parties in the State, it is impossible at present to say. A reaction from Radical-Conservatives may by some be fairly expected, as a strong and raging fever leaves a patient prostrate from weakness. Parties must be re-constituted. Some reform in the executive organisation of the House of Commons must follow that of its constituent parts, if we are to preserve the vigour and honesty which must characterise the public action of a country ambitious to be foremost in the civilisation of the world. We hope not to see a repetition of the weaknesses and uncertainties of the last session, still less of the want of faith and confidence in leaders. We feel sure that honest and hard-working party government is the best for our national character, and we trust that we shall never fall into a bastard form which, while it retains the personal disputes, forgets in them the public interests.

It is reported that Juarez has refused to authorise the payment of the 3,000 ounces of gold to Lopez for his treachery in betraying Queretaro. The Mexican dictator declared, "We must never encourage traitors."

VESSELS SAILED FROM EUROPE FOR THE RIVER PLATE—AUGUST, 1867.

7th.	Die Scallio,	Lisbon,	Montevideo.
10th.	Alida,	Hamburg,	Buenos Ayres.
11th.	Challenger,	do,	Montevideo.
12th.	Pividal,	Bordeaux,	Buenos Ayres.
13th.	Fylla,	Copenhagen,	Montevideo.
15th.	Augusto,	do,	Buenos Ayres.
16th.	M. L. M.,	Glasgow,	Buenos Ayres.
17th.	Waterhuison,	London,	Montevideo.
18th.	SS. La Plazo,	Liverpool,	River Plate.
19th.	Grace Pelle,	do,	Montevideo.
20th.	Maris,	do,	Buenos Ayres.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM THE RIVER PLATE—AUGUST, 1867.

11th.	Marc Antoine,	Marseilles,	Montevideo.
11th.	My Lady,	do,	Montevideo.
12th.	Mavis Teresa,	Montrose,	Buenos Ayres.
13th.	SS. Donati,	Lisbon,	River Plate.
14th.	Leopold,	Bristol,	Montevideo.

THE INDIANS IN CORDOVA.

Petition to H.E. Brig. Gen. B. Mitre, Pres. of the Argentine Republic.
Your Excellency,—The undersigned inhabitants of Rio 4to, in virtue of their rights as citizens of the Confederation, humbly beg of the Chief Magistrate that he would deign to extend them that protection for life and property bequeathed to them by their fathers, but which they have seldom enjoyed, owing partly to the civil wars by which their unhappy country has been so long distracted. The present state of things affords us but little hope for a better future, and something must at once be done on this score, if we would see our country respected abroad and happy and prosperous at home.

Permit us to call Y. E.'s attention to the insecurity of our frontiers, which appears to us the great obstacle to this prosperity. We can speak from sad experience, having suffered heavily by savage depredations, and therefore are we confident of commanding your sympathy and attention.

The speedy return to Paraguay of the national forces, after having restored order in the disaffected provinces, will again leave our frontier exposed to the incursions of the savages. Trusting to the support of the constituted authorities we have until now patiently suffered all, preferring to die rather than forsake our hearths. But alas! we have lived to see the delusion of such hopes; and with the bitter experience of the past, and the gloomy prospect of the future before us, is it any wonder we should ask, What is to become of us?

The illustrious General Mitre is well aware that it is the permanent settlers who develop and enrich the country, and not the wandering tribes who infest the land. Are we then, during your administration, to be driven from our homes by these roaming hordes? We trust not.

This once flourishing little town, situated in the very garden of the Province, is reduced to such a state of abject misery that the inhabitants can scarcely procure the common necessities of life. But with these sufferings we do not tax Y. E., since you are probably ignorant of our circumstances, a short recital of our grievances will render the Government responsible for the future.

Since the year 1862 this department has been constantly harassed by the Indians, without exaggeration, we may say once a month, and on one occasion they returned twelve different times within four short weeks. Fifteen hundred leagues of the best camps have been lost to civilization in these neighborhoods from this cause, where formerly were flourishing settlements is now a howling waste, and on all sides are ruins indicative of captivity and death. And the impunity with which the late raids were carried on show that the pillage will eventually be carried into the heart of the country.

This isolated town was twice sacked by the savages—on the 11th March, 1863, and again on Nov. 2nd, 1866, when they killed or carried off everyone they could find; there is not a family here that has not to bewail the fate of some relative or friend, wealthy farmers ruined in an hour, fathers and mothers slaughtered mercilessly, and helpless daughters carried into a captivity worse than death.

During the month and a half that Gen. Pannero's army was here we were not troubled in the least, and even Gen. Conesa's corps being in the country is sufficient to keep our enemies quiet. But with the departure of the troops all our horrors return, probably with redoubled fury by the temporary check. We therefore earnestly pray that Y. E. will detach a small force to garrison these parts.

To defend the helpless is indeed true valor, and although there remains but little time for Y. E. to help us from your present high position, yet by the introduction of protection to us you would gain our eternal gratitude. Foreign glory is most difficult to obtain, and soon fades away; but internal good flourishes for ever in the hearts of the people, and will follow you into private life surer than the glory of the most potent ruler.
[Signatures].

THE INVASION OF SALTA.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. (From the *Tyburna*.)

Yesterday two "chasques" arrived to the National Government with news that the rebels had again taken the field, and were concentrating in the rich province of Salta. The Government at once resolved to lend every assistance to the forces of the Northern provinces in their noble efforts to crush the filibusters.

Felipe Varela has stolen a march upon the National troops, and has turned up in force in Salta, when Pannero was looking out for the runaways in the deserts of Bolivia. True Varela was whipped by Irrazabal and Arredondo, but not vanquished, and here was the grand mistake; while the one was writing and singing of victory the other was busy in the mountain fastnesses marshaling his men and preparing to burst like an avalanche over the devoted valleys of Salta. The torrent has at length swept with irresistible fury over the entire province. So sudden was the shock that scarcely 600 ill armed men could be got together in time. With these the authorities tried to make a stand, but what could they do against 1300 desperados all well armed and disciplined. The whole band were most shamefully dispersed in the first brush. This victory placed the department of Molinas completely at the mercy of the victorious rebels. The Government was stricken powerless, though not dumb; for Sr. Ovejero writes in the most pathetic strain to the authorities of Tucuman, imploring their immediate assistance or he will be forced to fly in the event of an attack.

This alarming news has come like a thunder-bolt on us all, as the long list of victories had ill-prepared us for such a shock; but a new running campaign seems again to open for us, it being the 'montonera' game to fall on towns and villages, plunder and violate the inhabitants, and then clear out for equally defenceless places on the approach of the regulars. To put an end to this will cost much waste of blood and treasure, and the public will do well to remember that a run-away fight with 'montoneras' is not a decisive victory, in fact, that a pacific result will not be attained until the leaders fall; and for this happy solution we look to Gen. Conesa.

Head-quarters on the march, Rincon de Amaicha, Aug. 27, To H. E. the Prime Minister.

I have to communicate that on receipt of the news of Varela's approach with his rebels I moved on to this point, where we have just encamped. A message from my vanguard reports the rebels in rapid march from their last night's halt, they cannot be more than three leagues off, and we hope soon to overtake them. I am at this moment preparing for the fight.

Pedro Jose Fryas.

P.S.—After closing the above another scout came in, representing the rebels to be 1,000 strong and encamped a league and a half distant, in a place called Tactuil. The moment to attack is come, and if your Government could but detach me 200 foot and 200 horse, we might be able to secure them.—F.

Rebel Correspondence.

Antofagasto, Aug. 16th.

To General Aniceto la Torre.

Fellow-countryman,—As I promised you, I am here from the North, on my way to incorporate with your forces. The road is a long one, and we are all fagged. There is nothing for it but to await your advance. Our present position could not be better. I have here one thousand followers, "true as the steel of their tried blades, heroes in heart and hand." I hope you will not keep me waiting here long, as our daily expenses are very heavy, and the sooner we gain the fertile valleys of our dear native land the better; for in patriotic strifes of this kind you know Napoleon has said "War must support war."
If it suits you better, send a guide to show the way. I await your reply.
'En Avant' is our watchword. Tobacco is nowhere. Padre Campos and the other small fry are fighting among themselves, and it is high time we should introduce a new system of

peace and concord. The whole country sighs for our advent; circumstances demand it—let us then be equal to the occasion. I have got men and horses enough, unfortunately they are badly armed, and if you could only oblige me with the loan of some war material I should not hesitate to hearken to the cry of our beloved country.

Your companion in arms,
FELIPE VARELA.

AMATEUR SPORTS AT FERRARI STATION.

Estancia de las Moehes, September 10th.

Seeing from the columns of your valuable journal the great pleasure you take in the enjoyments of your fellow-countrymen in this country, I believe the occasion on which I had the happiness to be present at yesterday would have afforded you much gratification had you been present, to see the manner in which Irishmen in this part of the camp enjoy themselves. It is true they have not the opportunity of having many balls though I have no doubt they could thoroughly appreciate those, seeing how famous Irishmen are for their dancing. Neither are your theatrical performances within their reach, although they would relish the drama as much as anyone.

But though thus deprived of the pleasures of the ball-room and the theatre, they have their social gatherings in the shape of races, &c. One of these came off the other day at the estancia of Mr. James Schongnessy, who, although sixty two springs have passed over his head, seems to enjoy life as a man of twenty. Much credit is due to him and his excellent lady for the worthy manner in which the affair was arranged, and the hospitality with which they treated such an unusual large number of guests at a private race.

Among those present I noticed Mr. Louis Brinnan, station master at Ferrari Station, Mr. Anthony Campbell and his two sons, Mr. Thomas Slammer and son, Mr. Patrick Dunn, son, and daughter; from Cañuelas, Messrs. William and Edward Casey, Brine and Thomas Mulvihill, Patrick Lawlor, and Thomas Gunner; and from the Galpones, Messrs. Dunn and J. Schongnessy. Mr. Timothy S. Galton of New York, was also present, and seemed to relish the sport as a Yankee would an oyster stew. There was a large gathering of natives, who expressed much satisfaction with the order and manner of the racing. And if you were present, and saw the number of horses competing, you would have thought it was the Limerick Races, and not the Schongnessy Races, the only difference being the absence of gamblers and pickpockets.

The 1st race run was between T. Slammer and J. Schongnessy, distance 8 squares, time 1 min. 40 sec., the prize being a beautiful new hat, presented by Mr. Schongnessy. Mr. Slammer was the winner by small odds.

2nd. A race of 5 squares, time 1 m. 16 s. The riders came in close, in the following order: J. Schongnessy, P. Dunn, jun., T. Gunner, J. Coburn, P. Laulor, T. Slammer, the latter riding a stranger's horse in this race.

3rd. A race of 3 squares, time 25 s., between T. Coburn, a native, and P. Dunn, the former being the winner by a neck.

4th. A race of 4 squares between P. Laulor and P. Dunn, jun., was a drawn race.

5th. A race of 8 squares, time 1 m. 40 s., between T. Slammer and a native gentleman.

I fear I have occupied too much of your valuable space in giving you this very detailed account of the races, and the manner in which our countrymen enjoy themselves in these dreary South American camps, far away from their native land. And in conclusion I can assure you that never was I present where a more friendly feeling existed among so large a concourse of pleasure-seeking Irishmen, and all of whom returned to their homes in a respectable manner, happier for that day's amusement, and full of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Schongnessy.

