

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

## IMPORTANT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

### CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

On Saturday the chamber of Senators took up the question of Chile, with reference to Sr. Granel's interpellation of Government; the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ugarte, attending.

Senator Granel opened the debate as follows—

"About a fortnight ago one of our morning papers published a decree of the Chilean Government, establishing certain duties on merchandise intended for the Argentine Provinces, via the Cordillera: this innovation is a great hardship to Argentine dealers, and an open violation of the treaty between us and the sister Republic, as laid down in Art. 11. I wish to enquire what steps our Government has taken in the particular?"

H. E. Dr. Ugarte replied—

"I am happy to find that the honorable member for Santa Fé has adopted on the present occasion more dignified language than he used in a former session; for, if he had continued in the previous strain the public would have formed an unworthy opinion of the kind of people who occupied the seats of Senators in Congress. In fact the interpellation was announced in such a thunder-and-lightning manner that I anticipated the Senator for Santa Fé was going rather to annihilate me than to request explanations. I have therefore to thank Mr. Granel for his moderation. But, may I ask, what is the question before the House? Has Chile invaded our territory, outraged our flag, or laid hold of any of our citizens? No, sir; it is merely a matter mentioned in some Chilean papers which reached me three days ago, through the kindness of an honorable Deputy. As to the announcement in the *Nacion Argentina*, I did not happen to read that paper, and there is no article in the Constitution which obliges me to read papers that insult the Cabinet Ministers. The Argentine agent in Chile has written nothing on the matter, and all I know about it is through the Chilean papers I have mentioned. After all, it is not such a very important affair, but simply (as the Chilean Finance Minister stated in the Chambers) a measure to prevent smuggling. The Argentine Government has not yet formed an opinion in the question; it seems a mere trifle. The Government has therefore taken no measures, nor resolved on taking any in the particular. Perhaps the Hon. Senate might more profitably take into consideration the whole tenor of our relations with Chile, respecting which it is the intention of Government to send thither a special Envoy: for this purpose the sanction of the Senate will shortly be solicited in the usual manner.

Senator Granel said—I never stated that it was the duty of Government to read the newspapers (the news in question having been published in other journals besides the *Nacion*), but I maintain that Government is bound to know of all measures affecting this Republic, taken by neighboring states, such as Chile, and in violation of treaties concluded with us. For what use have we agents abroad, if not to advise us of such occurrences? I like plain speaking, and cannot regret what I said in previous sessions.

Dr. Ugarte said—I have not come here to bandy words after the manner of prize-fighting, and I decline to give any further answer than what I have already stated.

Senator Piñero said—I think it is perfectly useless sending an envoy to Chile; the Chileans will accept nothing but what suits their designs, and I hope that we shall some day be able to take up arms and check their insolence by giving them a sound drubbing.

Senator Pires differed widely with the last speaker, and asserted every word from a minister to Chile.

## THE ARGENTINE RURAL SOCIETY.

### PETITION TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Argentine Rural Society, pursuing the programme drawn up at its birth, viz., to develop, by all means in its power, our agricultural and pastoral interests, met on the 23rd ult., to discuss some points submitted to its consideration by certain of its members. Our Corporation is pleased to perceive the gracious notice you take of our assembly in reply to the note we sent with some copies of the Rural Code.

Basing all our operations on the broad and incontestable principle of the necessity of taxation as the only guarantee society has for prosperity, our company has destined a part of its annual receipts to its better management, and the realisation of all these united schemes, which could never be accomplished individually. I will not attempt to conceal the conviction that the greatest evil which could befall a corporation is the misapplication of its funds.

Your Excellency cannot but have observed the spirit of absenteeism now unhappily prevailing in the camp. Our fertile plains, instead of being smiling "parterres," are little more than barren wastes, covered with luxuriant weeds. Now, this is entirely attributable to a want of permanent residence by our leading estancieros: every man who has got a few spare dollars makes off to town to spend it; worn out by the transitory pleasures, he not unfrequently on his return home throws up a magnificent house, without a thought for the amelioration of the land, and this goes far to explain the country palaces met in all parts.

The foregoing remarks will have sufficiently shown the errors of a young and thinly-settled country like this: immediately on the construction of a wall, or planting of a tree, despatching an officer to increase the "land duty," instead of rewarding the enterprising proprietor, or at least exonerating him from tax for a few years. This suicidal course seems to have been adopted by Your Excellency on a more extended scale formerly, for we read in a decree of January, 1863, "Let the building lots in Belgrano, San Fernando, San Isidro, Conchas, Barracas al Sud, San José de Flores, Moron, Las Lomas, Mantanzas, Quilmes, and Cañuelas, be valued and entered in the Official Register;" and, still more, the law of 7th February last, established clearly enough the operation of the same grasping spirit, ordering the payment of "contribution" on all landed estates in the Province. Wherefore, the President, acting on the resolution of the bulk of farmers, begs Your Excellency's pleasure, now that the Chambers are about to engage in the discussion of a new import bill, to introduce as a modification to Arts. 1 and 7 of aforesaid law dated 7th February, 1867, the adoption of the decree of 9th Jan., 1863.

The abuses now committed by valuation committees, so unamenable to justice through the faultiness of our laws, are not better known by any of us than Your Excellency, through the reports of the Minister of Hacienda. Thus, the wretched committees, whilst lending an artificial vivacity, in reality strike the deathblow to our already struggling institutions. The lifeblood which nourishes both your Government and our society is thus dried up.

Apart from the valuation of house property in the aforesaid partidos, there is but little to be said, Your Excellency having the regulations already well defined by law of 11th January. Your Excellency must be aware that thus aiding the prostrated rural interests you would also favor the fiscal interests, saving at the same time 2½ per cent. to the administration, which the law allows, since in most of the partidos there can be very little question as to the value of property. Concluding, therefore, both the fiscal and farmers' interests, the Rural Society intrudes itself upon Your Excellency, in hopes you will be pleased to use your interest with the Chambers for the adoption of the above explained amendments, which by aiding commerce must redound to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ, President.  
EDUARDO OLIVERA, Secretary.

## ANOTHER FIRE IN TOWN.

### NO INSURANCE—NO ENGINES.

At 10 a.m. on Friday morning a fire broke out on the premises No. calle Cuyo, between Libertad and Talcahuano. By this hour the whole neighborhood was up and doing and on the first sound of alarm crowds flocked to the scene of disaster. No engines or fire-escapes could be had, and happily the house was low or people in the upper story must have perished. The flames rose steadily in spite of the most philanthropic efforts of the neighbors with buckets, but the distance was not great and were it not for the stock which fed the fire, it must have speedily succumbed to the multiplicity of quart measures which were emptied on the spot.

Among the gaping crowd some galling jokes went round—one remarked "what a fine fire it was," and how good the rockets and crackers must be to blaze so well; another remarked "what a pity it was that it had not occurred during the night, all fireworks looked so much better in the dark."

The arrival of Comisario Igarzabal, with the fire-engine from the Western Railway, cut short these ungenerous insinuations, and by the aid of the engine the fire was got under, not however, before tremendous loss had been sustained. The whole firework deposit had been reduced to ashes and serious fears were entertained for the adjoining premises. Great praise is due to the untiring efforts of Major Gimeno, who marshalling a few citizens in true military style, succeeded in keeping the crowd in order, and lending a hand whenever required.

Happily no one was killed, but two men were fearfully burned, one is not expected to live. The police arrived with their 'hose' just in time to be late, and proved most efficient as harm less spectators; in this they were assisted in by several females, whom curiosity and the novelty of the sight had attracted thither.

## MURDERS IN THE BRAGADO.

### [COMMUNICATED].

We have received an account of some atrocious crimes committed in the above district. The truth of the statements has been guaranteed to us. It appears that an organized band of assassins has existed there for the last three or four years. The principal members of the fraternity, four men and two women, have been captured. Their last murder was hideous beyond description. The victim they first fixed upon was an estanciero. Happily for him he was absent from home. Not to be balked in their thirst for blood, they turned their attention to a Spanish pulpero. On presenting themselves at his house he refused to open the door, but, finding that among the party asking for admission was a sergeant of police, allowed them to enter. The man was immediately assailed by the assassins, who wounded him severely, and afterwards had the audacity to leave him as it were "waked," with candles stuck into bottles placed around him, and a mass-book at his side. They then sat down to a supper, consisting of sardines, wine, &c., they found on the premises. They had previously taken care to rifle the place, securing three thousand dollars, all that the unfortunate victim had in his possession.

The manner in which these murders were discovered appears almost providential. One of the gang named Ramon, a desperate ruffian, had a female associate, whom he intended to assassinate on account of her drunken habits. She managed to escape to a neighbor's house, the owner of which afterwards obliged the Juez de Paz to imprison the assassin—obliged is the word, as he had to be threatened by the foreign residents before he could be made to do his duty. There are yet fears that nothing will be done to the assassins, and that they will be soon again let loose in the neighborhood. The natural consequence is that it is difficult to get accurate information about the affair, as everyone is afraid of compromising himself with the assassins. The day is not far distant when all honest men will have to club together for their own safety, and "lynch" all these ruffians.

## LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

### (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rio de Janeiro, Sep. 11th, 1867.

I have only time for a few lines, as the announcement of hearer's departure was only made in to-day's papers, and the mail closes at 11 a.m.

The appointment of Senator Sinimbu has not yet been officially announced, but it is currently reported that he is the party chosen by the Government as Special Envoy to the River Plate and that he has accepted this post at the request of H.M. the Emperor. This appointment is very unpopular here, and the daily papers are full of articles opposing it. I send you the *Diario do Rio* of to-day in which is an article on the question.

The two princes married to the Brazilian princesses have addressed letters to the Minister of Finance offering the fifth part of their privy purse allowance from 1st January 1868, for the good of the State.

An English Frigate is at this moment telegraphed off Cape Frio, name as yet not known.

The Arinos transport left Rio on the 9th inst. with a reinforcement of 300 men for the Brazilian Army.

Exchange for the Seine closed at 21d to 21½ for bankers drafts and 21d to 21½ for private Bills the total amount done on London being about \$400,000.

Paris, about frs 2,300,000 were passed at 440rs. to 452rs per franc

On Hamburg the transactions amounted to about M.B. 160,000 at 845rs per MB.

Sovereigns are to-day quoted 11½400 to 11½450, at which rates some 20,000 have been sold; previously a large number changed hands at 11½500.

Patriot doubloons were sold yesterday at 36½.

Gold is at 20 p. premium. Silver at 10 p. and Copper at 15 p. !!

Brazilian 6 p. stock 89½ p. Banco of Brazil shares 190½. Banco commercial Shares 57½.

The Seine took R. 46;980;320 in gold for Southampton and the Halley for Liverpool Rs. 80;545;320 also in Gold.

The Arno took from Rio to the Plate on her last trip Rs. 11,000 silver, shipped by David Block and Bros., and Rs. 2,200 in Gold, shipped by A. E. de Oliveira, all for Montevideo.

The Copernicus also took for Montevideo from Dana Block and Bro: Rs. 9,000 in Gold and Rs. 6,000 in silver.

The total amount of Gold and Silver shipped from Rio from 24th ult. to 7th inst. is Rs. 174,319;840.

## CABRAL.

## BRAZIL AND MARTIN GARCIA.

### THE NEW ENVOY SENATOR SINIMBU.

#### (FROM THE "DIARIO DO RIO").

We cannot to-day treat at full length of the proposed new mission to the River Plate, said to be entrusted to Don *Cansansao Sinimbu*, who is a very gentlemanly man in his way. He was a diplomatist in 1843, but there are two fatal objections to his filling the present post. He has out-lived his early principles of good sense and firmness, and his name has, of late years, so got mixed up with political errors and mishaps that it is become an evil omen. His connexion with River Plate diplomacy is doubly unfortunate.

The recent vote of the Argentine Congress to fortify the island of Martin Garcia shows an under-current fraught with suspicion towards Brazil, that may produce a rupture before two years are abot. The tone of the Buenos Ayres papers respecting Brazil may be considered as a provocation to our national dignity, relying perhaps on our diplomatic indolence. They even assert their right to arm Martin Garcia on the authority of this same Sr. Sinimbu; so that his appointment gives us little room to suppose that he is sent to protest against such a pretension. It is a question of vital importance to Brazil, nay, even to the whole of South America, but Sr. Sinimbu has already declared that Brazil has nothing to do in the fortification of Martin Garcia.