SPECTATOR.

...the bill, which had come from the Commons...

...three minutes before seven... the House of Commons brought...

After a large number of questions had been put and answered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill be considered...

After this prelude, the House went to work on the amendments. The first one opposed was that which makes the poor rate that has to be paid to secure the franchise include borough and country rates also...

Mr. Reardon inquired whether the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the United States Government relating to the Alabama would be laid upon the table of the House before the close of the session...

A very large meeting was held in Guildhall yesterday at noon, to protest against the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill...

A meeting was held last evening in the Hanover-square Rooms, under the auspices of the National Reform Union to protest against the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill...

The Lord Mayor's banquet to Ministers last evening was a brilliant affair. The attendance was large, and the speeches long and something out of the common...

...the usual arguments. Some discussion followed in the course of which Earl Russell gave his support to the bill...

We publish this morning an important piece of news as to the Abyssinian captives. It is that the rebels against King Theodoros had been so far successful that they had cut off all communication between him and the captives...

The Austrian semi-official papers take great pains to state that the Emperor Napoleon's visit to Salzburg has no political significance...

It is stated that the Papal Government has intimated to Austria its willingness to negotiate for a modification of the Concordat, provided the rights of the Church are maintained...

M. Dano, the French Minister, is still in the city of Mexico, but whether he is a free agent or is detained against his will does not appear...

The Italian papers are publishing comments upon the action of the French Government in reference to General Dumont. They speak with a good deal of resentment...

Our Paris correspondent mentions a rumour which prevailed in that city on Wednesday evening, that 40,000 men had been ordered by the French Government to proceed to Rome...

No doubt this rumour has originated in the uneasiness caused by General Dumont's mission. That uneasiness has not wholly subsided...

A great number of medical gentlemen from all parts of Europe, and some from India and the colonies, are now in Dublin attending the meeting of the British Medical Association...

The third series of London sales of colonial wool has been fixed to commence on Thursday, the 15th inst. The arrivals up to the 5th inst. amount to 117,399 bales...

The Emperor and Empress of the French are going to pay an incognito visit of 48 hours to the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg...

A letter from Malta says that the cholera is still committing serious ravages in Sicily, and also extending throughout Italy...

The claim of Mr. Arthur James Netterville, of Croicath, in the county of Meath, to the title and dignity of Viscount Netterville of Douth, in the peerage of Ireland, has been allowed by the House of Lords...

The 'Memorial Diplomatique' insinuates that the Empress Charlotte is suffering from the effects of poison, administered just before she quitted Mexico...

Mr. E. J. Westmoreland, the English Consul at Brunswick, Georgia, has

...been designated four hours after his marriage, by Capt. Martin. The murderer has been arrested, but the cause of the crime is not known...

There have been fifty-eight Royal visitors to the Court of the Tuileries since the commencement of the year, of whom forty-five were sovereigns and princes, three queens, and ten princesses...

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge will arrive in Ireland this month, the former on or about the 24th, and the Commander-in-Chief two or three days earlier...

The arguments before the House of Lords in the Overend-Gurney appeal cases were concluded on Friday. Their lordships said that in consequence of the great importance of the questions raised to the commercial interests of the country they should take time to consider their judgment...

The American 15-inch Rodman gun was tried on Wednesday against the 8-inch target at Shoeburyness with so great effect, that it may be said to have proved its capability of penetrating any of our iron-clads afloat at a range of 70 yards...

THE UNITED STATES

New York, July 27.

A serious riot occurred at Rogers ville, Tennessee, on Tuesday. Some Radical negroes interrupted a Conservative meeting while being addressed by Mr. Emerson Etheridge, candidate for the governorship...

A conservative meeting took place at Knoxville on Thursday, and was interrupted by armed negroes. A fight ensued, and several persons were wounded...

Governor Brownlow's militia being distributed throughout the State, the people are generally arming, and serious collisions are feared on the approaching election day...

The South Carolina Republican Convention have rejected the resolution proposing a coloured candidate for the Vice-Presidency...

It is reported that President Johnson has determined to remove General Sheridan. It is believed General Meade will succeed him...

The clause in the Suffrage Bill disfranchising all who participated in the rebellion has been struck out by the New York Constitutional Convention...

According to advices from Vera Cruz to the 15th July, it was reported that up to the present none of the foreign Ministers, excepting that of the United States, had recognised the Mexican Republic...

The re-election of Juarez was considered certain.

SIX DAYS LATER.

MAILS BY THE EMILY.

London Aug. 14th. Rumor of the Queen's illness untrue; Her Majesty drove out yesterday at Osborne. Final decision of House of Lords making shareholders of Overend, Gurney & Co. liable to all creditors.

Rome, Aug. 13th. Cholera increasing, thirty deaths daily; Pope fortifying Civita Vecchia.

New York, Aug. 13th. The body of Maximilian has been given up to Baron Marquis, the Austrian Ambassador, at Mexico.

Berlin, 13th. Mr. Bancroft to be received to-morrow as American Minister.

Vienna, Aug. 14th. An interview is expected between the Austrian and Prussian monarchs at Carlsbad.

Madrid, Aug. 14th. Things in a very bad way; distress everywhere prevalent. Narvaez prohibits all buying and selling on Sundays.

New Orleans, Aug. 12th. Black electors in a large majority, two to one, all through the Southern States.

Paris, Aug. 14th. The peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed. Austria and Prussia will have plenty to do in re-constituting their empires.

Pesth, Aug. 15th. General Klapka arrived yesterday, and avoided public honors prepared for him. Hungary to pay 25 per cent. of the Austrian expenditure.

Athens, Aug. 14th. French and Russian vessels bringing numbers of fugitives from Candia. Brigandage in Greece is being actively put down.

Madrid, Aug. 14th. King and Queen of Portugal arrived yesterday at San Sebastian. Triumphant reception prepared for them to-day.

Frankfort Aug. 15th. Cathedral partly burnt down, 8 lives lost.

Paris Aug. 15th. Emperor leaves Chalons on 18th for Salzburg. King of Greece arrived.

...last week's prices for these yarns for all markets.

Leeds, Aug. 13th. Chief woollen mills running short time.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th. Cotton sales estimated to-day, 12,000 bales.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

M. PAILLON'S LETTER.

Paris, July, 1867.

My dear Sirs,

I write somewhat hurriedly to-day, and I beg you will excuse my not having written to you by last mail, as I intended doing, but a family affliction has partly obliged me to suspend the visits I pay to the Exhibition on your behalf.

I will now begin by mentioning one of the most interesting portions of the Exhibition, which I went to see yesterday for the first time. Although the Exhibition in the Champ de Mars contains a large number of agricultural instruments, steam and manual, a more especial place has been allotted to them at Billancourt. The distance is about double that from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars, and can be reached either by steamer from the Pont Royal or the Universal Exhibition, or by the road; the latter, however, takes much more time and is far less convenient.

Billancourt is a village, but the place devoted to the Exhibition, which bears the same name, is an island on the Seine, which only contains the buildings raised for this occasion and extensive groves of young trees, destined more particularly to supply supports for fruit trees, vines, creepers, and flowers. A still more extensive piece of land is here set apart exclusively for trials of high cultivation, steam plough, steam ploughing, &c. A long and beautifully constructed iron bridge joins this island with the right bank of the Seine. A very large chalet of an elegant form, by the river side, contains a restaurant, an indispensable condition of all holiday making in Europe, being a place where the public can satisfy the cravings of the stomach. On the banks of the river are more particularly exhibited all the possible systems of pumps. On the side nearest Paris, and near to the river, are four long parallelogram buildings, made of wood and covered with the bark of trees; the wood work visible is very light, the walls are made of boards except the last six feet from the roof made of thick canvass, which whilst allowing the air to pass keeps out the sun and the insects. Three buildings are allotted to the exhibition of bullocks, milch cows, bulls and oxen. In the same place there has already been an exhibition of horses and mares. The cattle I saw collected there and which appeared to me to be purely French, offered the greatest possible variety. From the Breton cows of a most diminutive size, to breeds of gigantic dimensions. Any Estanciero would have been delighted to have seen these beautiful types. The day will come when people will devote themselves to the improvement of 'ganado vacuno' as they do now to that of sheep.

Parallel with this stabling there are sheds of a parallelogram form, a kind of 'galpones' as they would call them in Buenos Ayres, containing portable steam machinery, such as threshing, reaping, weeding, tilling, sowing machines, &c.; hay presses, garden tools, watering pumps, &c. There are only three countries exhibiting here, France, England and the United States. Among the churns I have seen one of Mr. Barnett's American Atmospheric system, very simple, and in which I saw butter made in my presence in ten minutes. What wealth is lost to Buenos Ayres in this respect! Whilst on this subject I will allude to an instrument of the greatest simplicity for milking cows. It is a small hollow silver tube about one inch long, having at one extremity a kind of flat head; in each one of the cow's teats one of these tubes is introduced and the milk flows without the aid of the hand. I have not seen a cow milked by this process, but I have heard of it from several persons who were present at the numerous trials made before the jury, which gave the best possible results. The depot is 21 Rue Haute-feuille, Paris.

Among the curious things I have seen, is a pariabri, which, however, is only practicable in special ground, and for sheep-breeding on a small scale. The shepherd's hut has a post, to which are fixed iron spikes, supporting a tent which gives shelter; the extremities of these spikes sustain an iron railing. When the hut, which is on wheels, is to be moved, there is a mechanism by which the iron post is

...the raising which... the exposure or sheep's corral, and then by means of cog-wheels and a winchless the whole is moved in the direction that is wanted.

I have been by chance present at some trials of a very heavy English locomotive, destined to draw heavy loads without the necessity of rails. The trials could not be more unfortunate. There was a turn to make, and the engine endeavored five or six times to perform it, without succeeding, going forward, then backing, then trying again, then falling, then beginning anew, and so on. There is better than that in the Champs de Mars.

There were very few people at Billancourt. The Exhibition there is too serious, too special, perhaps, also too far, and yet the situation is delightful: the whole country is wooded, the trees of Meudon on one side, and those of St. Cloud on the other; beautiful viaducts lose themselves in the foliage, and here and there the elegant bellfries of some village or part of a house peep through the leaves. Some corners of the island reminded me of some of the more shady and delightful spots of the Conchas in the Parana.

As for the trip from Billancourt to Paris, ascending the Seine, it is one of the prettiest in the whole world. The first bridge that comes in sight is one with double arches, on the uppermost a whole railway train could be descried on the horizon, whilst horses and carriages were moving below, and steamers glided down the stream past us. The heights of Auteuil and Passy appeared on our left, whilst the Quai de Grenelle and the Exhibition Building spread themselves to our right. The bridges following one another: the bridges of Jena, Alma, La Concorde, and before us the most enchanting panorama of Paris, the Tuileries, and the Louvre, Notre Dame, the Institute, and the quays covered with green foliage.

Near us a simple tug has in tow about twenty vessels heavily laden, and four or five small steamers going and coming from the Exhibition; especially when they go down the current, shoot past us like arrows, and at last we land near the Pont Royal, under the dense foliage of trees which keep off the sun's rays.