The arming of Martin Garcia is a revival of Humayta, in opposition to the famous Triple Alliance treaty. Instead of a Paraguayan fortress at the Tres Bocas, we are now to have

an Argentine fortress in the very estuary of the River Plate. Now, if the special mission has nothing to do with this subject, we certainly fail to see any use in the mission at all.

The River Plate Republics charge us with a double-dealing policy, and we shall certainly give room for such accusation, if we now send Sr. Sinimbu to eat his own words.

Perhaps, somebody will say, he is going on other business. The only other business is the Paraguayan War, and that can only end in our victory. But, the day that the Brazilian flag floats on the ramparts of Muzayra and the steeples of Asuncion, our troubles then begin in earnest. The present war is but the prologue to a far bigger contest, and hence we must raise another army to have in readiness. At present the Argentine Republic has 8,000 men in the field, but the day that war is declared against Brazil there will be 80,000 Argentine immediately in arms.

## MONTEVIDEO.

The mails from Montevideo bring us few details of political interest, but it appears that general orders and proclamations by the different chiefs of departments are still in vogue, necessitated by the uneasy state of affairs in the northern partidos, particularly on the coast of the Uruguay. Serious apprehensions were created by the departure of Gen. Suarez on Saturday from his quinta of Marona, accompanied by several officers; he was closely followed, as it was supposed his intentions were to make a rising to the north of the Rio Negro.

The Montevideo papers publish the various versions of peace arrangements which appeared in the B. Ayres journals, without comment, adding only that private letters from this city give assurance of the certainty that negotiations had been entered into with Lopez.

The question of the different systems of preserving meat, so important to the interests of these countries, is attracting the same attention in Montevideo as in this city. Our countryman Mr. McColl seems to interest himself in the Liez-Bodart system, specimens of which have reached Rio Janeiro and Europe in complete preservation. The Emperor of Brazil, enthusiastic at the success of the process, has offered to M. Liez-Bodart every support in carrying it out in Rio Grande.

The vexed question of water-supply is apparently not peculiar to B. Ayres. Our neighbors on the opposite coast are beginning to raise their voice at the tardy operations of their 'Comision Economica Administrativa' in regard to this matter.

The kite flying season has recommenced with its periodical chapter of accidents. A lad of seven years old, son of D. Pedro Bustamante, has been severely injured by a fall from the azotea, whilst engaged in that dangerous amusement.

The letters from Buenos Ayres to the Montevideo papers remark on the satisfaction expressed by the English community at the capture of the assassins of Ogilvie. The papers join also in calling for summary justice on the criminal, and observe that as in these countries there is no penitentiary system, it is worse than useless confining criminals of all grades in one prison for indefinite periods; murderers should at once after conviction be dealt with according to their sentence.

The pianist Gottschalk and the clarinet player Corner are giving concerts at the Solis with great success. The news has arrived that M. Poppo, the well known director of the Buenos Parisiennes at the Teatro Argentino, has died at Bahia.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, sister ship to the Rio Parana, will make its first trip to Salto on the 2nd of Oct. The Lady Lang will sail for the ports of the Uruguay on the 9th inst., calling at Buenos Ayres.

A sale of 1,500 seats of four, or Van Artois, from Valparaiso, has been made at a reduced price, but supposed to be 600 per cent. discount. Sugar: 4000000 refined Havre, at 57 1/2 cts. in London. Salt: A cargo to arrive, supposed in a part of the Uruguay, at 10 cts.

TWO THOUSAND CRUIZERS IN THE FIELD.

The attitude of Chile towards the Argentine Republic no longer admits of a doubt, and a correspondent of the Nacion gives the following alarming details:—

"As a true Argentine, I am anxious that you, my countrymen, should not be taken by surprise, but be fully acquainted with what is passing here. Videla has ready 1,500 muskets and rifles, and 2,600 lances. These arms have been supplied him by the following parties:—

"500 muskets from Sr. B., who has had the arms hidden in his house since the last row.

"500 muskets given by the Intendente of Cuzco, who is a great supporter of the revolution, and even raising levies for an invasion at the Planchon.

"2,900 lances, manufactured in Valparaiso by a foreigner, who goes in person with the expedition.

"Videla is recruiting and soon will have no less than 2000 Chilenos in the field, and all the refugees have been collected and sent to the grand rendezvous in Curico; every day the train takes scores for that place.

"In order that you may place the strictest reliance on what I state, let me tell you that I know all that is passing from N. N., who is one of them, and who attends the meetings at Videla's house, and also at the English hotel, where Olascoaga is stopping, but you know me sufficiently not to doubt for one moment what I tell you.

"Videla sends frequent and regular despatches to Videla, and Videla has just despatched three 'chasques' to Videla by the Planchon to Perez and Troncoso; an answer to one despatch has arrived, and other replies are expected shortly.

"Videla has here at his command everything necessary for the invasion; in fact all he required has been supplied him by some Valparaiso merchants, whose names I cannot at present give you.

"Videla only awaits the arrival of the steamer on the 21st to start for Curico, where he has all the arms which I have already mentioned. For the last 29 days his men have been coming from all parts, and his plan is to pass the Cordillera at Planchon, to fall at once on Mendoza before the authorities have time to hear of his approach, and to take in one sweep all the Ouyo provinces. Videla has received despatches from Varela by Copiapo, and he only awaits another despatch from the same quarter to at once commence the invasion. His plan is to be in Ouyo before the 18th Sept., and you ought to at once notify the authorities of this, so that they be on their guard. If possible I will send you a special chasque with further news. The invaders will muster about 2,000 strong with a very choice selection of officers, the worst set of robbers this country can produce: all these fellows make public arowal of the robberies they are about to commit, and the booty they count on. The Government knows all, but winks at it. Juan Saa is gone to Bolivia, where he receives still better support. For the last 6 or 8 days they have been busy shoeing horses, under the pretext that they are bound for Peru, all the scum of the country is with these fellows. If possible I shall send you later or still more important particulars."

Other letters from Chile state that Varela, when last heard of, was in a very critical position, shut up near Antofagasta; but we have later dates in Buenos Ayres stating that that was the spot where Varela whipped the Government troops, 600 in number, under Colonel Frias, and then marched on Salta.

All agree that Videla is preparing to pounce on Mendoza by Curico; and it is much wondered that the Argentine representative does not demand of the Chilean Government active intervention to put a stop to all this.

Nevertheless (another letter says) you must be aware that the vanquished at San Ignacio are here working hard and fast, and preparing for another invasion. Do not deceive yourselves: a victory in Paraguay, or peace with that country, is absolutely necessary to restore order and quiet in the interior."

From the foregoing, our readers may have some idea of the real state of things at this moment in the Provinces. Videla, who every one believed had been killed in a duel last April with Lopez, was again turned up, and, with a small number of booty, &c., has got together some 2,000 Chilean militia, all armed and accounted for.

Meanwhile, where name seems to keep the destinies of this country from the world of Democracy, the Government is carrying everything before it with a high hand.

While Varela, that Wild of the Wisp warrior, who, if we are to believe official despatches, has been defeated oftener than he has hairs on his head, is overturning the authorities in Rioja, Jujuy, Tucuman and Catamarca. Such a melancholy state of things calls indeed for some action on the part of the National Government. Congress appears to take no interest in the matter, else some member would indignantly demand, why it is that no less than three invasions from neighbouring republics; murder, ruin and rapine, following on the footprints of the rebels; terror and desolation spread over the whole northern part of the country; why, at such a moment, the Government persists in sending up to Paraguay the very soldiers that Argentines require to defend their families and homes.

IMPORTANT FROM TUCUMAN.

INSTALLATION OF A NEW GOVERNOR. We have the Pueblo of Tucuman to the 5th inst.—

On Sunday 1st inst. the election for Governor took place, resulting in favor of the Provisional Dictator, D. Octavio Luna. The electors comprised 40 of the leading men of the place, and the ceremonial was attended with the usual formalities. His Excellency repeated the oaths in a clear harmonious voice, and Dr. Zavala, President of the Legislature, then delivered the following address.

Mr. Citizen Governor. "You were born under a lucky star. But yesterday you were mainly instrumental in freeing an oppressed people, and to-day you receive from the popular representatives a token of their highest confidence and esteem. This is due partly to your heroism and civic virtue, partly to the respect you shewed for public opinion during your provisional authority. Depart not, Sir, from this path, and your administration will be one march of triumph to the temple of fame. Remember that you are a child of Liberty, and never abandon the strict code of principle, for whatever power deviates from this basis must infallibly fall. Labor not for personal ascendancy, but seek the people's love. In the soil of Tucuman tyranny can never take root. When the nobles of Aragon, in times of old, put the crown on a King's brows, they said to him 'If you guard our rights you shall be our King; if not, you cease to be so.' We now say to you—'Fulfill the hopes of your country, give solidity to our institutions, govern with the people and not with a faction, and never betray the cause of Democracy.' Let not your friends, who now raise you to power, be hereafter ashamed of their work. Choose for yourself between the benedictions of your countrymen and the anathemas of posterity. Bear in mind that the gifts of fortune pass away, but that the record of virtuous actions ever remains, in the midst of all vicissitudes and adversities."

Governor Luna then replied: "Mr. President—I thank you for your allusion to the memorable 30th of June, although on that occasion I only did my duty as a citizen. As for the rest, he who risks his life in defence of his country's liberties will find little difficulty in doing his duties as a Governor." (Applause). The assembly then broke up, and most of the leading men accompanied the new Governor to the Government-house, where refreshments were provided, and complimentary speeches were exchanged, all breathing the utmost confidence in the newly installed magistrate.

THE CALLE ESMERALDA TRAGEDY.

EXTRADITION OF THE CULPRIT GAY. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 16th 1867. Head Police office.

To Col. Bustamante Chief of Police, Montevideo.

The undersigned begs to inform you that on the night of the 8th inst. a cold-blooded murder was committed in this city on the person of an Englishman, and two other foreigners were badly wounded at the same time, but up to the present the principal culprits have escaped arrest. It appears from enquiries made, as well as from the deposition of some accomplices that the actual assassins are the fugitives Juan Gay and Gregorio Zavala, and we have also positive information that they are at present in your city, in the house which will be pointed out to you by the bearer of this note. It could have been desired that the request of the legal tribunals accompanied this note for the extradition of the criminals, but this would have caused further delay as the Judges have not yet given sentence in the matter; moreover, the event has caused a profound

sensation here, and it is known that said Juan Gay on a former occasion likewise took refuge in Montevideo, after killing a policeman, for which crime he has never been punished. This induces me to take the present step and request the capture of the assassins, promising to send you the legal request in due form as soon as despatched.

Begging you will take measures for the arrest of the malefactors.

I remain &c. OAYETANO M. CAZON.

Police-office, Montevideo Sept. 17th 1867.

Dr. Flangini, Minister of F. Affairs. I have the honor to enclose copy of a note from Mr. Cazon, chief of police at B. Ayres, requesting the capture of Juan Gay, who is accused of the murder of an Englishman in that city on the night of the 8th inst. and who has taken refuge here.

Awaiting Your Excellency's orders in the matter, I remain, JOSE O. BUSTAMANTE.

Government-house, Montevideo Sept. 17th 1867.

The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to proceed to the capture of the criminal referred to, reporting afterwards on the matter. FLANGINI.

F. Affairs Department Montevideo, Sept. 18th.

Dr. Marcelino Ugarte Argentine Sec. of F. Affairs.

The Chief of Police of this city having submitted to me a note from Mr. Cazon, the Gefe of B. Ayres, requesting us to take the necessary steps for the apprehension of a man named Juan Gay, accused of murder; the Government, in virtue of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the Argentine Cabinet, and in order to prevent such crimes from passing unpunished, instructed Col. Bustamante fulfill the request contained in Mr. Cazon's note, although it did not come in the proper form. In consequence of such instructions the criminal has been arrested and is now lodged in prison, to be sent up to B. Ayres; but before his extradition I would beg of Your Excellency to send down the request in proper shape as by treaty.

I remain, &c. ALBERTO FLANGINI.

CURUPAITI.

INTERESTING BRAZILIAN VERSION.

The passage of the ironclads past the batteries of Curupaity took place upon the 15th of August.

At 6.35 A. M. the division of the ironclads received orders to proceed towards Humaita and in a few minutes afterwards the leading vessels were under the enemy's fire.

The order was as follows: the Brazil carrying the Admiral's flag and with the little steamer Lindoya on her larboard side; the Mariz e Barros; the Tamandaré; the Colombo; the Cabral, towing a flat carrying a mortar; the Barroso; the Herval; the Silvado; and the Lima Barros; with the flag of Commodore Alvim.