I will close this with a few flying notes. Crowds continue to fill the Champs de Mars, and whilst they find there food for the highest intelligence, the national wants are not neglected. 32,000 kilos, that is, 64,000 lbs. of bread, are baked daily and consumed at the Exhibition.

The estimated cost of the Exhibition was twenty millions of pounds, of which six millions have been furnished by the Government, six millions by the city of Paris, and eight millions subscribed by the Guarantee Company. These eight millions were to represent the public receipts. If the receipts do not reach this sum, the company makes up the deficit. If, on the contrary, they exceed it, the surplus is shared by the three contracting parties, according to certain conditions fixed beforehand. But the cost of the Exhibition has greatly exceeded the twenty millions spent by the Commission. It is calculated that it will reach more than forty-five millions: it must, however, be stated that all countries contributed their share.

The Park particularly, which is one of the wonders of the Exhibition, both in the French and in the foreign portion of it, is the joint work of various Governments and private individuals. The Bey of Tunis has several buildings, one of which alone cost 300,000 pounds. Egypt has spent more than 800,000 pounds. A single French exhibitor, in his own exhibition, has spent 200,000 pounds. The Czarist or the Nidret Foundations, I do not remember which of the two, has spent 800,000 francs in transports and fixings.

In the evening the exhibition is open till 11 or 12 o'clock. I passed there one evening, but it was rather cold; and besides, the boulevards, the theatres, and the Champs Elysees are so attractive and animated that I do not think many people are likely to go to the Exhibition in the evening. There is a theatre there called the International, but it opened with a bad opera comedy, which did not induce people to attend. We are promised an international ballet, with English clowns and pantomime, and wait to see what it will be like.

I have been to the so-called Chinese Theatre. The audience is accommodated in the open air, with Chinese buildings all round. In a pavilion are three or four real Chinese women, witnessing the performance. There is a pretty fair orchestra, and the place is lit up with gas. The public smoke, and can call for drinks. The performers are acrobats, men without joints, rope dancers, &c., all Euro-

What are more artistic and very successful are the concerts, by day and by night, of Messrs. Johann Strauss, of Vienna, and Bils: they take place in the International Circus, and are frequented by the best society.

On the Seine nautical experiments are constantly going on—insubmergeable mattresses, life-belts, life-boats, arrows with grappling apparatus, &c. Adieu for to-day. Accept my best regards, and believe me

Yours very sincerely,
PALMIERE.
31, Rue Veron, Paris.

THE RURAL BLUE-BOOK

This book contains the official reports from the Municipal Corporations of some of the rural districts; it contains twenty one reports from a many partidos, and it would appear that the remaining partidos—about double the number of those sent in—do not intend sending in any report to Government.

In the polite city of Buenos Ayres we must give such matters a high sounding name and style them 'official reports'; in the less polite cities of England and North America they would be styled official thrash, here is an instance: the report from Saladillo is summed up in less than one page, it does not tell us whether there is one house or one thousand in the town or partido, it leaves us to guess at the number of inhabitants and quantity of stock in the district, and as to any other statistical data we have full scope for calculating; in fact his worship, the Judge, sums up his report by telling the Minister that he has had the honour of receiving his (the Minister's) well *pulea*ed circular.

The Judge must certainly be hoaxing the Minister and probably mistook the prime Minister of the province when asking for statistical information; however this may be, the document is termed a 'Memoria' purporting to be an official report from the Municipality of Saladillo.

Although all these 'Memorias' are sadly deficient of a good deal of interesting data, yet some of them are worthy of praise; that of South Barracas above all others, which is the most business-like of all. It appears the Municipality of Barracas are in the habit of making up a concise yearly report since the year 1864, and getting 150 copies printed and bound at a cost of three thousand dollars. This is, I believe, the only rural corporation that does this, and certainly the example deserves to be followed by all the others.

Property in South Barracas was valued at nearly 20,000,000\$; there are 187 houses of business in the district; 13 'saladeros' in which 230,331 black cattle, 63,940 mares, and 108,877 sheep were slaughtered last year; the amount paid to the labourers of these 'saladeros' in the first eleven months of the year amounted to 10,683,146 dollars.

The population of the district is estimated at 6,000, who had appetite enough to consume last year 4,078 horned cattle, 27,791 wethers and 14 hogs; this is the number on which the market tax was collected, but we are left to guess the number of cows and sheep the good people of Barracas eat on the sly.

During the year 1866 fifty-one couple entered into the bonds of holy wedlock, 436 children were baptized, and 333 deaths took place during the same time. There are 1,518 children in the district and yet only 528 of these receive education; there are twelve private schools giving education to 418 children, and two public schools educating only 110. It is worthy of remark that the public schools all through the country have less scholars than private schools, although the teachers of the former have a good salary, house rent free, and get, besides, a subsidy from the Municipalities; there must be a screw loose some place.

There are forty one 'alcaldes' and 'tenientes alcaldes' in the district; we are told that one of the latter shot a man whom he was unable to take prisoner and was very judiciously put into prison for showing his friendship in such a simple manner. The Corporation requests pay from Government for these functionaries, but does not say whether the best man should be entitled to the highest salary or not.

The municipal income for 1866 calculated at 142,000 dollars; it was more formerly, but the Government very properly put a stop to improper taxes collected by the Corporation. There are 230 cuts in the district; 58 street lamps in the town, which cost 8,977 dollars annually. Building plots in the town are worth a thousand dollars per yard frontage.

The Corporation is indebted to the amount of \$47,000. The Corporation are anxious to get the public schools and town hall built, but can only afford to give fifty thousand dollars annually towards these buildings. One hundred yards of stockading at Miller Port has been accomplished by Government at a cost of \$67,250.

Mr. O'Gorman has given a free grant of the ground necessary to make a road to 'arroyo' Maical. The Cemetery just finished cost \$106,760; each grave will be sold at \$15 or \$20 per year (the difference in price is owing to the situation) any person wishing to purchase a grave until the sound of the last trumpet must pay forty years rent down in ready money.

These are the most important items in the official report of South Barracas; not a word about farming of any kind, we are not told whether it produces a bushel of wheat or a quart of milk because perchance these do not pay Municipal taxes; we are left to guess whether a trevor agreen cabbage is capable of growing in that district, and yet it is the most concise report in all the volume.

Let us now see the next report: San Antonio de Areco. This corporation is badly in want of a town hall: the 'Juzgado' is a small room incapable of holding more than four persons at a time.

The police cannot be more efficient, but they are much in want of a house to sleep in, as their present hut is in ruins and the prison is still worse. The church is falling in, one side of the roof is rotten from age; it is necessary to repair it until another church is built. The priest's apartments are also in ruins. Thirty boys and forty girls attend school; these schools also require repairs; the schoolmaster is not worth his grub, but the schoolmistress cannot be excelled. There is also a night school for adults but the corporation seem to be nervous respecting the number attending this school for they keep it a profound secret.

The Municipal income in 1866 amounted to \$97,247, how or in what it is spent is best known to the members of that corporation, they are, however, determined not to make the public acquainted with their outlay.

The 'plaza' is decked out with trees and the town lighted with kerosene, yet the principal buildings are in ruins; the corporation should light the town with 'gas' so as to prevent the people from tumbling over the ruins. It would appear that the district cannot boast of a cow, sheep or horse; tillage is too insignificant an item to be noticed in an official report; you may give a rough guess at the number of houses of business in the town and district; the inhabitants may number fifty, or fifty thousand if you like; it would appear to be a healthy locality as no deaths have occurred in a year; I would not however recommend it to bachelors for no one seems to think of marrying in that locality; it is, however, an excellent place for those already married who prefer having no heirs, for we are led to suppose that the good wives of San Antonio are incapable of increasing the population. Such is the sum total of the statistical information given in the annual 'Memoria' of San Antonio de Areco. The only bright side of the medal is the statement that, there is \$168,000 lodged in the Bank, and \$18,000 locked up in the judge's trunk for the building of a new church, and, that said church is to cost \$457,000.

This corporation, like all the others, sings to the tune of short funds, but yet it has not the hardiness to ask Government for a new tax: my readers will scarcely believe that one of the corporations of these town proposes a new tax on sheep, cattle &c. and an increase of cent per cent on the landed property tax. When the country is groaning under the weight of its taxes and ready to be crushed by the weight of another straw, the Municipality of Mercedes stands up and boldly asks the Government to increase the taxes trebly and overwhelm the country at once Long life to the wise corporation of Mercedes!

Farmers, landed proprietors and electors of Mercedes, are these the members you returned at the last municipal election? (To be continued)

The municipal income for 1866 calculated at 142,000 dollars; it was more formerly, but the Government very properly put a stop to improper taxes collected by the Corporation. There are 230 cuts in the district; 58 street lamps in the town, which cost 8,977 dollars annually. Building plots in the town are worth a thousand dollars per yard frontage. The Corporation is indebted to the amount of \$47,000. The Corporation are anxious to get the public schools and town hall built, but can only afford to give fifty thousand dollars annually towards these buildings. One hundred yards of stockading at Miller Port has been accomplished by Government at a cost of \$67,250. Mr. O'Gorman has given a free grant of the ground necessary to make a road to 'arroyo' Maical. The Cemetery just finished cost \$106,760; each grave will be sold at \$15 or \$20 per year (the difference in price is owing to the situation) any person wishing to purchase a grave until the sound of the last trumpet must pay forty years rent down in ready money. These are the most important items in the official report of South Barracas; not a word about farming of any kind, we are not told whether it produces a bushel of wheat or a quart of milk because perchance these do not pay Municipal taxes; we are left to guess whether a trevor agreen cabbage is capable of growing in that district, and yet it is the most concise report in all the volume. Let us now see the next report: San Antonio de Areco. This corporation is badly in want of a town hall: the 'Juzgado' is a small room incapable of holding more than four persons at a time. The police cannot be more efficient, but they are much in want of a house to sleep in, as their present hut is in ruins and the prison is still worse. The church is falling in, one side of the roof is rotten from age; it is necessary to repair it until another church is built. The priest's apartments are also in ruins. Thirty boys and forty girls attend school; these schools also require repairs; the schoolmaster is not worth his grub, but the schoolmistress cannot be excelled. There is also a night school for adults but the corporation seem to be nervous respecting the number attending this school for they keep it a profound secret. The Municipal income in 1866 amounted to \$97,247, how or in what it is spent is best known to the members of that corporation, they are, however, determined not to make the public acquainted with their outlay. The 'plaza' is decked out with trees and the town lighted with kerosene, yet the principal buildings are in ruins; the corporation should light the town with 'gas' so as to prevent the people from tumbling over the ruins. It would appear that the district cannot boast of a cow, sheep or horse; tillage is too insignificant an item to be noticed in an official report; you may give a rough guess at the number of houses of business in the town and district; the inhabitants may number fifty, or fifty thousand if you like; it would appear to be a healthy locality as no deaths have occurred in a year; I would not however recommend it to bachelors for no one seems to think of marrying in that locality; it is, however, an excellent place for those already married who prefer having no heirs, for we are led to suppose that the good wives of San Antonio are incapable of increasing the population. Such is the sum total of the statistical information given in the annual 'Memoria' of San Antonio de Areco. The only bright side of the medal is the statement that, there is \$168,000 lodged in the Bank, and \$18,000 locked up in the judge's trunk for the building of a new church, and, that said church is to cost \$457,000. This corporation, like all the others, sings to the tune of short funds, but yet it has not the hardiness to ask Government for a new tax: my readers will scarcely believe that one of the corporations of these town proposes a new tax on sheep, cattle &c. and an increase of cent per cent on the landed property tax. When the country is groaning under the weight of its taxes and ready to be crushed by the weight of another straw, the Municipality of Mercedes stands up and boldly asks the Government to increase the taxes trebly and overwhelm the country at once Long life to the wise corporation of Mercedes! Farmers, landed proprietors and electors of Mercedes, are these the members you returned at the last municipal election? (To be continued)

We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if a Vigilance Committee existed in this city, the Chief of Police, who would allow fifteen hours to pass after the perpetration of such a crime, without having stirred in the matter, the 'Comisario' who would permit the corpse of the murdered Englishman to remain on the sidewalk until seven o'clock the following morning, would be judged more severely than they dream of.

Well is it for these police authorities that they are in a country where the escape of assassins and murderers is an every day affair.

But the hour is fast approaching when outraged society will claim retribution, and then God help the backsliding or sleepy authorities of Buenos Ayres.

The assassins of poor Ogilvie have been tracked, discovered, their names known; and yet they are at large. We publish now a feeble effort, on the part of some of our foreign residents, to catch the assassins. A subscription list has been opened, and we have no doubt, a very large sum will be offered; but, we confess, we doubt if it will lead to much, possibly a repetition of the Kirwan murder case, or the Marshall murder case, where the assassins were caught, money paid, and there the matter ended.

What we require in Buenos Ayres is an improved moral tone, a determination on the part of our Chief Magistrate that, come what may, in every murder case the criminal must be caught and executed.

On the night of the Ogilvie murder, that is to say, last Sunday night, five murders were perpetrated in this city. Five corpses of murdered men were stretched at full length in the Municipal 'vasura' yard, in Calle Defensa, behind the 'black barracks' on Monday morning.

There are three facts in this Ogilvie case upon which Mr. Cazon and the 'Comisario' should be indited:—

1st. Ogilvie's corpse lay on the sidewalk until seven o'clock the morning after the murder.

2d. At one o'clock on the day after the murder, the 'Comisario' confessed that he had taken no steps up to that time.

3d. When application was made to Mr. Cazon on Monday, at one o'clock, the applicants were sent about their business, the Chief of Police stating that he was inquiring into the matter.

Upon these three charges these officials should be made give some explanation.

We have obtained the following further particulars, which being known may lead to something:— Three young men entered a house of ill fame on Sunday night, and were disposed to create a row, when the owner perceiving their intent had the lights extinguished. They then took to the street, and these same men followed an unfortunate female, who knew one of the party. She, to escape them, put herself under the protection of a 'sereno.' The three men then went along the street in the direction

Two of the parties present at this tragic affair have made the following statements:

"Mrs. Moules hereby declares that the following is all that she knows in connection with the murder of Thomas Charles Ogilvie. Proceeding homewards with her husband and some friends, including the said Thomas C. Ogilvie, that the latter was attacked by three men in the calle Esmeralda, between the calles Parque and Tucuman, and then and there murdered; and the said Mrs. Moules declares that no offence whatever had been given to cause the attack.—AGNES MOULES, Buenos Ayres, 9th Sept. 1867."

"William Moules, husband of the above Agnes Moules, also declares that being present when the murder was committed, in attempting to apprehend one of the assassins he was severely wounded; and further attests that no provocation was given by deceased, and certifies that the murder took place between the hours of 2 and 3 a.m., of the 9th Sept., 1867, and that the body of the said Thomas Charles Ogilvie was seen by him lying on the footpath up to the hour of six o'clock the same morning."

These are all the facts connected with this sad, truly sad, affair. If allowed to pass unnoticed life will not be worth an hour's purchase after dark in the streets: returning from a dinner party, a 'tertulia,' or the opera, one must be prepared at a moment's warning to be hurled into eternity. The danger cannot be dissembled.

As journalists we have done our duty in publishing these facts. It remains now with the Executive. Governor Alsina, in the event of the murderers having escaped, has but one course to pursue; we have marked it out, and Heaven grant he will have the moral courage to adopt it.

Reward List for the apprehension of the murderers of T. C. Ogilvie.

F. H. Wells \$ 2,000

THE NORTH CAMPS.

ARRECIFFES, EL TALA, SALTO, FORTIN de ARECO. After the Paraiso sheep-auction I accepted Mr. Stegmann's invitation to make a tour of the north camps: we left the Arroyo Burgos a little before sundown, passed a neat estancia residence called 'Pasatiempo' (formerly belonging to Sor. Alvarez), and soon lost our way in the camp. It was getting very dark, but we met a horseman who put us on the high-road, and after an hour's hard driving happily crossed an arroyo close to the house of D. Valentin Perez Millan. The place was full of visitors, so D. Valentin lent us a guide to push on a mile farther to the estancia of his brother, D. Patricio, the Justice of Peace of Arrecifes. The family of Perez Millan seem to have been the original settlers of this part of the country, and possess several fine estancias and large flocks of sheep. Nothing can exceed the beauty and fertility of these camps.

Leaving D. Patricio's hospitable roof we started early on Saturday and drove into Arrecifes. The town has a most picturesque appearance, is situated close to the river of the same name, and contains about 800 inhabitants. It is more than a century old; the remains of the Capilla de Peñalba preserving the name of the first founder. The present church is neat and commodious, and was built by the grand-father (Perez Millan) of the present Juez de Paz. The Municipal house, also in the Plaza, has a Grecian front; it was erected last year by Mr. Michael Carmody. The public school, priest's house, and establishment of D. Marcelino Martinez are also worthy of note. Sor Martinez is one of the largest traders in the North, but he (as well as everybody you meet in these towns) complains of the total stagnation of business owing to the war; houses cannot find tenants, and shopkeepers lose a couple of thousand dollars a month by keeping their doors open. Sometimes all the ready money in Arrecifes does not exceed Twenty Pounds sterling. It is suggested that Government should buy a quantity of land around the town and give it out in chacras and gardens, as in the other camp towns.

Four leagues due north of Arrecifes is the Estancia del Tala, the valuable and model sheep-farm of Mr. George Stegmann, so well-known for the cultivation of pure Negretis. The galpon is visible for many leagues around and has almost the appearance of a church. Brick puestos of one and two here and there, and the estancia-house stands on a rising ground, nestling in groves of peach-trees (now in blossom), with farm-buildings scattered about, and large meadows of alfalfa stories are seen dotting the camp on all sides. The estancia comprises 17 square leagues (over one hundred

thousand acres) of excellent camp three-fourths of which is planted in Irish and other Grasses, and the remainder forming the Cabaña del Tala, with a stock of 2,200 pure Negretis and 35,000 fine sheep of cross-bred. The establishment is just twenty years old, and some remarks about the origin of Mr. Stegmann's renowned Cabañas may be interesting. So far back as 1835 the late Mr. Stegmann, father of the present owners (George and Charles), introduced from Germany, Negretis of the Imperial Cabaña, of Austria, and shortly after 60 others; these animals were first placed in the field or garden that now adjoins the British hospital, at the foot of Defensa. The Poronguitos Cabaña (9 leagues beyond Ranchos) was established in 1836; it now comprises some 10 leagues of camp and 60,000 sheep (including about 1300 pure Negretis). The great attention and good system of the brothers Stegmann in this line of business has obtained for them a high repute, and they were recently awarded at Paris the 1st bronze medal for Argentine wool. The 'galpon' of the Tala is perhaps the finest structure of the kind in the country: it measures 75 yards long by 21 wide, and can accommodate 1500 prize sheep; it has 12 doors in the lower story, and 6 in the upper, giving perfect ventilation, and the turret (47 feet high) affords a view of the various puestos for leagues around; the edifice cost £2,500 sterling, and is so strongly built that not even the great storm of March 1866 at all affected it. There is a smaller galpon, that can also accommodate a large number of sheep. I saw several fine animals, bred in the country, that give fleeces up to 24 lbs. The Negretis are so tame that in walking through the 'corral' you find them to come and lick your hand or pull the end of your poncho. Among the things I saw at El Tala during my stay was the operation of brick-making by driving mares through a puddle of black clay. Still more interesting was the manada of English ponies, comprising a variety of very handsome little animals.

Adjoining the Tala estancia is that of Mr. Sillitoe, managed by D. Miguel Murphy: it is apparently the oldest in this part of the country, the house and venerable acacia trees bearing the impress of the last century. The camps, like those all around, are remarkably fine; the stock amounts to 30,000 sheep, and some fat wethers have recently been sold for the 'graserias' at remunerative prices.

On Monday morning we started for town, and passing through Arrecifes paid a visit to the new mill of M. Fomme on the bank of the river; it is 4 stories high, and cost about £4,000 sterling; the enterprising owner made his money as a baker in the little village, and purposes to begin working next month. The machinery is calculated to grind 100 sacks of flour daily. A tunnel of 180 yards conveys the necessary water from the river.

The bridge over the Arrecifes river, by Hunt and Schroeder, is a very creditable structure. The camps are undulating and covered with rich pasture all the way to Salto, passing the establishments of Bigios, Cried &c. At Salto there is a first-rate Fonda, and here we halted for the night, Mr. Stegmann sending back his passenger, to perform the next part of our journey in 'diiligece.' Salto is a straggling place with 1500 inhabitants and a wretched plaza: the new church is still in embryo, and a house is being fitted up for the Provincial branch-bank.

An hour before dawn we were already en route, towards Fortin de Areco. There are numerous English estancias on the road, viz. those of Messrs. John Murphy, James Bell, Mrs. Kenny, Michael Murray, and others. The camps in this Partido look very poor. We reached the magnificent estancia-house of Mr. Hato just as the bell rang for breakfast, and picked up a passenger; the establishment is evidently on a large scale, and a 'graseria' is in full play.

We breakfasted in the Fortin, a shabby-genteel looking place, with a decent plaza and charco. D. Manuel Ramos has a good store. The village is surrounded with cultivated and impassable in wet weather. Onwards towards Mercedes we got a glimpse of Mr. Archib. Craig's new house is 12 leagues from the Fortin. Mercedes: we changed horses at the camp, were anything but passing, the sheep generally scowling. It is feared that a snow will cover the year, unless we have abundant snow at once: one estancia in Chacabuco has already lost six thousand lambs.

The camps from Mercedes to Ayres are not so bad as those of Fortin, but they present a very dreary look from the rolling pastures of Arrecifes and San Pedro.

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The name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"All faith and seam, all vert and sound device."
Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

RUMOR OF PEACE WITH PARAGUAY

THE DOCTOREL AND MR. SECRETARY GOULD.
Corrientes, Sept. 13, 1867.

We are still waiting to hear from Mr. Gould. There is no news from the front. The Donna Francisco came down yesterday with invalids, and was to go up this morning, but there is no appearance of her moving or taking any convalescents on board. I paid a visit yesterday to H.M. gunboat Doctorel, and our gallant countrymen on board. We had a capital lunch and talked about the old country, and about the Paraguayan war.