When the movement commenced the wooden vessels drew up and opened their fire on Curupaity, whose batteries, however, paid no attention to the wooden vessels but rained the missiles of their 33 cannons upon the ironclads passing at gunshot from the batteries.

The time occupied in the passage was about two hours and a half, and the foremost vessels were already cannonading the great casemated stone fort called the 'London' battery, built for the first Lopez by an English engineer, while the rear vessel, the Lima Barros, was passing Curupaity. The division received more than 240 80 and 68-pound shots during the passage. Some of the vessels broached to in the rapid current and some even turned completely round, but finally succeeded in recovering their direction. Of these accidents the Paraguayans ably availed themselves. The Tamandaré's engine got out of order, and the vessel became disabled while in front of the batteries. A shot from one of the enemy's cannon entered one of the casemate ports and severely wounded Captain Elisario Barbosa and four of the crew. The Colombo broaching to, right under the principal battery, received considerable injury, and the Lima Barros, bringing up the rear, received 47 shots, some of which did much harm to the vessel. The loss of the division was 33 men killed and wounded. The vessels had their decks and weak parts protected to some extent with bags of sand.

It is said that the channel furthest from the batteries had ten torpedoes laid down, but as the ironclads took

that which was close to the other bank they escaped that danger.

In the order of the day of the 14th the Admiral, in referring to the passage to take place next day, used the following language:

"Brazilians! be full of hope. The patron saints assigned by the Holy Church to preside over the 15th. of August are the Holy Virgin of Glory, Our Lady of Victory, and Assumption of the Mother of God.

"It is therefore with Glory and with Victory that we will go to Assumption."

The ironclads lie about one and a half miles from the casemated stone fort Humaita and maintain a constant fire on it and a barbette battery close to it. Some of the vessels go within half a mile to give their fire greater effect. Meanwhile as the Paraguayan batteries were constructed to cross their fire at particular points they are able to do little against the vessels, and these can batter at long range almost with impunity.

Before the stone fort and its supporters are silenced no probability of success would occur to an attempt to force the passage by Humaita as the casemate alone has 25 heavy cannon, and all the batteries some 60 pieces. The channel is narrow and tortuous, and besides a strong diagonal boom, consisting of three chains twisted together and partially supported by three boats, the river is reported to be obstructed, and sown with torpedoes.

The communications of the division are effected by the Chaco, and some 500 men are employed in this duty and in making a road. The vessels have large supplies of munitions and coal and have six months rations of food. Wood is also abundant on the banks of the river.

The Tamandaré when disabled was taken in tow by the Silvado, and she and all the other vessels had repaired their injuries.

Anglo-Brazilian Times.

TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

EVACUATION OF MATTO GROSSO.

Pará—A force was about to be sent to the frontier with the province of Maranhão who might seek refuge in Pará from the Maranhão troops. If necessary the Pará force would operate with that of the other province. The wharf of Ponte de Pedra was opened to the public on the 10th.

Pernambuco.—At Ouricury and Limoeiro armed attacks were made on the respective parties in charge of the prison and twenty-one recruits. The national guards were overpowered and those in their charge released. In the affair at Limoeiro some 70 persons were engaged and one man was killed and several wounded. The elections for the Provincial Assembly of 1868—69 will take place on the 15th of November next.

Bahia.—A quilomba of runaway slaves and others had been ascertained to be existing on a tract of public land on the Serro do Ramallo, in which are many extensive caves to serve as refuge if beaten up. A party sent in quest of the quilomba after much trouble came to some clearings belonging to it, but returned without penetrating further, they being informed by an old black there that the quilombos were prepared for them. A large party, of 200, was preparing at Caranhaha. It is said that the quilombos receive their supplies and sell their products at the port of Santa Maria, where they have agents devoted to them. The quilomba is reported to consist of 500 souls. The cotton and other crops of Monte Alto are almost a total failure.

São Paulo.—A private company was organizing for the purpose of carrying on the railway to Campinas. Among the subscriptions expected are:—The Baron de Itopetininga 200,000\$, the Baron de Piricicaba 200,000\$, the Baron de Limeira 200,000\$, Senator Quiros 100,000\$, Comendador Souza Barros 100,000. Subscriptions from another quarter to the extent of 600,000\$ were expected. Bills to the amount of 4,900\$, drawn against the Treasury of Fazenda of the province, were formally protested for want of acceptance and payment, on the 23rd ult. The cause of this was the refusal of the Treasurer to pay them, they not corresponding with the duplicates kept in the Treasury. A new steel cable was laid on the first incline of the railway upon the 19th ult., the one laid in January showing signs of wear.

Goyas.—A new diamond tract had been discovered 55 miles from Catalao, in the district of Santa Antonio de Rio Verde. Several fine stones had been found, some over 55 grains in weight. 600 diamond washers were already on the spot and others were flocking thither.

Matto Grosso.—The President had withdrawn his forces from Corumbá, after removing or destroying what might be useful to the Paraguayans. A small party remained in observation. The abandonment was resolved on from finding a letter from Lopez advising the commandant that reinforcements would at once be sent to maintain the place against the Brazilian attack expected, the President considering his flotilla unfit to stand the attack of the Paraguayan steamers. In consequence of the taking of Corumbá the Paraguayans abandoned S. Joaquim, Paripatangas, Urucú, Aldéa do Mato and Albuquerque, the only points then held by them. Unfortunately, small-pox was raging in the district, and the President deemed it unwise to expose his forces, almost entirely unvaccinated, to contact with the disease, especially as the retreat of Col. Camiáo's brigade from the Apa prevented the intended junction with him. The diary of the Paraguayan commandant of Corumbá was found in the place. In it, is related that after whipping them to make them confess, he had shot on the 24th of November six Brazilians, five of whom had met Brazilian soles in the woods and had not reported the fact to the commandant, the other being guilty of keeping a diary of the plunderings of the Paraguayans. For a similar reason several Brazilian women received from twenty-five to sixty lashes each, and thirty were given to a Bolivian woman who had stated she was anxious to get away, as she had heard the Brazilians were going to attack it, which report she did not communicate to the commandant.

Anglo-Braz. Times.

PEACE WITH PARAGUAY.

There can be no longer any doubt as to the approaching termination of the Paraguayan war, and we congratulate the country on the event. The Nacion Argentina, which is usually very well informed upon what passes at the allied headquarters, speaks in its edition of yesterday, of peace as certain. We, from equally authentic sources, have strong reason to believe the same, and we insist we but echo the unanimous sentiments of foreigners and Argentinians when we say, that it is the ardent hope and wish of all that peace should be at once concluded.

We shall not now assume the task of reviewing this protracted campaign; we leave that for some other and more appropriate time, but if the campaign, with all the great elements at their disposal, proved arduous for the allies, still more difficult we apprehend will be the satisfactory settlement of all diaphanes which gave rise to this unfortunate struggle.

It cannot be expected that so terrible a strife should be without its sequel both here, in Paraguay and in Rio, and nothing but the good sense of the people themselves can rescue the allies from a political strife, which we lament to say threatens the very worst consequences. For years to come our public men must tread on the heated ashes of this South American irruption; bitter taunts and uncompromising personal animosities will doubtless get mixed up with difficult international disputes which have to be arranged, and it requires but the breath of a well organized opposition party to fan the whole affair into another blaze.

The war has devastated countries which it will now be the task of the rulers to restore. If Paraguay is minus one or two generations, if her fields are barren wastes and her agriculture extinct, if the whole people are reduced to the last verge of exhaustion, not less critical is the condition of Brazil, which is now saddled with a debt that has torn up from the roots her whole financial system, her strength, her power and national vitality wasted in a struggle which candidly speaking seems to have had no other goal save mutual ruin.

The terms of the treaty are as yet a secret, we only know of one article and we believe the chief one, namely: that on the signing of the treaty, Lopez agrees to leave Paraguay for Europe. As to what intervention the allies propose in Paraguayan matters we are utterly ignorant. If they consult their own welfare they will leave the Paraguayans to themselves, and be slow to force any ruler except one of their own choice on the Paraguayan people. The dangers which threaten now are not from Paraguay but from an impatient people, who find themselves saddled with an enormous debt kept floating by means of taxes and imposts, which they would be only too happy to repudiate if possible.

We will not speculate now as to whether or not the people are satisfied with the result of the war. Wars in

South American... a necessary evil. Whatever may be the various opinions of our readers on the necessity of the war, and the overthrow of the despotic sway of Lopez, all must agree that he defended his country against such immense odds so heroically, that his very cause has been gaining the sympathy of the allied nations.

Apart from all the political rancor, which in South America holds such sway, aside from all the hollow protestations which find echo from the country-house to the throne, there are matters which touch the heart of nations, and appeal directly to the domestic sentiments of mankind. The severe trials of the Paraguayan people, fighting inch by inch against three invaders, enduring every hardship, and toiling night and day for the one sole object, is one of those rare instances which attracts a national sympathy, approaching even the tender feelings usually limited to individuals, and characteristic of private life. It was this feeling, which was so rapidly gaining the ascendant in Buenos Ayres, that led to a split in the Government and inaugurated a new policy. Happy the land; happy the people, who plead guilty to such noble impulses, and there is a bright future for a nation where political asceticism and the banner of extermination find no foothold.

We eschew now the political question which this subject gives rise to, simply because we dislike meddling too much in Argentine politics; but the news of peace brought down by the steamer has dispelled the gloom and perplexity which at the moment held the public mind of Buenos Ayres, and we ardently trust that no quibble or nonsense by any Bombastes Furioso in the allied camp will be permitted to rob the nation of the incalculable blessings of peace. These cocked hat gentlemen may strut and fret before their soldiers, and talk of sending for more bayonets and recruits, instead of sealing yax, pen, ink, and paper; but let them bide their time, they have been too long before the public to be allowed to retire without a just appreciation of their services,—they have yet to find their level, and well may they rest assured they will attain it.

May we be permitted to express an ardent hope, that from out of the fearful trials of this Paraguayan war the belligerents may emerge elevated and chastened, rich with accumulated wisdom, and strong in the disciplined energy which, after all, is best found, and only acquired, in a protracted perilous struggle.

LATEST FROM PARANA.

DREADFUL SHIPPING CASUALTY.

Parana, Sept. 13, 1867.

Upon reaching home a few days ago I found your favor of August 17; and now hasten to reply to it. I am glad to say our friends at the Villa Urquiza are all well. The new settlers Mr. Russell and family and Captain Bain and his have got fairly settled down, and I trust they will all do good for themselves and the country in general.

The wheat crops look very well, and have improved much during the past three weeks, but still the parched ground cries out for rain; in all probability we shall get it soon, as rain has fallen in abundance during the past few days within 6 leagues from here.

A very melancholy occurrence took place in the river on Wednesday morning last, which has shed a gloom over the town of Parana. The fine brigantine Correntino, belonging to the Messrs. Palmas, of Parana, left this on her way to Buenos Ayres on Tuesday last, with general cargo, having on deck over four thousand dry hides; her crew consisted of Captain Palma, his son, and eleven seamen. The weather was fine, and scarcely a breath of wind rippled the waters of the Parana until the following morning, when the unfortunate Correntino, which was about ten miles distant from this port, with all sail set, was struck by a whirlwind that came across the land with terrific force, and in an instant sent her to the bottom: it scarcely lasted 10 minutes. Five of the seamen were rescued, but the captain, his son, and six men met with a watery grave.

Up to latest accounts yesterday none of their bodies had been recovered. Captain Palma was well known here, and very much respected, as I have no doubt he must have been by those who knew him in Buenos Ayres. May God protect the widow and the orphans.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

PEACE WITH PARAGUAY.

We received certain intelligence respecting the mooted terms of peace by the last packet from Paraguay, but for certain motives we refrained from publishing it. Yesterday having received full corroboration, and as there can be no longer any doubt on the subject, we have no hesitation in communicating to our readers and the River Plate public in general, the following proposed bases of peace—

Art. 1. The allied army immediately evacuates Paraguay, and the Brazilian fleet the Paraguayan waters.

Art. 2. Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez, President of Paraguay and Commander-in-Chief of the Paraguayan forces, resigns the post of President to the Vice-President, and that of Commander-in-Chief to Gen. Barrios, and he, the said Marshal, at once leaves for Europe for the term of two years from the date of the treaty.