About twelve o'clock a Brazilian transport came up the river and anchored close to us. Shortly afterwards we were all surprised to hear 'Rule Britannia,' sung with a rattling chorus. We were astonished to see that the minstrels were seven Brazilian soldiers, who apparently had taken possession of the poop-deck. A black corporal made an ineffectual attempt to stop them, for they immediately took off their caps and sang 'God save the Queen,' standing with their legs well apart, and singing in a style that showed there was more of the British sailor than Brazilian soldier in them. All doubts as to what they were or had been, was settled by one of them proposing three cheers for the old flag, and answered with a will. The sight of the old flag apparently warmed their hearts, as they struck up the 'Red, White, and Blue,' and sang it in a style peculiar to British seamen. One of them held up his handkerchief, knotted in the middle, evidently a signal that they were in distress. On the transport leaving they gave three cheers for 'Old England.' It is likely the last of them, and some old folks at home will miss them.

Yesterday the Italian Consul, and some Argentine or Corrientes swell, visited the Italian gunboat, and were saluted on leaving by the Argentine flag with 12 guns, so they must have been 'big wigs.'

LATEST AND IMPORTANT.

Friday, Twelve o'clock.

Captain Price, of the Donna Francisco, has come on board to inform us that Mr. Gould is at the camp of Gen. Mitre. The 'basis' of peace have gone down to Rio Janeiro. Peace is all but settled. They are confident the terms will be accepted at Rio: hostilities are suspended. The Donna Francisco, hospital ship going up without convalescents, and no firing being heard, justifies the rumor. Captain Mitchell left in the Donna Francisco at one o'clock.

I am not aware how Captain Price got his information, but a gunboat came down to-day, and it is likely he heard from head-quarters, or he would not have come on board to offer Capt. M. a passage to Itapiru.

I hope that 'Sinbad' has sent you more important information, but I give you all I can.

JOHN BULL.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH

Itapiru, Sept. 13th.

Gentlemen—

Since my last to you per Proveedor went forward, little worthy of note has transpired. On the 9th, two large Brazilian transport steamers came down from the Alto Parana with mules, at the same time another Brazilian steamer came in from below with a contingent, and also an Argentine steamer with a Dutch brigantine in tow. The steamer and tow were loaded with horses and mules. The Captain of the Argentine schooner, Amable Julia just arrived from Santa Fe, was found dead in the cabin; as he was a hale man, in the prime of life, for the moment his death caused a sensation; it was thought suspected that foul play was connected with the affair. A due examination of the dead body made by a surgical professor proved that the cause of the death was the true cause. 16th. An insignificant group of Paraguayan made a fruitless attempt

to intercept supplies sent on the road from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cuá; when the marauders found the carts were escorted by superior numbers they quickly disappeared among the jungles. The favorable south wind which has continued for a week, brought up during the day, two patchos, and six schooners, mostly loaded with corn or hay. Many small river craft are arriving loaded with miscellaneous freights.

11th. A boat excursion was undertaken from the upper anchorage by Captain Roberts of the Excelsior accompanied by Captain Snow of the Volante, Captain Taylor of the Premier Mr. Cury and your humble servant—On the way we were joined by Captain Stoutenberg of the Danish schooner Nord Cap. The ruins of Itapiru; the battle ground of the 10th of April; the Paso de la Patria on the Corrientes side; and the spot where the untoward fight of January 31st took place, were successively visited, we pass the sand bank where the ill-fated Cabrito perished like Wolfe, in the hour of victory. A solitary crow marks his burial place, the only memento seen, where he entered the mortal remains 1200 human beings. At the Paso de la Patria twelve patacons was given for the beef of a small lean animal. From the outset Captain Roberts seemed to be dejected and was silent (at one time he wished to return) this was more observable, for a man to be so, who at all other times was jovial and communicative. To the repeated questions of what is the matter, when finally a dream was discovered to be the cause of the gloom which, nothing could dissipate during the ramble. On returning, in passing a vessel at the lower anchorage Captain R. was hailed from on board, when the sad news was told him of the death of his first Officer Mr. Evans, who had two hours previously, accidentally fallen overboard and was lost. Soon after the colors of the English shipping at the upper anchorage hoisted at half mast, confirmed the cheerless information. Mr. Benjamin Evans, mate of the Excelsior, belonged to Newport, Maine, was 40 years of age. He fell overboard from the rail at 11.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., while employed setting up the fore-rigging. Although there was assistance at hand he sank instantaneously and was drowned. He has left a widow and four young orphans to lament their untimely loss. The cannonade from some unexplained cause was resumed in the morning, and continued at intervals during the day. Firing of musketry at Tuyu-Cuá was audible, and also in the direction of Tuyuty; in fact picket shooting never ceases at the north. The fine weather, and southerly wind continues. We have numerous arrivals from below particularly river craft, all come deeply laden. At the present moment (to say nothing of a small fleet of merchantmen, and ocean steamers at the lower anchorage) there are at anchor in the stream abreast of the village more vessels with a greater amount of tonnage, than the inner roads of Buenos Ayres can boast of.

12th. All Argentines, found without 'papeletas' are being impressed for soldiers, and confined like as many veritable burglars or foot pads should be; a score or more, mostly peons or sutlers' servants were secured; among the number were two boys of ten years of age, both of whom managed by dint of fast running to escape. In some cases the Officer (a Piemontese wearing the uniform of an Argentine subaltern) in command of the press-gang, made but little difficulty to adjudicate matters for a suitable douceur, a proof how prone men are to take the law into their own hands when an opportunity offers. The proverb (a difficult one to give in equivalent English) "Rio revuelto ganancia de pescadores" was often verified. The Marcelo Diaz from Rio Janeiro, one of the largest Brazilian steam transports in the trade; came up with a contingent; as usual the troops were chiefly young men of color, well clothed, and armed with minie rifles. They were promptly landed, and on the march for headquarters. The inlet that connects the main stream with the village is no longer navigable, even for canoes. Goods are now transported over miry ground at a heavy cost, not for the want of carts, but for the lack of cart drivers whom have all fled, or are hidden, since the impressment. A vessel (not solitary case) which arrived here a month since, has not yet started a single bale, nevertheless the Captain is bound to deliver his cargo when called for alongside of the ship, which is a monthly one, with a charter calling for forty patacons daily. This may give some idea of the facilities, for disembarking merchandise in the port of Itapiru, at the present moment.

The carts works thrown up here have a garrison of 2000 men provided with every requisite necessary to repel any aggressive demonstration; more attention is given to cleanliness than formerly, still filth abounds; indeed it would not be easy to keep the place clean where such heterogeneous masses (the majority of whom have been accustomed to dirt) of the human kind are congregated. The prolonged cannonade is discontinued; the belligerents, particularly the Paraguayans are too busy in digging ditches, and forming parapets to do anything else: upon the right, the allies are also making use of the spade. The arrivals of the day were four Brazilian transport steamers, one of which brought up in tow a dutch schooner laden with maize.

13th. The fine weather still prevails. The ironclads are in the neighbourhood of Humaita. There has been no change in the positions of the land forces, other than Osorio has advanced to a point beyond Humaita. The health of the army is said to be good at all the encampments. There never were so few patients in the Argentine hospital (which is placed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Macdonald, an English surgeon) as now, the number thirty-two, mostly suffering from lung complaints or fevers. No more is said of the dreaded cholera.

With respect,

SINBAD.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE WAR.

Since my last theré has been but little heard here of the war. Last week it was reported that 500 of the enemy's cavalry had attacked a picquet of 30 of our cavalry. Of course, the latter were obliged to retreat, though firing all the time. On a body of our men coming up they made short work of the Paraguayans, and it is said 312 were killed. A friend of mine hearing this said it reminded him of the story of the man who said he had killed 98 pigeons at one shot. He was requested next time he told the story to say he had killed 100. 'What! (he indignantly replied), do you think I'd tell alie for two pigeons?' No doubt 'Sinbad' will give you the true account. We get all our news of the war here from his graphic pen.

The Standard arrives now very regularly, and we are grateful for it. It is amusing to hear in the streets the constant use of the word Paraguayo applied to an obstinate mule, a kicking horse, a drunken man, and by women to frighten naughty children. In history we read that the Saracens used to frighten their little ones by threatening to show them Richard Cœur de Lion.

The Arditi and the Doctorel are still here. I fear Mr. Gould's mission will be attended with much difficulty. We have not heard any firing here for the last three days. It is difficult for us to understand why the fleet are bombarding Humaita, Curupaity still stands defiant. Supposing the iron-clads get disabled by Humaita, they will find it very unpleasant being towed past Curupaity.

The fleet, with a small force landed at Curuzu, would make short work of it, whilst now it prevents supplies and the wooden vessels going up the river.

The Arditi saluted the Buenos Ayres flag yesterday afternoon, and afterwards the Italian. I believe it was for the Consols. People rushed down to the river, thinking the enemy was upon them again.

MAST-HEAD.

CANALIZATION of the CAPITAN CO.

MEETING AT THE BOLSA.

Yesterday, at 3 p.m., Mr. Hopkins convened a meeting at the Bolsa in furtherance of this project. Among those present were Messrs: Wheelwright, Drabble, Folmar, Jacobs, Leslie, M'Kinlay, Jackson, Lowry, Hall, Hopkins, Livingstone, Moneta, O.E.; Soriano, Coffin, Piñero, Nuñez, Dolz, Thomson, Chapman, Varela, Duggan, Hayes, Walker, and a number of native gentlemen, including a deputation from San Fernando.

Mr. Senator Piñero being moved to the chair, Mr. Hopkins proceeded to explain the object and nature of the project, calling attention to the plans of the British Admiralty, according to surveys by Captain Sydney, A. D. 1856. The depth of water in the Capitan varied from 8 to 24 feet, and lighters and coasting craft could enter it in all weather. The present proposed capital of 100,000\$ would suffice to make a mole of 300 feet long, and a branch railway one mile in length to the Northern line. Coasting vessels would save 15 days in discharging their cargo, and the lighters of the port of B. Ayres would be no longer subject to

arrangements had been made with the Northern Railway, the concession of Congress already obtained, and the the neighbors of San Fernando ceded lands for a length of 2800 yards by 150 in depth, for good of the Co. Statistics shewed that the Northern Railway only carried 6,000 tons of goods from the Tigre, while 20 bullock-carts daily left with cargo for Buenos Ayres.

Captain Soriano declared that the project would open a new channel for all the trade of the Paraná.

Mr. T. B. Hall said that steamers could then make three trips weekly to Rosario.

Mr. Hopkins read a letter from the Provincial Government, promising every assistance.

A deputy from the San Fernando Municipality declared that the corporation subscribed for 4 shares (4,000\$ fees).

It was stated that the townsfolk of San Fernando had also made up subscriptions, amounting to nine other shares.

Mr. Pompey Moneta, Government engineer, expressed his confidence that \$100,000 would be quite enough to make the wharf and branch railway.

Mr. Wheelwright spoke in high terms of the great importance of the project.

Mr. Drabble proposed a vote of confidence in Messrs. Hopkins and Piñero for their statement of the affair. This was unanimously applauded.

Some remarks were then made touching the Northern Railway and the proposed arrangement, after which a Provisional Committee was named to enrol subscribers, consisting of Messrs. Jacobs, Folmar, Dolz, Drabble, Wheelwright, and Piñero. The meeting then broke up.