Art. 3. Paraguay yields up her claims to all and every portion or portions of the Gran Chaco territory.

Art. 4. The free navigation of the rivers from their source to the Ocean is granted, acknowledged and ratified by Paraguay and the allied powers, and said free navigation to be guaranteed by two European powers (supposed England and Prussia).

Art. 5. The question of limits between Brazil and Paraguay to be referred to the arbitration of a neutral Power.

Art. 6. The expenses of the war to be borne by the various belligerents respectively.

Art. 7. Prisoners of war of all grades to be exchanged without ransom.

Art. 8. No claims for indemnity to be made or admitted by any of the belligerents.

Art. 9. The obstructions in the river Paraguay to be removed by the Paraguayans within three months from the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 10. Each of the belligerent Powers engages to send a diplomatic agent or representative to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity.

Art. 11. The free navigation of the river Paraguay does not import the admission of vessels of war.

Art. 12. An armistice shall be at once concluded, and the ratification of this treaty duly exchanged with the least possible delay.

The above terms, 'mutatis mutandis,' may be relied on as the draft at present, 'en route' for Rio.

JUSTICE.

The unusual vigor which the police authorities in this city, and in Montevideo, have displayed in the capture of the persons implicated in the murder of Thomas Ogilvie, deserves a few words of especial praise. If such activity happens to have been stimulated by the exertions of a few English gentlemen, backed by the British Minister and a handsome subscription list gathered among the foreign community in general, the sudden galvanizing of native official torpor is not a bit the less a refreshing sign. The newly-awakened energy appears to have communicated itself also to the daily press: editors seem to have become conscious that if at daylight, on any of these fine spring mornings, the bodies of three, four, or five murdered men, as the case may be, are picked up in the streets by the 'vasura' carts, and deposited with the rest of the filth of the city, that the circumstance is worthy of more prominent notice than being hidden in an obscure corner of their paper among the minor local events and gossiping chronicles of the day, and this only when the subject is thought worthy of mention at all.

It is quite worth everybody's while that public attention should be thoroughly aroused to the question of personal security in the streets after nightfall; for if the marauders and malefactors now abroad were simple footpads and garroters, of the recognised stamp common to the purlieus of large European cities, the danger could be easily provided against in the possession of a thick stick; but there are rumors and suspicions connected with recent street outrages in Buenos Ayres, which, should they turn out to be true, would disclose symptoms of a state of society far ever dreamt of, symptoms far surpassing in malignancy the worst features of London life in the days of the Mohawks.

For the present we can only continue to trust that these matters are being fearlessly investigated by the authorities; and, now that the police agents have so far gallantly done their duty in one atrocious case, it remains to be seen if the higher functionaries, into whose hands the most solemn interests of their fellow-men are consided, will do theirs.

FOREIGN POPULATION IN BUENOS AYRES.

The majority of immigrants to the Plate are Italians. The great similarity in language and climate, as also the similarity in religious forms, has for them an especial attraction to draw them with all the more ease to the shores of the Argentine Republic. Italians in the province of B. Ayres alone are calculated at more than 70,000, of whom some 40,000 reside in the city. They are chiefly employed on the river, and as purveyors of vegetables to the markets. As a general rule they are extremely penurious, passing their lives in voluntary privation. In this manner they become possessed of considerable sums of money, which it is affirmed are remitted in large amounts to their friends in Europe, reaching up to 600,000 \$ its annually.

The number of Frenchmen in this country is some 25,000. By far the bulk of these are from the Basque provinces, and they appear to seek occupation principally in the mataderos and saladeros; they take also to the calling of milkmen, which indeed is almost monopolised by them. Nearly all the barber's shops in Buenos Ayres belong to Frenchmen, whilst in the country districts the greater part of the small retail stores are held by French Basques.

The Spanish settlers in this country amount to about 30,000. They are for the most part from the northern provinces of the Peninsula.

The Germans scarcely exceed 3,500, of whom the greater proportion are established in the various colonial settlements of the Republic.

The North Americans form a very small proportion of the foreign population. It is calculated they scarcely pass the number of 700.

The British population is considered to be 32,000. Of this number 28,000 are Irish, comprising about 5,000 families, nearly all of whom reside in the country districts, occupied generally in rural pursuits, rearing of sheep, &c.

—Stglo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM THE "TELEGRAMS")

The Captain of the British barque Lalla Rookh, arrived yesterday from Leith with a cargo of coal, observed that about 12 o'clock last night a fire had broken out in the hold. Heat once applied for assistance to the nearest war-vessels, and the boats of the Italian flag-ship Regina were speedily alongside with a fire-engine; prompt aid was also given by the Brazilian corvette Bahiana, and the French transport Fortune. The vessel was soon filled with water, and the fire completely put out by 10 o'clock this morning (Wednesday).

The gunboats Kansas and Zarco have returned from the vicinity of Flores Island, whither they had gone to assist the two wrecks mentioned yesterday. The Zarco ran aground at Las Pipas, but was promptly got off by the U. States steamers Kansas and Shamokin. The Forest King is still aground and continues throwing her coal overboard. The captain hopes to get her afloat this evening if the tide rises.

A HARBOUR FOR BUENOS AYRES.

We are glad to hear that a proposal is now before the National Government for the erection of bonded warehouses, a pier, and mole, for the protection, loading, and discharging of vessels off Buenos Ayres.

We believe it is proposed to lay down several lines of rails from the shore to the pier-head, with two travelling steam cranes, so that many vessels may lay alongside, and be expeditiously loaded or discharged. It is intended the works should be carried out by an English company, and the projectors are Mr. M. Tilson, C.E., of London and Liverpool, Mr. Ross Johnson, of the Home Circuit, Sor. D. Samuel Molina, and Sor. D. Adolfo O. Caranza, of this city. The promoters undertake, that should the Government agree to their proposal, the works shall commence forthwith, and be ready for operation within three years.

Setting aside the urgent necessity for such a work in Buenos Ayres for the protection of our shipping, such an enterprise may be pretty certain of large dividends, when it is remembered that the lighterage for loading and discharging goods in this port is positively more than the freight to Europe.

We are promised full particulars later, and shall watch the progress of this scheme with great interest.

THE RURAL BLUE-BOOK.

(SECOND LETTER).

Mercedes: the municipal income of this partido in 1866 amounted to 251,912\$; there are 759 carts and carriages in the partido; 460 'guías' were despatched during the year; there are eleven billiard tables in the town—in my opinion there are ten too many; the fines in 1866 amounted to twenty one thousand dollars, although the Judge says the inhabitants are the most orderly people in the province. Building plots would seem to be dear in that town whereas one has been sold by the Corporation for 22,500\$.

The schoolmaster gets a subsidy from the Corporation of nearly 600\$ a month, exclusive of his pay from Government and the sum paid by the scholars; the assistant teacher gets a subsidy of 400\$ a month. The schoolmistress gets a subsidy of 650\$ a month; the secretary of the Corporation gets a salary of 1200\$ a month; the clerk of the Corporation 600\$ a month three police cartmen 600\$ a month each. A policeman gets one third of the fines; the band of music gets a subsidy of 22,430\$ yearly; church and civic functions cost 23,050\$; a dinner for the aldermen cost 8,250\$; there are many other small subsidies to police officers, clerks, and so forth, which shows that the Corporation of Mercedes is generously disposed.

The schools are the best in the camp, in the opinion of the Corporation, that is the building is the best; as to the education or instruction given in this or these superb buildings we are not told whether it is good, middling or bad; the building cost over half a million of dollars, 143 boys and 115 girls attend school, but we are not told how many children do not attend school, as to the total population of the district I may set it down at something between one thousand and one million.

'Chacras' and 'quintas' sold in 1855 amounted to 5,673\$; during the three previous years the amount realised by these sales was 696,837\$, there are yet about three hundred squares unsold. The Corporation have a great number of building plots for sale in the town; thirty new houses have been built in 1866. The Juzgado and town hall are very small edifices but the Corporation intend to build a new town hall, court house, prison &c.; they also contemplate removing the Cemetery, putting up a town-clock and other things of minor importance. The town is lighted with 140 lamps; it has three plazas and is to have four more. We are not told if the district can boast of any sheep, cattle or tillage farms, nothing of births, marriages nor deaths; the Corporation close the Memoir by requesting the Government to obtain from Parliament an act taxing all the products of the district, viz. Cattle 1 \$ a head, sheep 4 reals, wool 4 reals per arroba, sheep skins 4 rls., horses and mares 4 rls. wheat and other corn 1 \$ per fanega, potatoes &c. 2 rls. per arroba.

This to be a municipal export duty payable at the custom house of Mercedes. Let us now pass on to 'Ensenada'; the official report of the Corporation of this district does not tell us whether the income is one dollar or one million dollars, we are left to guess the number of inhabitants, the number of sheep and cattle, and every other statistical item; all we can learn from this remarkable Memoir is, that, in the opinion of the Corporation, the parish priest deserves to be made 'bishop in partibus' and that his predecessor was not so deserving. From Ensenada let us pass on to 'Pilar': the official report of this district is very deficient but not entirely so bad as that of Ensenada; there are three schools, two female and one male; 78 boys attend school, and 91 girls attend the other two schools; it would appear that none of the teachers get subsidies from the Corporation; the school-rooms are said to be too small and the Government is requested to lend a helping hand towards the building of new schools. The Judge pays the rent of the Juzgado out of his own pocket, probably the only judge in the camp that does so. The prison is a thatched hut almost in ruins, like its cousin of San Antonio de Areco and consequently requires repairs.

The church although a new one not yet quite finished requires repairs which will cost 43,500\$; the priest's house is badly in want of an 'algabe'; for want of funds the Corporation have not sown alfalfa in the plaza; the Corporation spent 8,748\$ in civic festivities and yet there is not money enough to sow a square of alfalfa. This Memoir like most of the others does not say a word about farming of any kind.

Mercedes: the population of this partido is estimated at two thousand; four hundred and twenty four of these are foreigners; sixty six per cent of the foreign inhabitants can read and write and only 18\$ per cent of the native population can read or write, owing, the Memoir says, to the present wars and especially to the present system of frontier military service.

The municipal income in 1866 amounted to 46,355\$; there are 150 carts and carriages in the district; it has four billiard tables and perhaps an equal number of boys attending school; the Memoir is silent on this subject; the collector of taxes, who, most probably is an employe, gets nearly eight per cent for collecting taxes.

Immediately after the building intended for the schools is terminated, the Corporation hope to be able to build a town Hall, a house for the priest, and a Cemetery; the Government gave sixty thousand dollars towards the building for the schools. Not a word about farming of any kind.

The Memoir states that, the Corporation are just now very busy studying the Rural Code with the intent of writing a Memoir on the subject.

The following is a translation of one of the paragraphs of this memoir: "The Municipality is firmly convinced that, while citizens in the camp have not a settled home—while the post of military service exists—while foreigners are not 'naturalized,' every idea and attempt at self-government will be unfruitful."

Diox.

LAS FLORES.

The camps in this district are rapidly improving; we had some rain on the 17th, but yet the camps are very dry. Four flocks of sheep changed hauds last week at \$30; half a league of camp has been sold at \$170,000; a quarter of a league of very inferior camp was sold for sixty thousand dollars. Three northern farmers have just rented camps in this district at \$4000 for the run of each flock; they seem highly satisfied with their bargains, and say that many of their friends in the over-stocked camps of the North will very likely settle down in this district. I would strongly advise any who may have that intention to sell their sheep in the North before coming here, because there are many bargains to be had in land provided the person purchasing or renting will buy the sheep on the land; I know of over forty estancias and puestos to be either sold or rented in this way, whereas estancias or even puestos without stock command, and easily obtain, a much higher price. Sheep in good condition and of a good quality can be had before shearing at \$50.

Any person having a stock of cheap rams on his hauds would get sale for them here.

The mail bag by the coach of the 12th was lost, as also some of the newspapers; any letters sent out here between the 5th and 12th were lost.

There are twelve candidates for the post of justice of peace for this district; some of these are already setting their friends in the city to work; the Governor will find some difficulty in selecting one out of the twelve; no doubt each and all will be represented to H. E. as the fittest man in the province for such a post; our present justice of peace was recommended in this sort of a way to the Governor, by influential friends and relatives; in the meantime the strongly recommended judge got up from a sick bed to receive his office, went to town immediately after (the Governor may remember that the justice of the peace was not here when H. E. honored this town with a visit), and never attended to the 'Juzgado' altogether up to the present; such are the strongly recommended men placed in highly important offices, with full power to rule ten thousand inhabitants as Rome ruled this state. If these are the sort of men the Government intend sending us with, we cannot but thank the Governor and his Ministers for the great interest they take in the welfare of the camp. Where are all the reforms promised by the Governor, in his message to the Chamber, and by the Minister in his memoir? The Chamber of parliament is drawing to its closing hour, and the only bill introduced referring to the camp is one to amend the 'Contribucion Directa' Act.

This is the first step in the Government ladder of reforms, the next will be a tax on the stock as is hinted in the preamble of that bill.

If such are the men that were going to do so much to improve the state of the district, I may say with Cromwell "the Lord protect us from such friends."

Diox.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD. "All that we do, all that we see, all that we hear, all that we think, all that we feel, all that we are." CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The Paraguayan war still drags along, and the frequent and constant rumors of peace serve to blind the public to the immobility of the Allied army. The position of the army is without the slightest change. The iron-clad fleet rests at anchor between Humaita and Curupaiti, but from well-informed parties, we learn that the critical position of these war vessels has been greatly exaggerated. The Brazilians hold the Gran Chaco, and maintain easy communication with their fleet, although by water the Curupaiti fortress cuts them off.

The bulk of the Allied army is at Tuyu-Cne, under command of President Mitre. Port Alegre holds his ground at Tuyuti, and Lopez, with his forces, is in his encampment at Humaita. Some army correspondents industriously circulated the rumor that the Allies, regarding it as impossible to storm Lopez's position, have determined to besiege Humaita, but the better-informed are fully aware of the futility of such an effort, since the lines to be drawn around the present position of the enemy would extend over seven leagues, and thus require a force fully ten times that of the Allies. The real drift or tactic of the Allied Commander-in-Chief is to put up a battery on the Chaco shore above Humaita, so as to hold the river in check, and force Lopez to draw his supplies and recruits by land, maintain the army on its present footing before Humaita, so as to hold the enemy in his usual position, and despatch a strong division, say 5,000 or 6,000 men to the interior of the enemy's country, and thus harass his supplies. Owing to many and various causes peace is every day more talked of. One of the chief motives for this is the change in the Argentine Cabinet, and the approaching Presidential elections. That peace is on the tapis there cannot be the slightest doubt, but that terms can ever possibly be come to, before a great and decisive battle is fought, many very much doubt.

The state of the upper Argentine Provinces is again most unsatisfactory. The chiefs of the late rebellion, who fled so precipitately to Chile some months ago, have organized a band of invaders, and have already entered the Republic in the Province of Salta, where they had a brush with the Government troops, and gained a temporary advantage. To make head against these new troubles, the whole forces of the National Government are concentrating in and about Tucuman, and possibly before the departure of the next mail for Europe we shall be in possession of news of a more favorable nature. The fact, however, that no permanent peace can be looked for until the Paraguayan campaign is terminated, is now becoming so painfully obvious, that even the newspapers of this city, the organs of the war party, admit it. So long, however, as these Provincial disturbances are confined to the Upper Provinces, Argentine politicians seem to evade the question, but we have such thorough evidence in the patriotism of President Mitre, and his genuine ambition to serve his country, that we feel assured the moment he discovers the real good and happiness of his country depends on the cessation of the present war, he will at once conclude an honorable peace.

The various disturbances in Salta have done a great check to business in this city. The provincial dealers had commenced to buy for the month, but the invasion of Venezuela has disturbed confidence, that goods they purchased have been returned to the exporters. The fact, which was so very much talked of, that the Chepianawa, has at length been a measure adopted, that the various disturbances of a month ago, have been a check to business, but although several measures have been taken, the disturbances have been of such a nature, that the most temperate

or worthless hay covered with earth. Like the Brazilians Mr. Lanuz permits no travel upon it except by his own trains; a guard is stationed at the bridge to prevent any others from passing. The Brazilians are filling pantanos with hay, forming another new road at some distance, but nearly parallel to the causeway of Mr Lanuz; it is already in a state for wheeled carriages to go upon. Here also the makers of the road deprive others from passing. Outsiders who are necessitated to come from below with carts bound to the village, have to make a long circuit, where with half loads they have to flounder through mire, as they can, to gain terra firma. The deteriorated hay which will burn is being destroyed; this is done as a sanitary measure, however much of it is not inflammable, nothing else than decayed vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, emitting offensive exhalations, from putrefying substances. How it chanced that such an expensive nuisance should have been sent here I am at a loss to discover. The methods adopted by the allies in the transportation merit a cursory detail. The convoys leave Tuyuti, semi-weekly, for Tuyu-Cne; from seventy to a hundred carts, and numerous herds of pack mules, loaded with necessaries for the army, go at a time, well guarded. Hay and corn (a new phase in South American wars) comprise the bulk of what is carried. The bellowing of the oxen, the braying of mules, the shrill creaking of the ungreased axles, the shoutings, imprecations, and grotesque appearance of the drivers, some of whom are on foot, others on horseback, or seated in their vehicles, goading the cattle with an iron-pointed bamboo pole; each unwieldy cart requiring no less a number of oxen than six or eight, and even these are hardly adequate to overcome the labor of the draft. Herds of relay cattle, urged on by old men, and ragamuffin boys bring up the rear. In the cavalcade a sprinkling of Rio Grande syrens, expensively dressed, mounted astride, may be heard making use of highly improper language. The negroes who compose the escort—

A black infernal train, "The genuine offspring of the accursed Cain." Order there is none, owing to the marshy ways interspersed with imperious jungle which preclude marching in military file, offering a scene to which in other countries there is nothing similar. The price of conveyance hence to Tuyu Cne is two patacos per arroba; three days are necessary to make the trip. £40. 16s. 8d. you will deem an extravagant charge for the cartage of an ordinary ox cart load for a few miles distance, nevertheless it is paid by the sutlers. The transportation cost the allies a still higher figure.

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TERMS OF TREATY THE SAME.

The *Tribuna* published a bulletin yesterday evening confirming in almost every particular the bases of peace as given in our paper of Saturday. It is a remarkable coincidence that the *Tribuna* received a telegram from M. Video and a letter from the seat of war, simultaneously, announcing the terms of arrangement in almost the same words. As our colleague takes the liberty of stating that our terms were not the correct ones, we now place the *Tribuna* and *Standard* versions side-by-side, for comparison; the difference is indeed very trifling.

*Tribuna.*

1. The allied forces shall retire from Paraguay on the ratification of this treaty.

2. Lopez to retire to Europe, and delegate his power to Vice-President of Paraguay, according to the Constitution of that country.

3. Paraguay abandons all claim to the Gran Chaco and Misiones, and evacuates Matto Grosso.

4. The navigation of the rivers is declared free to the flags of all nations.

5. The question of limits with Brazil, to be settled by the new Paraguayan Government, or, in case of difficulty, by the arbitration of a neutral Power.

6. Paraguay is not responsible for the expenses of the Allies.

7. All prisoners of war to be set at liberty.

8. Paraguay declares that she made war in self-defence, but, seeing her independence now safe, admits that justice was not with her but with the Allies.

9: The Independence of Paraguay is guaranteed.

10. Each of the belligerents is to send a diplomatic agent to settle all questions pending before the war.

11. (This article treats of the various Paraguayan fortresses).

12. The Paraguayan army to be reduced to a peace footing.

These terms were brought by Mr. Gould from Lopez, and accepted (in the bulk) by Gen. Mitre and Marquis Caxias, who have referred them to their respective Governments.

THE SITUATION.

The departure of Sr. Uladislao Frias, as Special Commissioner, to pacify the Interior, and the mooted arrival of Sr. Siminibá, Special Envoy from Brazil to the Plate, has, in a measure, assuaged the rather general apprehension which the news of last week gave rise to.

We confess, and we regret to be obliged to say it, that we can see nothing in these diplomatic movements calculated to avert the dangers which at present menace this country. The invasion of Salta, by Varela; of Mendoza, by Juan de Dios Videla; and of Cuyo, by Juan Saa, are of far too serious a nature to be treated with indifference by the press, or trifled with by our rulers. These bandit chiefs are but the heads of factions, in whose eyes nothing is fixed, nothing sacred. The whole northern portion of this Republic may be said to be abandoned to senseless furies; and if we are to repose any faith in the last mails from the Interior, the Richmonds now in the field will not scruple to sack every town, pillage every estancia, and trample law under their feet. To meet this inveterate foe the National Government has thought proper to despatch a Special Commissioner. But viewed in the proper light, this mission is more to pacify the fears of the people of Buenos Ayres than to quell the hydra-headed insurrection, which ~~ALIAS~~ ~~AS NOTHING~~ ~~THREAT~~ ~~UNIFORM~~ ~~RAIS~~.

Experience has sufficiently proved and confirmed the assertion that democratic institutions in the Interior are but a dream; and if life is to be protected, property to enjoy its rights, and industry to thrive, it can only be effected by the iron arm of the law, wielded by a constitutional despot. The Republic has had its trial, and proved such a complete failure, that we hold all who have the real interests of the country at heart will coincide with us in our remarks.

Many people ask what are these rebels fighting for, and what is their banner? But the experienced foreigner, who takes a calm survey of the

*Standard.*

Art. 1. The allied army immediately evacuates Paraguay, and the Brazilian fleet the Paraguayan waters.

Art. 2. Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez, President of Paraguay and Commander-in-Chief of the Paraguayan forces, resigns the post of President to the Vice-President, and that of Commander-in-Chief to Gen. Barrios, and he, the said Marshal, at once leaves for Europe for the term of two years from the date of the treaty.

Art. 3. Paraguay yields up her claims to all and every portion or portions of the Gran Chaco territory.

Art. 4. The free navigation of the rivers from their source to the Ocean is granted, acknowledged and ratified by Paraguay and the allied powers, and said free navigation to be guaranteed by two European powers (supposed England and Prussia).

Art. 5. The question of limits between Brazil and Paraguay to be referred to the arbitration of a neutral Power.

Art. 6. The expenses of the war to be borne by the various belligerents respectively.

Art. 7. Prisoners of war of all grades to be exchanged without ransom.

Art. 8. No claims for indemnity to be made or admitted by any of the belligerents.

Art. 9. The obstructions in the river Paraguay to be removed by the Paraguayans within three months from the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 10. Each of the belligerent Powers engages to send a diplomatic agent or representative to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity.

Art. 11. The free navigation of the river Paraguay does not import the admission of vessels of war.

Art. 12. An armistice shall be at once concluded, and the ratification of this treaty duly exchanged with the least possible delay.

The above terms, 'mutatis mutandis,' may be relied on as the draft at present, 'en route' for Rio.

situation, must see that the National Government struggles for its very existence, and that the old party feuds have little to do with the present deplorable state of things in Cuyo. "To be, or not to be" is the only banner for which the National Government now fights. The Paraguayan war, whilst exhausting the country, aids, abets, and assists the cause of anarchy and revolution; besides being a pretext for revolt, it robs the country of the bone and sinew requisite to hold the elements of disorder in subjection. And we fully coincide with the correspondent of the *Nacion Argentina*, who honestly states that to restore peace in the provinces, give stability to the authorities, and nerve the people against the vagrant bands of 'montoneras,' either a decisive victory in Paraguay or peace with that country is essential. The mission of Sr. Frias can therefore amount to nothing, and if Paunero's and Taboada's veterans are unable to stem the current, Argentine diplomacy, we fear, will prove still less effective.

Gloomy however as are the prospects of peace and order in the Provinces, they are still less alarming than the growing complications of affairs at the mouth of the Plate. We received our mails yesterday from Brazil, and we note that the organs of public opinion in Rio are each day becoming less restrained. The nomination of Sr. Sinimbuá has apparently sprung a mine under the Government party, and the new envoy comes to us heralded by every species of abuse by the press of his own country.