THE SITUATION.

The invasion of Salta by Varela and Saa has caused little short of a panic in the Republic. The few peaceful inhabitants who, reposing confidence in the official despatches of our generals, and believing that the rebels had been pulverized and law and order restored to her throne; find with a pang that all these victories and triumphs have been in fact but slight skirmishes, which, by Argentine Generals, have been inflated into decisive struggles; hypocrisy holds such undisputed sway that until events declare themselves the deluded citizens know but imperfectly what is the real state of affairs. Had the Governor of Salta placed less importance on the recent victories over Varela, had he valued the despatches of the National Government officers at their proper estimate, he would not now cut the despicable figure of a runaway Argentine ruler. He may and doubtless will survive his passing troubles, but in the eyes of a discriminating public he has proved himself the arbiter of his own misfortunes. Unlike the other cities and provinces of this Republic, Salta is peopled by an industrious hard-working class, the valleys where the invaders have made such a fell swoop, are teaming with fertility and plenty; the towns are clean, orderly, and populous; the city is represented as second only to Cordova in its streets, public buildings and population. Political rancour and anarchy have never before obtained such foothold there as in other provinces, and ruled by a man of energy, and decision of character: no ruffian band such as that under the command of Varela could ever successfully carry out an invasion.

The official documents which have come down to us are humiliating proofs of the imbecile character of the ruler of Salta. Instead of being archived at the Government-house, they should be burned by the public hangman in the Plaza. When nincompoops such as Osvejero are allowed to rule a young and vigorous country. When the management of public affairs thro' the oily machinery of Republicanism gets into such hands, we feel a nervous apprehension for the stability of our institutions, and the future of the nation.

There is a gloom over this country at present which seems to be thickening. We turn with a sigh from Salta to Tucuman, from Tucuman to Catamarca, from Catamarca to Cordova, from Cordova to Paraguay, from Paraguay to the Banda Oriental, and on all sides find withering proofs of corruption, rebellion and the vilest impotence. In such a sea of political troubles, the little bark of Argentine liberties is fast drifting to the rocks, and no mariner's hand seems able to save her. But there can be little doubt that power and influence are fast slipping from the grasp of the political party which has dragged the nation to

its present abyss. The arm and new politicians are about to figure on the Argentine stage, let us at least hope that their political morality will be of a higher tone than that of their predecessors.

We are now approaching the first anniversary of the memorable battle of Curupaity. Twelve months it would seem have been insufficient to show the people of Buenos Ayres the Paraguayan campaign in its true light. Like Osvejero in Salta we are banging through army correspondence and official despatches every fight, every skirmish that occurs the enemy gets worsted; the invincible ironclad fleet has knocked down the turrets of the church of Humaita, thrown shot and shell in one consecutive stream on the batteries de Londres, shattered every palm tree in the locality, and shook the Gran Chaco to its foundation, whilst the army has so completely outflanked the enemy that two months ago Osorio with the vanguard encamped outside of Nembucu, knocked down the posts and cut the wires of Lopez' telegraph before commencing his march on the road to Asuncion. But we have survived all this; the true position of the ironclads is no longer possible to conceal whilst the wig-wag of Nembucu mocks the Cosacks of Rio Grande. The Paraguayan campaign is the finest on record in everything save fighting. There are still a few infatuated who believe that the war can be brought to a successful termination without fighting, and that the investment of Humaita by land, water and jungle will ultimately terminate the campaign in what is termed a peaceful triumph, realised by exhaustion. People, however, who know anything of Paraguay believe to the contrary; nothing but the bloodiest battle ever fought in this continent can dismantle Humaita or subjugate the Paraguayan people. Mr. Thornton so expressed himself when the war broke out; his words have come out true to the letter, and he is no mean authority in the matter. The checkmate of the fleet at Humaita may be considered the turning point of the war, and no matter what any man may say to the contrary; in justice to the Commander-in-Chief we must say that but for his discretion the army of Caxias would now be precisely in the same predicament as the ironclads of Ignacio. President Mitre has however ruined his reputation by the war; he can now only repair his influence by making peace: the alternative is awkward but must be accepted.

THE INVASION OF SALTA

Whatever may be the sequel of the Paraguayan war, it may be doubly memorable in the history of this Republic as the precursor and mould of the rudest political throes this country has ever witnessed. Scarcely had we dispelled the rebel forces under Juan de Dios Videla, and congratulated ourselves on the success of Paunero, when the astounding intelligence of an uprising in Cordova, attended with the grossest mob violence, arrived by special 'chasque' in this city. As the circumstance attending this second edition of rebellion compromised more than the ordinary routine of things in Argentine civil strife, since the Minister of War had been kidnapped by the rebels, a most immediate effort was made to subjugate the disturbers, thanks to the fealty of Luque and the discretion of Conesa, law and order were restored with rapidity only to be equalled by the suddenness of the outbreak. Conesa and his troops have come back, are feted in Rosario, and the joy inspiring rockets from the office of the Nacional, but a few days past told the glorious news of peace in the provinces. Cordova quiet and orderly. Rioja and Jujuy rid at last of every vestige of the rebels, Paunero and Arredondo on their way back, special commissioners in Rosario appealing to the charity of the people for relief of the ruined, homeless, homeless inhabitants of Cuyo. Dealers coming down in every steamer to purchase goods in this city, and everything conspired to persuade us that the civil strife had happily been extinguished, and no alloy to the country's progress and prosperity save the Paraguayan war; when in an instant the scene changes. Saa and Varela with a heterogeneous band of rebels have crossed the mountains of Bolivia and burst like a 'bolt on the fold' on the once happy, prosperous and contented province of Salta. On their march they have swept all, none were too old or too young, they swept the whole male population before them, and huddled them into their ranks. The lovely valleys of Salta have as yet been the scene of these feats, not a farm, not a house has been respected, the few who could, left their homes and rushed into the city of Salta

But, it was the rumours in town yesterday, that the rebels had been routed and in the hands of Saa...

Thus have we for a third time since the year commenced the Argentine Republic plunged into civil war...

FESTIVITIES AT THE TIGRE.

Mons. Champion's new Buffet del Norte was inaugurated on Sunday, the 15th. A supper-table was laid for thirty persons...

THE WOOL SEASON AND THE RAILWAYS.

Our attention has been directed more than once to the admirable accommodation provided by the Southern Railway for the conveyance of wool to the city.

The Western Railway has not yet got means for conveying the bullock-carts (minus the wheels) into town...

Our object in making these remarks is not to give any injudicious praise to one administration, nor censure to another.

MR. STEGMAN'S PRIZE RAMS.

The animals offered for sale on Friday, 20th instant, are picked from the magnificent 'Cabana de Tala,' where they have been bred during the last year...

interested in the progress of the colony. For my own part, without exaggeration, I feel myself impelled by a noble enthusiasm when I gaze on their matchless fleeces...

M. BILLINGHURST.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) September 13, 1867.

I commence my correspondence today with some interesting intelligence from the Californian colony, which, I am happy to say, is getting along splendidly.

The fur trade of the Chaco is considerable, and almost entirely in the hands of the Indians. Large quantities of red deer-skins, tiger-skins, nutria and carpincho skins...

I have just received a letter from Mr. Moore, which I send you. It is as follows:—

Californian Colony, Aug. 21.

My dear Sir,

I received your kind letter on Sunday, requesting to know how the colony was getting on, and the improvements we have made since our arrival here.

The skins you want, I will get them the first opportunity. I could have got you any amount of them last summer, but the Indians have done very little hunting this winter...

The colonists are all well and healthy, and satisfied with the Gran Chaco. We are looking for thirty families out from California; we received letters stating that they would start the 1st of the present month...

Mrs. Moore has presented me with another fine girl, and all the family send their respects. I remit you a package of letters for California, which you will please forward by the quickest route...

The perusal of this letter sets at rest all doubts of the success and prosperity of the American colony.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The British Theatricals on Monday night were a brilliant success, and met with well-merited rounds of applause.

Everyone now believes in the suspension of hostilities, and rumors of an arrangement in Paraguay. This is the best news we have known after two years of sorrow.

Yesterday was the 5th anniversary of the battle of Pavon; the papers seem to have forgotten it.

The hollow mockery of sending a petition to the municipality of Buenos Ayres, has been gone through by the unsophisticated residents of the parish of Pilar, protesting against converting the quinta of Sr. Arana into a cemetery.

Dr. Andrés Ugarriza has been named to succeed Mr. Huergo, as secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The people of the town of Lujan have applied to the bank for a branch in their town. We suppose it will be given, although many of the principal Directors are opposed to them.

Congress has been discussing the emission of 60,000 new bonds; the bill has already passed the Senate, and now goes before the Deputies.

We regret to hear that there has been a rising in the Banda Oriental. The Government has despatched troops in the direction of the disturbed quarters.

The Bishop of Montevideo is expected to return by the October packet; when last heard of he was in the Basque provinces.

The news from some parts of the camp is most alarming in the extreme, the drought is frightful, cattle and sheep dying, and the fear of a dry spring throwing the farmers into a consternation.

The loss of the Spanish barque Isabel from Coronna to the Plate, with 156 emigrants is confirmed.

Two of the parties implicated in the calle Esmeralda tragedy are now close prisoners; the third party has fled, some say to Montevideo, but it is more generally supposed to Rosario.

The weather, in harmony with the present state politics, looks very uncertain; some people think it is going to break, and indeed a change is much wanted.

Advices from the Provinces are most lamentable. Ruin, misery, and discontent prevail everywhere.

The second performance of the British Amateur Theatricals came off last night at the Victoria Theatre.

We learn that there was a private ball given last week at the Coliseum, on occasion of the marriage of an Englishman.

Mr. Billinghamst will sell by auction in a few days a lot of 50 prize rams, and ewes, Negrettis, from Mr. Stegman's renowned Cabana de El Tala; the animals are already in town and may be inspected by parties interested.

The Santa Fe Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting the creation of any further banking establishments in that Province.

The River Uruguay has commenced to fall, and we hear that some scientific Englishmen are at present up there on a project to blow up the Corralito rocks; we hope it will lead to something.

Mr. Henry Barker has been named manager of the Mauñ Bank in Mercedes, Banda Oriental; he succeeds Sr. Labadie.

The trade of Rosario is beginning to show very favorable returns—the receipts for the month of August of the Custom house amount to \$131,617, of which, however, nine-tenths is for import tax.

Respecting the rumored death of General Urquiza, by telegram from Montevideo, we have been apprised that it is utterly destitute of authenticity.

All the preliminaries respecting the Lobos Railway have been finished. As the proposed line will pass through the richest sheepfarming country in province, we have no doubt the line will pay.

The last mails from Cordova announce a projected railway from Cordova to Catamarca. Mr. Henry Johnson is the proprietor of this railway; Mr. Adolfo Carranza has some interest in the matter.

The steamer Libertad, on Saturday, took up sixty-three soldiers for the Argentine service, all recruited in Europe; she also took up a large quantity of uniforms for the army.

A Brazilian brigantine, loaded with bombs and other warlike projectiles, is lying aground near the Gran Chaco; this ammunition is badly wanted at headquarters.