Sr. Sinimbuá, it appears, is by no means unknown to the River Plate public. Many years ago he figured in Montevideo, where siding with the liberal cause, he gained immense popularity amongst the opponents of the tyrant Rosas; his name crops up in the history of those eventful years, when Admiral Brown threw a halcyon round the Argentine flag, which even to this hour survives. Sr. Sinimbuá has figured subsequently in most of the Brazilian questions of the day; his

name got greatly mixed up in the Christie business, and we believe to less advantage in the Reeves question. No matter, however, what may have been his antecedents, he comes to the River Plate at so auspicious a moment, that let us hope he will prove equal to his high position, and gain new laurels in his important trust. Parties who know Sr. Sinimbuá testify to his very good political standing and great abilities, but he has through some cause or other lost his political influence, and possibly comes here now to regain it. We call attention to the article from the Rio Janeiro paper, which we publish to-day; it is not without its significance, and forcibly indicates the new direction which political affairs are taking in South America. The 'situation' could hardly be more critical. One of the most powerful parties that ever raised its head in this country is now on the wane. The new party has as yet published no programme. There are not wanting parties to mark out a line of conduct which can only result in pulling the country into still greater difficulties. But let us hope for the best. We trust that the sound, common sense of Argentines will triumph over all the quibbles of the hour, that the Paraguayan campaign will be brought to an honorable and immediate conclusion, and that some other more effective means for the suppression of the revolt in the Interior will be adopted than the nomination of a Special Commission, such as Sr. Frias.

LA REVISTA DE B. AYRES.

The 51st No. of this very interesting and valuable magazine has just been given round, and we intend to review some of its papers separately at our earliest convenience. Meantime we hasten to translate its index of contents, to give the general reader an idea of the varied and important character that this publication still maintains:

1. Studies on the colonization of Peru by the Pelasgic Greeks, with analysis of languages and religious rites, V. F. Lopez.
2. Memoirs of Colonel Brandsen, A. J. Carranza.
3. Description of Paraguay (18th century), M. A. Molas.
4. The Falkland Islands, and their history, J. T. Guido.
5. Records of the Cuyo Provinces (1815), D. Hudson.
6. Legends of Potosí, Dr. Quesada.
7. Lima in olden times, R. Palma.
8. The Cholera at Las Conchas (1867), Dr. Sorvener.
9. Landed estates in B. Ayres, J. S. Fernandez.
10. Church and State on matrimony, Dr. Lopez.
11. The Press of B. Ayres (18th and 19th centuries), A. Zinny.
12. Editorial notices.

The *Revista* is now in its 5th year, and we are happy to see that it has gained vigor with time, as well in the tone and selection of its articles as in the popularity it enjoys among the educated classes.

WE CANNOT TAKE HUMAYTA

CHARLESTON, YORKTOWN, AND RICHMOND WERE IMPREGNABLE

(FROM THE "DIARIO DO RIO.")

Everybody is talking about what our iron-clads can do before Humayta. Some say there are many weak points in the great bulwark of Paraguay, and that the fleet can pass up without danger; others assert that the iron-clads must come down again, below Curupaity. In our opinion the vessels will neither go up nor down, but remain where they are, to strengthen our forces in the Gran Chaco.

To say that Humayta is impregnable, before first examining the difficulties in the way, would have been rather a premature conclusion. The Admiral very properly went up and studied the place. When an operation is judged impracticable it would be folly to attempt it. National honor is saved, when a belligerent reaches the field of battle and perceives the unquestionable superiority of his adversary.

We have several similar cases in the late American war. Admiral Dupont invested Charleston with a fleet of iron-clads; the place was defended by 30,000 men, and Fort Sumter and other batteries mounted over 300 guns. A chain from the Fort to Sullivan's island impeded progress, and five of the iron-clads got so terribly cut up that the enterprise was abandoned as impossible.

Shortly after, York town was invested both by land and water, a flotilla of iron-clads being ordered to force the passage, but the fire of 40 heavy guns was so cleverly disposed that the Yankees had to give up the operation and withdraw. Yet

their honor was unshaken and their bravery unquestioned.

Finally the grand problem of the war lay at Richmond. A fleet was sent up the James River, and on getting within 7 miles of Richmond the Admiral found a stockade that no human power could break down: it was defended by Fort Darling with its 100-pounders. The iron-clad *Galena* with 34 inch armor-plates, tried to do something but was put *hors de combat* in less than an hour. Richmond was saved.

Now, in Humayta the difficulties are far greater, and it would be mere suicide for the Admiral to attempt a passage.

Neither is it proper the vessels should come down again, as this would expose them to the batteries of Curupaity, which are probably stronger than before.

The iron-clads occupy a first-rate position near the Gran Chaco, and are not wanting in supplies. Let them remain where they are.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Iron King, from Paraguay, arrived yesterday, bringing later dates from headquarters. There is no armistice. Fighting in the palm and orange groves continues. The Paraguayans attacked a Brazilian picket near the Rio Hondo. Nothing more.

In the River Paraguay the firing still continues. A cannon-ball struck a steamer in front of Curuzú: she went down then and there; but her name is not the Cerro, as stated by Sinbad, as that steamer only left this port seven days ago, with three vessels in tow, she had not time, therefore, yet to get up as high as the Tres Bocas.

It was currently rumored in town yesterday afternoon that news had arrived from headquarters, to the effect that President Mitre has resolved to return shortly to this city.

The City of Limerick is looked for to-day in Montevideo, with dates from London to 28th ult.

The telegraph office is now connected with the Retiro by two wires. We hear with pleasure that Mr. Thompson is getting better.

Respecting the terms of peace published by us, we have only to say that as the *Standard* was the first paper in this city to publish the Triple Alliance Treaty, it is by no means surprising that we should also be the first to publish the basis of the Tuyu-Cuo Treaty.

Yesterday, the festival of Our Lady for the Redemption of Captives was celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral, the Archbishop singing High Mass. Vespers were sung at the Merced church, and there was also a function at Mercedes. Sunday will be the feast of Michaelmas.

Amongst the Paraguayan papers taken by Hornos, the following was found:—"Francisco Gonzalez relates that observing one of his companions attacked by an officer and a private of the enemy, he ran to his assistance, killing the private and disarming the officer.

The partido of Las Flores has suffered fearfully from small-pox. The disease declared itself in a very malignant form, and, as there was no doctor, numbers fell victims to the pest. The Municipality applied to Government to send out a medical attendant, but to no purpose.

Comisario Barzi has seized a large consignment of unmarked hides. It has been notified to the Government, and they now lie in the police-office in Azul awaiting orders. It is hoped that this spirited act of Sr. Barzi will put a stop to an illegal trade with the Indians.

We are requested to inform the members of the Philharmonic Society that the rehearsal convened for to-night has been postponed until Saturday evening, at half-past seven, in the Coliseum.

The petition of the inhabitants of Moron and Moreno, for the construction of a bridge over the Conchas river, has met with favor in the proper quarter.

The enlightened Justice of the Peace for Los Tres Arroyos, has applied to Government for a subsidized line of coaches. Meantime the neighbors have come forward with \$3,000 to get the Tandil diligences to call there as they pass by from town. The list remains open in hopes of securing a few more signatures.

The rapid and commodiously fitted steamer Rio Uruguay, which Captain Bruce recently brought from the Clyde, will inaugurate her career in this river by a day trip to Montevideo. She will leave on Sunday morning 29th inst. at 9 a.m.: if the weather is fine it is expected many will avail themselves of this opportunity of securing the enjoyment of an excursion by day on the River Plate.

We are assured on good authority that the Arroyo de las Piedras will soon be spanned by an iron bridge. The idea is a capital one, and we hope to see it speedily realized, as the topographic department has reported favorably on the scheme.

The question of the future Presidency of this Republic begins to be discussed in the provincial journals. The Federal party it appears has no candidate, and probably will have none regularly proposed. The liberal party said to be divided into 'Locoists' and 'Autonomists' have opened the campaign. The locoists proposed Dr. Elizalde and failed. The autonomists are alone in the field but are divided. One section supported by the *Tribuna* and *Nacional* of Buenos Ayres, propose Sr. Sarmiento, with Sr. Veloz Sarsfield as Vice-President. Others are working for Sr. Alsina and Sr. Oroño. The *Entre-Riano* paper from which we are quoting gives a summary of chances of the candidates in the several provinces. The chances of Alsina in Buenos Ayres, it says are a hundred to one in his favor, against Sarmiento. In Cordoba the chances are also in favor of Alsina, and Santa Fé will follow that province. In San Juan they are working for Sarmiento but there, as in other of the interior provinces, Sarmiento will have to contest the influence of Dr. Rawson, who is undoubtedly the most popular in Catamarca. Salta and Junuy will follow the inspirations of Entre Rios, which will never vote for Sarmiento. Tucuman is influenced by the autonomists of Buenos Ayres, and will be divided between the candidates. It is too early as yet, to judge of the chances of the several candidates. Much will depend on the issue of the Paraguayan war; much on the progress of affairs in the interior provinces.

The all-absorbing question of peace continues to be discussed. We have been attacked in a communicated article in the *Tribuna* in regard to this question. The writer seems to be at least a hearty if not virulent opponent of the present ruler in Paraguay. He, however, affects too much the vague generalities of humanitarianism to influence public opinion one way or another. The stipulations of a treaty of peace, which we obtained from a good source, we gave to our readers without comment. The importance of the information has been duly appreciated. Its truth can only be confirmed by events. The *Tribuna*, in a supplemental sheet, has published to-day a new version of the stipulations, which does not essentially differ from our own.

The unfortunate Municipality is now worried with a new grievance—the sale at second-hand of meat, fish, &c., by the small dealers. The inhabitants of certain parishes have presented a petition on the subject, complaining that no proper supervision is exercised by the authorities, either as to the sale of impure food or the conduct of the establishments, to the great detriment of the public health and the common cleanliness of the streets. Mr. Drabble has also published a long reply to the note of the President of the Municipality accepting his resignation. We shall give to-morrow a translation of Mr. Drabble's interesting letter. We regret to have no space for it in to-day's paper, as it is an able defence of the step he has thought proper to take in view of the impossibility of pushing the Municipal body into active measures. City corporations, in all parts of the world, are selfish and perverse, slow to move, and fair game for criticism. The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has certainly excelled its colleagues in some of those qualifications, but it is to be hoped that the publicity which has been given to the complaints against it will lead to reforms, and that burghesses of the mental calibre of Mr. Drabble will not be ashamed of taking part in its councils.

The Guara, steam transport, has arrived at Montevideo from Rio, with cannon balls and gunpowder. We believe she remains at the Mount, awaiting orders.

We are happy to announce the convalescence of Major General Ashmun, the esteemed United States Minister. H.E. was able to take a carriage drive yesterday, and is getting very strong. The next steamer of the Australasian line will be the *Galton*, 1000 tons under command of Captain Lee, for the service of the La Plata. She will sail for Liverpool early in October. She will be followed by the *Humboldt* for the Antwerp berth.

The despatch of the War-office dated 18th inst. has met with unanimous approbation, as it strictly prohibits classes of military officers from meddling in the local politics of places where they may be present. It adds that the National Government incurs much discredit from such interference.

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THE MERCURY

Unfavorable rumors were afloat yesterday about our neighbors of Chile and Bolivia.

A grand function is to come off on Sunday at the new Elysean Fields, Palermo, for benefit of the Wounded Argentines: see programme.

The anniversary of the Mercedes military festival will take place on Tuesday 24th. The Governor usually attends on the occasion.

We understand that a very strong opposition will be got up to the proposal of making docks, wharves, &c., for the port of B. Ayres.

Great alarm prevails in the country districts, especially the South, as the probability of a dreadful sea is almost inevitable. God grant we may have copious rains before long.

One of our colleagues states that Colonel Fonseca, who was despatched to Rio on a special mission, took no peace proposals whatever with him, but orders for the immediate transmission of more troops.

General Panero left San Juan on the 28th for Mendoza. His departure was the occasion of an ovation. All the city, with the exception of the Governor, turned out to do honor to the veteran General.

In one of the Rio Janeiro newspapers we read the most serious charges against Messrs. Lanuz and Lezica, army contractors. The letter purports to be written by a Brazilian officer, who states that the troops are half starved, and that the cattle supplied the army is in the most miserable condition.

General Cook, of the United States Legation in Santiago, died on the 7th August, from diseases contracted during his long imprisonment by the Confederates; he was greatly and deservedly esteemed.

Owing to the great drought there is a very general complaint about the water now drunk in town. The algalbes are so low that the water is unfit for use, having a nauseous smell; whilst the river water selling in the carts is liquid poison.

The British gunboat Spider had to open fire on the pirates and wreckers on the Maldonado coast the other day. The captain deserves every praise for his determination, as hitherto, not even sword in hand, could these wreckers be kept off.

The excellent Chief of Police of Montevideo—Bustamante—was not very long in catching the runaway murderers who fled to that city. As the three parties implicated in the Calle Esmeralda tragedy are now under arrest, it is to be hoped they will be at once tried.

We are well pleased to notice that there is at least one man in Congress who has the public spirit to take up the question of the Paraguayan war, the revolution in the Provinces, the continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and, in a word, the general state of the country.

Since M. Cabral has taken the 'vasura contract' there is a decided change for the better. The offal boxes are removed early in the morning. The old 'vasura' carts are so useless, that M. Cabral has all his operatives at work, making 60 large 'vasura' wagons.

The ships are now getting pretty well filled with American passenger steamers. The Edward Everett, Republic, and Lady Lang are now on the stocks. Before we had so many American steamers in this trade, we had to depend on very ancient sailing vessels.

Everyone is on the 'qui vive' for news from Paraguay. The Admiral received positive orders, so far back as the 22nd August, to come down out of that, with his ironclads; but if people want to know why he has not obeyed, we refer them to a letter from a Brazilian officer published in the Rio papers, which we give in English to-day.

The dinner given to General Conesa in Cordova has caused intense excitement in Buenos Ayres. The very first toast given was for Don Adolfo Alsina, as new President of the Republic. The whole table rose, and the cheering was most enthusiastic.

The French packet Anis took from the River Plate this trip a rather respectable amount in specie, in sovereigns £78,000, in francs 50,000, and in Brazilian coin 200 millions of reis. The steamer Guapore, from Rio Grande, has arrived at Montevideo with dates to the 13th. She brings news of another English vessel lost on the coast, laden with salt from Cadiz.

Congress has finally passed the bill subscribing to 15,000 shares for the Argentine Central Railway. The Vice-President has signed the bill, so now it is law. It reflects great credit on Dr. Rawson for the speedy manner in which he pushed this matter through.

The new American steamer Lady Lang is riding at anchor in Montevideo. She is represented as a very splendid steamer, fitted up with long Island Sound luxuries.

The fine new iron clipper Miami, belonging to Messrs Donaldson Brothers, of Glasgow, Captain Blair, has made a splendid run out from the Clyde in 52 days 5 hours. She has brought the following passengers:—Messrs. Edward S. Jones, Walter Forrester, Theodore C. Dury, Arch. B. Taylor, John M'Indoe.

There is no mistaking the news from headquarters this week; ugly scrimmages, attacks on convoys, ironclads hooked in, no attempt whatever at getting out, and last, not least, peace! Marshal Caxias has despatched Col. Fonseca, Chief of his own staff, on board the steamer San Paulo to Rio. The Captain of the steamer has received orders to steam past Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and make direct for Rio.

Precisely as we anticipated, the rebels under Varela have taken possession of Salta, and levied heavy army contributions. Some of the principal families fled along with the Governor to Tucuman, but we read with deep regret that in the whole province of Salta there is nothing to oppose the revolutionists, and the party opposed to Governor Ovejero have all joined Varela and Saa; all the riff-raff of the provinces, the scum of the country, is in arms.

It is rumoured that the British residents of M. Video are getting up an amateur performance for the end of the month.

There is at present a scarcity of commodious houses in town. A foreign merchant going home has begged us to call attention to his advertisement in another column.

The steamer Guapore, from Rio Grande, has arrived at Montevideo with dates to the 13th. She brings news of another English vessel lost on the coast, laden with salt from Cadiz.

In Montevideo it is stated that three more ironclads are coming down to the Plate, and on board of one of them comes the Duke de Saxe, son-in-law of the Emperor, to take supreme command of the Brazilian army, vice Caxias, who retires into private life.

The opposition party in Cordova are furious with the National Government for reinstating Governor Luque. Some half dozen noisy politicians signed for the post of Governor, never for one moment supposing that Luque would be allowed back, but it would have been a grave error to depose Luque, all the country stood by him, and we fully coincide with the National Government in what they have done in this regard.

The very heavy export of specie which is now going on, will test the stability of the 'oficina de cambios.' There can be no doubt whatever that this office is on its last legs, unless the public comes forward to support it. As the bank is now paying out in sovereigns, all the Italians in town are drawing their paper-money taking it to the exchange office and demanding gold.

We note that the Provincial Government has mounted a guard at the Government-house in calle Bolivar, and sentries at the passages. The soldiers have all got new uniforms, and look very 'militaires.'

The Buenos Ayres agents of the Republic published a very well-written and powerful article, signed by Gutierrez, on the state of the country. We notice that the writer states that Varela and Saa will have at least 15,000 at their command, when they reach Tucuman. That Melgarejo, the Governor of Bolivia, has recently concluded a loan of six millions and supplies the rebels with arms and ammunition and funds to carry on the war.

The branch bank at Azul is now open, commencing with a capital of three millions paper-money. Sr. Tomos Barroso is the new manager.

We notice that Congress has thrown out the project to refer to arbitration the question of payment for the steamer Admiral Brown. This is rather an unfavorable wind-up for a matter which has for so many years been before the public.

We have to thank our colleague the Republica, for taking up the question of the Calle Esmeralda tragedy, and hope our other colleagues will adopt the same course. The sad particulars with the statement of two of the parties present we have already published, which it would be well for our colleagues to translate. Over \$30,000 has been subscribed by all the principal English people in town for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

We note, from the language of Sr. Granel, that the Opposition party has at last got into Congress, and the Government is about to be hauled over the coals on account of the Cordova affair. We are well pleased to see this sign of life amongst the members, for although we fully endorse the conduct of the National Government in the Cordova business, it is really miserable to see the first Houses of Legislature in the country reduced to a mere voting machine by overweening political influence; far better for the country and its institutions that now and then we should have an expression of public opinion in our Legislature, than as heretofore every opposing voice should be hushed, until at last popular indignation found vent, in true South American style, in revolution.

Every paper in the River Plate now cries out for peace. The Rio press has already set the example, so we trust something will come of this press agitation; in fact, the whole country cries out for peace: the war has lasted too long. If Lopez, as he is said, offers to go to Europe, then the allies ought to be only too willing to supply him with the finest steamer afloat to take him there.

From Rosario we have received advices that of late the land sales up there have fallen off terribly; plenty of sellers, but no buyers. It would seem that all the funds available for the purchase of Rosario real estate have been employed, either that or some new hitch about the capital has seized the public mind.

From Entre Rios we have very favorable advices; the camps there are in splendid condition, and the sheepfarmers doing well. The Dolores now plies regularly on the Uruguay line, and the Railway runs from the port Ruiz. Mr. James Black has arrived at his magnificent estancia, one of the finest, if not the finest in Entre Rios; his sheep saladero is constantly at work, and his mutton tallow is known in Buenos Ayres as the best that comes to this market.

Three important projects are now before Congress. 1st. A vote of £200,000 sterling, to purchase two American monitors, fully armed. 2nd. The capital question to be postponed till 1868, and the National Government to remain meantime in B. Ayres. 3rd. A premium of £1,000 sterling for the best method of curing beef for exportation.

A project is afoot bearing the signature of Mr. Cranwell and other neighbors of Calle Santa Fe, against the proposed auxiliary burial-ground to be opened there by the Municipality. The Southern cemetery, so urgently called for, seems now forgotten. The city of Dublin has a number of cemeteries, some over a hundred acres in extent: the Recoleta of Buenos Ayres, for 200,000 people, is barely six acres!

It is reported that His Excellency Conde Simón has been selected for the important special mission to the River Plate which the Rio Government has determined on sending. We are sure that such appointment will receive, as it is known that the real object of the mission is peace, unanimous approval.

The alarming news which comes to us daily from the South camps, respecting the drought, inspires us with fears as to the coming shearing. Never before has the drought set in so unexpectedly early as this year. The winter has been dry, but then September generally proves a rather wet month, and thus before the heat of the summer sets in the grass is generally well grown; but this year, owing to the extremely severe frosts, and the want of rain, the grass all but vanished in some parts. In the North the drought is not to say so bad, still the farmers up there are also frightened: let us however hope for the best.

Owing to the apprehensions caused by the drought, several parties who are at present in town, and with capital of from £2,000 to £8,000 sterling for investment in sheep and estancias, have changed their minds and determined not to buy until after shearing.

It is rather currently rumored through town that Caxias is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian army, having surrendered his post to Osorio. It is difficult to ascertain what exactitude there may be in this rumor.

The mails from Montevideo are becoming interesting. The last news is to the effect that a lot of fellows had conspired to 'garrotto' the Governor on his road out to Tacuarembó. The Government, it seems, got wind of the matter, and ordered none of the military men to leave the city without a passport. Goyo Suarez, however, disobeyed and started for the camp, alleging that he could gallop through his country without any passport. This, it seems to us, has been the origin of all the stories about revolution in the camp. There appears to be a sort of political phantasmagoria down in Montevideo, which converts everything into some revolutionary attempt.

The action of the Montevideo Government, against the Republica for slander, is now up for trial. We believe it will end in nothing, as the case must, according to our press laws, go before a jury, and no jury exists. It was a very grave error on the part of the Government to have commenced the suit at all.

We notice in the Rio papers received yesterday, that one of the great Brazilian gold mines, known as the Montes Aureos, is put up for sale. The mine is in the province of Maranhao, and when first discovered it was thought would have eclipsed California, but the whole concern seems to have burst up: although supplied with splendid machinery, &c., it is now offered for sale cheap. That there is gold on the land there seems not to be the least doubt.

The tide of American emigration to Brazil seems to be as strong as ever, and the Brazilian agents in the States are making fortunes in the business. Mr. Charles Nathan has organized a line between Rio de Janeiro, northern ports of Brazil and New Orleans, with a Government contract to supply passages to emigrants. Mr. Diego Bartley, contractor for the line of steamers between Rio and Santa Catharina, and intermediate ports, has also contracted with the Presidency of San Paulo for a line on the Ribeira and Iguaçu, to run between Iguaçu and Xiririca, and to connect with the fortnightly calls of the steamers on the Lioba Intermediaria, thus serving a region which has already become the home of a considerable number of Americans.

We learn on good authority that the British gunboat Doterel passed Corrientes on the 17th inst. on her way down to Buenos Ayres.

Racing is so essentially and truly a British institution, that even at this distance from home whenever the words "race meeting" are mentioned there is a magic spell about them to English ears. Fair ladies will forego the comforts of their homes, and run the risk of losing their way in the camp on a dark night, men will relinquish their usual avocations, and overcome the innate force of lazy habits, even with the prospect of a ducking when the weather is threatening, to attend a race meeting, who would not cross the street to go to a ball or a concert. True there are not wanting strict moralists who regard racing as a vicious sip, and as the nursery for black-leggism and vices of all sorts; they, however, consider racing from its worst point of view, though that it has its bad side, like all human things, a sufficient proof is afforded by the fact that professional racing is looked upon even in England with great suspicion. We do not wish to review here the merits or demerits of institutions such as the races at Epsom, Ascot, Doncaster, "et hoc genus omne." But a person must have a hypercritical disposition who can find fault in a few people meeting together, animated by a true and honest sporting feeling, for the sake of indulging in the sensational and not irrational amusement of testing the comparative merits of horses and the capabilities of their riders, and thereby give occasion to a social gathering of distant friends, which, while breaking through the monotony of their routine life, calls forth the display of reciprocal civilities, and affords a day or two of honest amusement even to those who may, for the fun of the thing, drop a few hundred paper dollars, strong in the belief that they are backing the opinion of the knowing ones. Of such a social and unprofessional character was the Spring Meeting of the Great Southern Races on Monday and Tuesday last, which, thanks to the liberal patronage and munificent hospitality of the wealthy English estancieros of the neighborhood was, in point of sport, no way inferior to the Autumn Meeting held in May last. The attendance also that graced, on this occasion, the downs near Randall's, was quite as numerous and 'speherché' as at the former meeting, and altogether we do not hesitate in predicting that this hitherto obscure spot is destined to play a conspicuous figure in the sporting annals of Buenos Ayres. From Sunday afternoon until Thursday an unwonted animation disturbed the even tenor of the station-master's life at Jeppener, Mr. Bondeseo; and those of our townfolk, among whom were several of the upper thousand, who were going to or coming from the race-course, had every reason to be pleased with Mr. Bondeseo's activity and obliging politeness.