Mr. Severo Dezarro has come before the Argentine public as the inventor of a new method for drawing water for cattle in the country; it is a decided improvement on the 'valde sin fondo,' throws up more water in less time, and can be worked by a boy.

We read in a late number of the Times some rather amusing paragraphs about South America and the Paraguayan war, which we shall re-publish at an early date.

The arming of Entre Rios is causing great attention in Brazilian circles. The Entre-Riano authorities make no secret whatever; the Governor distinctly states that he does not like the appearance of things, and therefore thinks it better to be well armed.

The American gunboat Wasp has been ordered up to Rio Janeiro; she left Montevideo yesterday. The Anis leaves this morning with the mails, but the Wasp will arrive before her.

A rather novel embargo we hear was enforced the other day by order of the Tribunal de Comercio; the 'botabars' of the Colon Theatricals, all the money, tickets, &c. This is the first case of the kind that ever came under notice.

A subscriber from the Uruguay reports the sale of a flock of Mountain sheep on the estancia Sarandi, 15cls. This is the best price paid for some time, but the sheep are of a superior quality.

The day before the general cargo... The day before the general cargo... The day before the general cargo...

The bill authorizing the National Government to subscribe for 15,000 Central Argentine Railway shares...

News from Chillico respecting the wheat crop is very unfavorable...

Amongst the fashionable departures per French mail Annis was Madame Altieri...

In the London papers of Aug. 15th we find the following quotations of South American securities...

We have an interesting letter from Cabral with latest from Rio...

The anniversary function at Capilla del Señor comes off to-morrow...

Messrs. MacKern have already disposed of a good number of boxes and stall seats for the 2nd British Amateur theatricals...

A new line of steamers has been established to run direct from London to the River Plate...

The Lady Lang, another of Capt. Manton's steamers for the River Plate, has arrived at Montevideo...

We believe the above-named firm are also agents for the new steam-line from London, belonging to Messrs. Laft & Co., of Limerick.

Messrs. Claypole have received extra numbers of all the latest European papers, for sale at \$5 each.

The Arvo brings important news from Europe. Six days later dates have arrived, per Emily from Glasgow. The Emily made the trip from Lisbon to Buenos Ayres in 22 days.

We have the most lamentable accounts from the Azal. The Indians are causing great annoyance, and the sea is attended with the destruction of all horned cattle.

As the present is what may be termed the moving season, we feel much pleasure in recommending Messrs Langan & Bonne, 'carreres,' who have immense furniture vans.

It appears that Don. Luis Gounet is about to conclude a contract with the Government, for the lighting the town of Lujan with portable gas.

The sheep belonging to the estate of the late John Kernan have been sold to an Irish estancia in the North, at \$15 mpc. per head.

At the north-westerly end of this city the people are all crying out for water. Owing to the dry character of the winter, the abigies are empty.

The Mayfield, with a cargo for the Central Argentine Railway, arrived at Rosario in three days passage from Buenos Ayres.

The resignation of Dr. Luque in consequence of some political and some of our countrymen's comments severely criticised the people who thoroughly disapproved of Dr. Luque's resignation.

The Island packet-boat... arrived at Montevideo... the crew of the British ship... which was lost on her voyage

from Liverpool to Valparaiso, with general cargo... several lighters had been sent off to the wreck of the River Downs...

It is our painful duty to chronicle another double murder, committed in the very streets of Buenos Ayres. It appears that an Englishman the servant of an English merchant of this city was accompanying a female acquaintance to her house...

The strike of the Montevideo coach-drivers is now extending to this city: on Sunday no coach could be had under \$50 per hour, and yet even at this monstrous price every coach in town was employed.

On Sunday, the crowd at the Plaza Parque was greater than ever; there was no standing room in the square. The individual who it was said had been speculating in chairs last week, to rent out at \$5 per hour, did not make his appearance.

It was currently rumored in town on Sunday that news from headquarters had arrived, late on Saturday night, and that great fighting was going on in the Chaco; so little faith, however, is attached now to these flying rumors, which generally speaking prove bores.

The saladero statistics sent in to the Government show the following for the faena:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Quantity. Horned cattle killed: 286,331; Mares: 63,940; Sheep: 108,877.

Employing a capital for peones wages, &c. of \$10,683,146 mpc. These returns however only refer to the 13 saladeros at Barracas; all through the country now capon saladeros are at work, and experienced parties calculate the total number of sheep and capones consumed by these saladeros as 200,000.

The National troops in the provinces are so badly in want of horses, that they are unable to chase the rebels. Had the troops been well mounted, doubtless Varela and his associates would ere this have been caught.

The Governor of San Juan, Sr. Rojo, has according to latest accounts resigned. Some time ago the idea was started for putting forward as a candidate for that post, Gen. Emilio Mitre. But even if he were elected, it is highly improbable that the General would accept so unenviable and doubtful a distinction.

what are two days in a week... as the Paraguay, nothing... The light-guards are precisely in the same position; facing Curupaity the Paraguayans have put down stakes in the river and also placed a chain across; near to the Chaco shore nine horrid torpedoes have been placed...

The existence of cholera in Tuyuti is confirmed we regret to say, and Port Alegre is greatly alarmed as the hot weather up there has already set in.

Our brother editor has returned from the north camps; he reports the camps near the Railway as extremely dry; over-stocked, and looking very bad.

The river Uruguay is at present so high, that we read, the Villa del Salto in her last trip, passed right up to Uruguayana, the scenery along the upper Uruguay is some of the finest in South America.

We see that the federal judge in San Juan, has ordered that the merchants who had paid duties on exports and imports into the National Custom-house, during the reign of the revolutionary party, must pay over again those duties to the legal authorities.

The Tribuna of Friday last stated that its candidate for the Presidency is Sarmiento, and not Governor Alsina. There is a deal of nonsense and trash written about this subject. We have only to say that the best candidate for the Presidency is the public man who has given his fellow-citizens a sample of his acts.

The Progreso ball, which came off last Tuesday night, was a great success. These saloons, which for the last two years had been little frequented, have this year retrieved their past fame. This last was perhaps the best of the season's: everything had been got up regardless of expense, and in the supper rooms nothing was wanting which the most fastidious palates could demand.

At the banking offices of Messrs. Wanklyn & Co. are to be seen the plates &c. for the strong room just arrived from England; when put together it will be the strongest and best in the River Plate.

Mr. Upton of the firm of Tay and Upton, left on Tuesday for his native hills near the enchanting valley of the Mohawk; he was accompanied down the mole by a numerous host of friends who hope to see him back again in the Plate.

is in his way, both and soon may be expected to throw open the portals of Perry Castle on the Barraca road, Mr. Coffin is probably arm-in-arm with Palliere walking through the exhibition or chatting with that extraordinary Englishman who is well known to the River Plate public...

The troops sent up to Cordova to liberate the War Minister have come down, and everything in Cordova now seems to be on a satisfactory footing. In Rosario business began to look a little better; it only requires the state authorities and ministers, to become the first city in the Plate.

The Captain of the English barque Coriuna, which arrived in Montevideo on the 7th inst., has made known the following to the Captain of the Port's in that city:—On July 29th spoke the English barque Andone in Lat. 39° 10' N., Long. 17° 3' W., bound from Liverpool to Caldera.

The correspondent of the Tribuna of Montevideo has written out a long account about some Englishmen having entered a private house in calle Victoria, and mistaking the character of the house got turned out most unceremoniously.

Governor Alsina's dinner party on Wednesday seems to have 'riled' some of the politicians, who think it a novel thing for the Governor to give a dinner party to the Vice-President. We confess we see nothing at all strange in it.

The following were the prices obtained at the Latham ram auction: 3 rams at \$3,700 \$3,200 (2); 4 do \$2,000 \$2,600 \$2,300 (2); 53 do \$1,100 to \$1,900. Average price \$1,350.

There is great speculation going on now in various articles for army use, and parties buying up stores, both here and Montevideo, to ship to Itapiru, which the knowing ones state the army is running short of; freights to Itapiru are therefore rising.

Another reserve army, we hear, is to be raised in Brazil of some 30,000 men. Letters from Rio state that unless the Emperor can manage to enrol the slaves, there is no hope whatever of raising such a force.

the names had furnished, and all fears of another row subsided. Minister Paranhos had written a complimentary letter to Gov. Flores, congratulating him on the timely discovery of the gunpowder plot, and his happy escape. As yet there is nothing certain about M. Paranhos coming to the Plate: we received a letter yesterday from Rio, which states that it is more probable the Minister of Foreign Affairs will come down in person.

We are happy to say that the noise we made about the calle Esmeralda tragedy has resulted in something. The Pueblo states on Thursday night that Cazon has given positive orders for the arrest of the perpetrators: better late than never.

The dry weather still continues; and now the town is filling with sheep farmers and estancieros, preparing for shearing. At some estancias, we hear, they are already shearing, but only the fine flocks, which are housed.

The next advices from Paraguay are looked for with the greatest anxiety, not as respects the war but touching the cholera; should the news be unfavorable we hear the Government is prepared to take the most decisive steps and close this port to all vessels coming from Itapiru or Carrizentes.

The Susan Beirne, Captain Muir, leaves to-night for Montevideo, where she will remain a few days loading for the army, and then return to Itapiru.

We read with pleasure that the contract for the army supply is still in the hands of Sr. Lanuz. It would be a very grave error of the Marquis Caxias to change the 'provequia,' situated as the army is at present.

We call attention to the splendid lot of rams now on exhibition at the house of Stock & Co., Calle Chacabuco No. —; these rams are from the purest German breeds, and have the advantage over imported rams, having been raised in this country.

Probably the greatest novelty of the day, is the proposed extension of the Western Railway to San Luis and Mendoza. We confess the project has somewhat taken us by surprise, and suppose the scheme must be attributed to the genius of the Chilean Minister, who in his toast at the whitewash, beautifully proposed the alliance of the oceans, by the means of Sailway.

A subscriber from Montevideo has sent us the following, respecting the lines we published touching the approaching amateur theatricals. We make room for it, as we think the remarks are called for by the poetry of our witty friend:

"Having read in your paper of the 8th inst., six wonderfully witty lines, purporting to have been written by a humorous Englishman, resident in the Hotel Oriental, may I presume to volunteer an opinion with respect thereto. The lines seem to me to be such as might emanate from a petted school-boy, being certainly rather sharp, but very much out of place. Might I ask the author to inform me how much 'Cato's great soul' has to do with our contemplated dramatic performance? With a view to augment the funds of the British Hospital, Dr. Laurie and Mr. Carriok propose getting up 'Amateur Theatricals,' and I think our witty Englishman might have cudgelled his brains to better purpose in trying to find some words of encouragement to the young men who have kindly consented to take a part therein."

The tone of the Brazilian press has assumed such an attitude of hostility to Pres. Mitre that many think it will lead to a change in the command, and some even go so far as to say that President Mitre may shortly be expected in town, but we believe this is a grave error. President Mitre is so pledged to the war that he cannot sheathe his sword until the campaign is terminated, either by an honorable peace or glorious victory. Much of the future of the campaign depends upon the ironclads; they are in a trap, and must fight their way out. The earliest plan to liberate the ironclads would be to make an attack on the lines at Curupaity; the position is doubtless difficult, but can only be improved by a fight.

...the several attempts have already been made. Australia is not the only place where whole herds of animals designed for human food are boiled down to tallow or destroyed for the sake of their hides. Cattle and sheep are still more numerous in the vast and comparatively uninhabited plains of South America. One of our Consuls estimated last year that there are 22,000,000 cattle and 35,000,000 sheep in the countries bordering on the River Plate and its affluents. This is three times as many cattle and half as many sheep again as in the whole United Kingdom. In Buenos Ayres meat is sold by the piece, and not by weight, and a leg of mutton costs from 10d. to 1s., while beef is comparatively cheaper. Our readers will remember that there was a good deal of discussion not very long ago, on the prospect of importing this South American beef. Its value is fully appreciated by the people of the South American continent, and no less than 70,000,000 lb. weight of it is said to be yearly cured and exported for the use of the coloured population of the Brazils and Hayannah. For this purpose it is salted in strips or slices, and under the name of "charqui," or jerked beef, forms the staple food of the negroes. Though perfectly wholesome, it is not perhaps sufficiently agreeable either to taste or sight to be acceptable to the people of this country. But three or four other methods which have already been tried show that the attention both of men of science and of merchants is directed to the subject, and we trust they will not relax their energies until they have been completely successful. No one, we should imagine, will tell us in these days that the design is impossible. That is a word which must be banished at all events from the scientific vocabulary. But the attempts hitherto made have been sufficiently successful to convince us that success is within our reach. The task is doubtless difficult, for there are prejudices as well as natural obstacles to be overcome. The poor are particularly suspicious of strange food, and unless the meat is brought over in a perfectly natural form it may be long before they will trust it. But the task will be accomplished if men of science will but lead to it the same thought and energy they bestowed upon the Atlantic Cable. No subject could be more worthy of their attention. Success would make the difference of health and disease, almost of life and death, to thousands, if not millions, in this country and in other parts of Europe. If once achieved, there need no longer be any anxiety as to our supplies of animal food. There are parts of the world adapted for maintaining vast herds of cattle and sheep, and adapted for no other purpose, and from these the more densely populated countries might be permanently supplied with sustenance.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
September 13, 1867.

The National Guards that were despatched to quell the revolution in Cordova, returned last night, and were received with great 'eclat.' A ball was given to the men in the evening, and another, on a grand scale, is to come off to-morrow night in honor of the officers.

Talking of balls, Mr. Bollaert, of the house of Messrs. Duguid and Co., gave a very handsome one last night, which was attended by the Minister of War and his lady, and all the 'elite' of Rosario.

The press is initiating the discussion as to the next Governor of Santa Fé. No names are yet brought forward, but I think I am correct in my former surmise, that Mr. Freyre will be the man.

The receipts of the Rosario Custom-house for the month of August were 131,617 dols. s., or at the rate of upwards of a million and a-half per annum. This shows a vast increase; but nearly the whole amount, 120,269 dol., is for importation duties. The balance of trade would be very considerably against us this year, were it not for the large amount of products sold to the Brazilians, and which have been paid in gold. If we cannot pay our debts by exports, we shall at all events have plenty of gold to do it with. Taking into account the immense amount of Argentine products sold at high rates to the Brazilians, I think I am not wrong in calculating that the balance of trade will be considerably in our favor, notwithstanding the depreciation of our wools.

Our principal Plaza is to be embellished with a number of improvements. The pavement is to be laid down with handsome stone slabs, an iron railing is to be put round it, and the dilapi-

ated... several attempts have already been made. Australia is not the only place where whole herds of animals designed for human food are boiled down to tallow or destroyed for the sake of their hides. Cattle and sheep are still more numerous in the vast and comparatively uninhabited plains of South America. One of our Consuls estimated last year that there are 22,000,000 cattle and 35,000,000 sheep in the countries bordering on the River Plate and its affluents. This is three times as many cattle and half as many sheep again as in the whole United Kingdom. In Buenos Ayres meat is sold by the piece, and not by weight, and a leg of mutton costs from 10d. to 1s., while beef is comparatively cheaper. Our readers will remember that there was a good deal of discussion not very long ago, on the prospect of importing this South American beef. Its value is fully appreciated by the people of the South American continent, and no less than 70,000,000 lb. weight of it is said to be yearly cured and exported for the use of the coloured population of the Brazils and Hayannah. For this purpose it is salted in strips or slices, and under the name of "charqui," or jerked beef, forms the staple food of the negroes. Though perfectly wholesome, it is not perhaps sufficiently agreeable either to taste or sight to be acceptable to the people of this country. But three or four other methods which have already been tried show that the attention both of men of science and of merchants is directed to the subject, and we trust they will not relax their energies until they have been completely successful. No one, we should imagine, will tell us in these days that the design is impossible. That is a word which must be banished at all events from the scientific vocabulary. But the attempts hitherto made have been sufficiently successful to convince us that success is within our reach. The task is doubtless difficult, for there are prejudices as well as natural obstacles to be overcome. The poor are particularly suspicious of strange food, and unless the meat is brought over in a perfectly natural form it may be long before they will trust it. But the task will be accomplished if men of science will but lead to it the same thought and energy they bestowed upon the Atlantic Cable. No subject could be more worthy of their attention. Success would make the difference of health and disease, almost of life and death, to thousands, if not millions, in this country and in other parts of Europe. If once achieved, there need no longer be any anxiety as to our supplies of animal food. There are parts of the world adapted for maintaining vast herds of cattle and sheep, and adapted for no other purpose, and from these the more densely populated countries might be permanently supplied with sustenance.

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We repeat, it is the story of Tantalus. He was surrounded by water and fruit, for lack of which he was panting and hungering. Each seemed within his grasp, but before he could reach his lips it turned to dust. Just so, Londoners are now told of immense quantities of valuable food, for lack of which they are saluting and often starving; but before it can reach their mouths it is turned, not into dust, but into tallow. To those who know the reality, the spectacle is as cruel as that of the old myth. The figures we have quoted cannot give an adequate idea of what the value of these sheep would be in this city. People in middle life may grumble at the high prices of mutton and beef, but what is only a pinch to them is disease, starvation, and sometimes death to the poor. Next to good dwellings, meat is the great want of the poor, and the worse their dwellings the greater their need of good meat. To people living in the close atmosphere of the crowded parts of a great city, and often overstrained with work animal food is absolutely essential, and when they fall ill this is the medicine, perhaps, more often ordered them than any other. But in many cases the order is a mere mockery. As prices now run, they might almost as well be told to buy champagne. So, unless they are helped by some timely charity, their strength decays for sheer want of sustenance, and they, and perhaps their children, fade away into certain decline. Moreover, as matters now stand, there is every sign that this need will increase. Vast towns and large poor populations must grow with the growth of our civilization and with the increase of competition, while agriculture at the same time becomes more expensive, and the price of valuable articles of food is continually augmented. There is little chance of home-grown or even European meat becoming cheaper. But, as if to obviate this very difficulty, Nature has provided in other regions a superabundance of the supply we need. The food which is life here is there a superfluity. Never, it would seem, was there a clearer instance of the law by which one part of the world is fitted to supply the wants of another. But the wise provision of Nature is defeated by the stupidity of man, and ten thousand sheep a week, instead of regenerating the poor of London, are boiled down into tallow. Nature, of course, avenges herself upon us; and because thousands of sheep are wasted in Australia, thousands of men and women perish of premature decay in London and the other great towns of England.

Such a story reads like a cruel reproach to modern science. Cannot that philosophy the main object of which is "the relief of man's estate," which has been proved to possess such unlimited powers for that end, obey this obvious indication of Nature, and enable this supply to reach the demand? What is the reason in some means of producing it, and to its wholesome, nutritious, and palatable

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

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

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

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

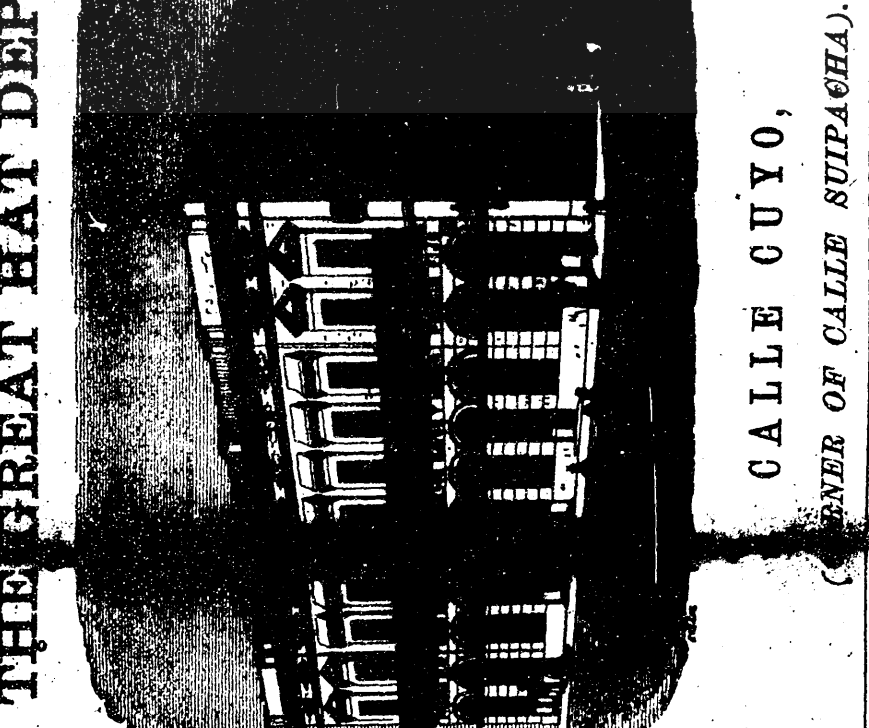
FIFTH—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

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

RETURN TICKETS will be issued for six months at the following rates—1st Class.....\$35. 2nd.....\$25. 3rd.....\$16.

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THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, GALLE CUYO, CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA.



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

And a job lot of Fifty Thousand Hats with some Twenty-five Thousand Caps for Youths, selling much below cost price.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—For sale, a magnificent lot of these animals, whose race is very well known in this country.

LOS ESTANCEROS. En la fabrica de cerros cala Buen Orden No. 246, se vende una inmenidad de artículos a precios reducidos por tener mucha existencia.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER.

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RIMMEL'S Toilet Vase. The most perfect and most useful article for ladies.

FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARALIMPIENSA. Toda clase de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc.

BRUCE, NUEVA YORK. Agente en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & R. T. MULLER.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1887.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO. Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 PASO JULIO.

THE DIATYZED IRON FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM. THE DIATYZED IODINE FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (LIMITED), BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

D. NICHOLSON & CO, SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIA AND FOREIGN OUTLETS.

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

DR. P. BONNE, Surgeon Dentist, 230 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Biliary Affections.

REVERMATO GOITR, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

AGENCY for Domestic Servants, Confidantes, Cooks, etc.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand.

SILVER MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1887.

PERSON'S PEPINE WINE, LOZENGES AND GLOBULES.

PANCHANGI EMULSION. In Four and Eight Ounce Bottles.

NOTICE TO FARMERS FOR THIS SEASON. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

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IRISH. The Members of this Society beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that they have removed from the temporary rooms to Calle Corrientes to the above address.

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