The railway authorities of the Great Southern Railway Company; who were ably represented on the occasion by Mr. Morcom, whose anxiety to smooth difficulties and consult the comfort of the public is worthy of all praise, had kindly come forward and favored the sporting world of Buenos Ayres, by putting on a special train on Monday morning. We fear they had but a poor return for their kindness, as few people availed themselves of the 'special,' owing, as we believe, partly to the threatening aspect of the weather, which deterred many from the questionable amusement of a wet 'paseo,' and partly to the fact that on account of some misunderstanding the train started a quarter of an hour before the advertised time. The majority of the people who went from town to attend the races, availed themselves of the ordinary trains beginning on Sunday, and even until Tuesday morning. The railway authorities may be however certain that their kind anxiety to consult the convenience of the racing world are duly appreciated, and even though they may not have been gainers this time, they must be satisfied with thinking that one good turn deserves another.

We missed on the race-course some of our well known turfites, but on the whole the attendance was not surpassed by the last autumn meeting. Among others present we noticed Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Buckley, Mathew, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Welchman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harvatt, Mrs. H. Harvatt, Miss Heath, Miss Coleman, Don Manuel and Miss Urtebe, Mr. and Mrs. W. McOlymont, Messrs. Tenkinson, Reid, R. McOlymont, Dancy, Erle, Symons (R.M.P. Arne), Dr. Felt, &c.

After the conclusion of the first day's sport a large and select company was entertained at dinner at the hospitable board of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harvatt, and in the evening the tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted sala

was thrown open to a still more numerous company, who tripped the light fantastic toe with great spirit and animation to an advanced hour on Tuesday morning. In consequence of this the greater portion of the fair attendance that had graced the course on the first day were unable to attend on the second day, and reserved themselves to dazzle us, poor mortals with renewed freshness on the second night's gaieties. Mr. and Mrs. Welchman, besides having every nook and corner of their comfortable mansion devoted to a numerous gathering of guests, had invited a large circle of their friends to a 'tertulia' on Tuesday evening. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, and was kept up with real furor until the rosy reflection of rising aurora's rays peeped over the distant lagunas, and warned the company that it was time to break up, and that we must hurry off to catch the first train at Jeppener. We shook hands with our fair hostess and kind host, and wishing them continued prosperity, and that they may long be preserved to adorn the circle of which they are so bright an ornament, we said a hearty farewell, and jogged on to Jeppener Station, carrying away with us a most pleasing recollection of our hurried trip, and cordially wishing lasting success to the Great Southern Races.

Oh! happy pilans, remote from war's alarms,  
And all the ravages of hostile arms.  
Oh! happy shepherds, who, secure from fear,  
On open downs preserve your fleecy care,  
Ye smiling fields, unknown to noise and strife,  
The kind rewardors of estancia life;  
Yedull' cañadas, that in meadows roll,  
The sweet composers of the pensivo soul,  
Farewell! the city calls me from your slopes,  
Farewell! the train is in, my muse deplores.

We have no room in to-day's number for the official account of the running: it will appear in our next.

**THE MINISTER OF WAR'S TROUBLES**

Colonel Martinez has eclipsed Silvio Pellico in the account of his Cordovese sorrows; before pitching the document into the waste paper basket we must give our readers a glimpse of it. The War Minister confesses to gloomy forebodings even at the very outset of his trip, but he had his instructions in his pocket, and like a true soldier resolved to carry them out to the letter. He arrived in Rosario all right, and stopped in that flourishing city a short time previous to going up the country; hardly had he arrived at Frayle Muerto, that outpost of the foreign sheepfarmer, when he received intelligence of the coming storm in Cordova, and believing prudence to be the best part of valor, he very properly halted at this celebrated spot; then and there he penned a few lines to Governor Luque confiding to him the motives which detained him at Frayle Muerto, and explaining to the Governor that the sole object of his mission was to get a decent contingent from Cordova for the Paraguayan campaign. Governor Luque at once replied assuring the Minister that he was all right, that sentiments such as those expressed in his note would be fully appreciated by every true-hearted Cordovese, and that he might depend on it, his trip would prove signally successful.

**START FOR CORDOVA.**

"In a few days afterwards I started for Cordova, and whilst stopping at the Tortuga Station waiting for a change of cars I received a despatch from the Federal Judge asking me to at once send some soldiers to enforce a Habeas Corpus writ to liberate Captain Zavalia of the 7th of the Line, who had been illegally arrested by the Provincial authorities. This despatch from the Judge I am free to confess completely knocked me up, and I was so perplexed as to be unable to decide whether to stop or go on; but I again pulled out Luque's letter, re-read it, and determined to push a-head. The day I arrived at Cordova I at once called on the Governor, and explained to him that but for his letter I should never have ventured the journey. Luque explained to me that the present row was caused by the Criminal Judge, but that he would do his best to arrange the matter. I then appealed through Minister Condarco for the immediate liberation of Captain Zavalia, and furthermore, stated that I held in my possession the requisition of the Federal Judge for his liberation, but the Governor at last told me he could do nothing, as the Provincial Courts refused to allow any intervention; being thus got into a corner, I had no other alternative save to order Agüero, who was at Rio Cuarto, to place at the order of the Federal Judge, one of his regiments. Notwithstanding this, however, I kept up the most agreeable terms with Luque, and I even went so far as to tell Luque that as the newspapers (Standard excepted) all charged him with favoring the rebels in Cuyo, the

next best thing for him to do, was to make a trip to Buenos Ayres and call on the Vice-President, and explain the views of his Government. Luque seemed fully to coincide, and stated that in a few days he intended to start for Buenos Ayres.

**GOVERNOR LUQUE'S TRIP.**

"On the evening of the ever-memorable 15th of August, Governor Luque called at my lodgings, and asked for any commands to Buenos Ayres, as at four o'clock the next morning he was determined to start. I was thunderstruck when I heard the Governor state this; nor could I fathom what he was up to, so I asked him to postpone his trip for two days, and then I could go along with him, that I did not feel very well, as the journey had completely knocked me up, but that in two days I thought I should be able to go with him. Luque replied "impossible," that he could not wait another hour, everything was arranged, and he must be off. About an hour after I sent him a letter of introduction to the Vice. Hardly had I sent Luque this letter, when Captain Ayala came in very excited, stated that patrols were in the streets, and things looked unpleasant: every one caught in the streets was being walked off to the barracks. I was much alarmed, but consoled myself with the idea that all this was merely to get an escort for the Governor. I went to bed, confident in the rectitude of my cause, and reposing the fullest reliance in the professions of the Government."

**SIGNS OF A STORM.**

Next morning (16th) at 8 a.m., I sent Lieutenant Martinez to secure a seat for me in the diligence as far as Villa Nueva—he took my luggage, letters, &c.—to start in an hour. As I was very unwell I remained in bed. Hardly had Lieutenant Martinez gone to the coach-office, when I walked Mr. Peña-loza, who told me that Lieutenant Martinez and the two peons who went with the luggage had been just 'nabbed' in the street, and all walked off to prison. I jumped out of bed and dressed in an instant, then dashed down to the Government-house, but just as I got to the corner of the street I met Captain Ayala, who told me that the troops had formed in the Plaza and were preparing for a fight.

**CHANGE MY LODGINGS.**

Seeing how things stood, I at once determined to move out of my lodgings, as the roof of the house was tiled, and get into a good two-story 'azotea,' Captain Ayala's house; here I took up my quarters in the rooms above, placed four soldiers on the doors up-stairs, an officer and four soldiers on the doors below, and took my stand, awaiting the fearful turn of events. I ordered my men to keep a very keen look-out, but on no account to fire, unless the rebels opened on them first.

**THE FIGHT BEGINS.**

I had not to wait long, for in a few moments down came about 300 soldiers, all armed to the teeth; they took up their position around the house—flank, front, and rear, and bang went the bullets through the windows and doors. I could return but a very slow fire, having only 14 men against 300; however, the firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when my men below finding it too hot to remain down there got up stairs, and the rebels immediately forced the door open and rushed in pell-mell to the patio, to the number of about 80; from there they commenced to fire up stairs, where I with 6 officers and 6 men still held out. Perceiving, however, the impossibility of our holding out much longer, I shouted out to the officer in command of the rebels on the stairs, and asked him what he and his men wanted; he referred me to the colonel of the regiment behind, I ordered my men to stop firing, he did the same, and we came to a parley.

**ARMISTICE ON THE STAIRS.**

The officer, Capt. Anzoreña, stepped forward, told me that he could give no explanation, he was only fulfilling orders, and offered to conduct me to the Government-house to see Rocca, who had been named Governor during the night; he guaranteed the lives of myself and followers, and we started down the street for the Government-house. When we got there, I, of course, asked for Governor Rocca, but the first man I met was Luengo, who, in a high dictatorial voice, said, "I am the Governor, and you are my prisoner."

**VICISSITUDES.**

I was sent up stairs as a prisoner, to a small room of the alcalde's, and my poor followers were walked off to the public prison. For the first 24 hours several respectable people called to console with me, and the truth be told I was not insulted. The next

day Luengo called on me, and stated that if I ordered the national troops to retire he would liberate all the state prisoners. Trembling for Capt. Obligado, who with only 200 men, away from all protection and support, and so close up to the rebels with over 600 men, and being anxious to have Obligado safe back at Villa Nueva, I gave the order, never for one moment taking into consideration Luengo's offer to liberate myself and men. I sent the order by Lieut. Martiñez, and also despatches to the Government. I passed the next 24 hours in my solitary cell; offers of flight were made to me, with the most ascertained security, but I rejected them all, since I knew that if I escaped all my poor followers would be shot in the Plaza. I then learned of Luengo's sudden departure on the night of the 15th, and strange thoughts flashed on me then, as I thought of what followed next morning—

Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,  
Whose treason like a deadly blight, &c.  
The past rushed on me; in an instant I saw all. No answer came from Obligado, young Martiñez instead of coming back to Cordova had gone on to Buenos Ayres. Luengo was furious, and clapped me into solitary confinement—

Far dearer the grave or the prison,  
Illum'd by one patriot's name,  
Than the trophies of all who have risen  
On liberty's ruins to fame.

**THE MARCH.**

Luengo seeing the turn things had made, ordered out all his men, put me and the Federal Judge into an old coach, and marched to fight Obligado at Rio Segundo. Obligado fell back, and Luengo fell on—guerillas the order of the day and night. We remained two or three hours at the redoubt; the National troops, 200 strong, were advancing; the rebels formed in line, putting me and all the prisoners about 25 yards in advance of the line (what an awful predicament); to our flank a picket of men to open fire on us if we even budged, and thus for two long hours we remained. When the rebels perceived that the National troops had moved off, they placed us in the redoubt, well-guarded, and whilst here, Luengo came in very drunk to see us.

**AWFUL SCENE.**

Luengo notified us that our end was approaching, and that the moment the National troops appeared, it was agreed all the prisoners were to be marched out and shot. The Federal Judge asked for a priest—a soldier was sent to look for one. Some half dozen clergymen who had come out from Cordova to see or mediate were at hand; they besought of Luengo to countermand the order, but Canon Cabanillas saved our lives, for he had been to Obligado's camp, and told Luengo that Conesa and the National troops were around, and that he, Luengo, was done for. Luengo ordered a retreat on Cordo, gave a march all night, arrived next day, and the prisoners were sent to their former dungeon.

**TABLES TURNING.**

About 7 o'clock that evening Luengo called on me, stated that he sighed for his country and her liberties, and hated bloodshed; in fact, he wanted to come to terms, and asked what guarantees I could give him to that effect, if he came to terms. I replied I would consult with my friends. About an hour after, Pacheco, a rebel officer, in a very humble tone called to say that they wanted to arrange everything amicably, and that they were all willing to put themselves under my orders. I at once came down from my prison chamber, and entered the Government saloon; Luengo was there, but what a change.

**QUANTUM MUTATUS AB ILLO.**

They all saluted me accordingly, and asked me to arrange the business: I called for a coach—

**THE WIND-UP.**

I returned right off to Cordova, ordered Luengo to disarm his men at once, and send them all out of the town, leaving only 30 in charge of the prison. I named Cabanillas as Commander of the Plaza. Everything went on well, the soldiers were laying down their arms, when suddenly a regiment over the way kicked up a row, swore they were sold, and refused to disarm. These fellows at once commenced an indiscriminate fire, and made for the 'sierrae.' This terminated this celebrated Cordova revolution. There is no room to add much to this lengthened statement of the War Minister. His acts are now before the public. We believe he did the best he

could under the circumstances, and after all his sorrows and troubles in Cordova, it is really most ungenerous to make him suffer still further when he returns to the bosom of his family.

**BENS BETTER THAN BENS.**  
Carmen de Areco, Sept. 15.  
To the Editors of the Standard.  
Gentlemen,

The importance of the subject matter of this communication, is my excuse for intruding upon your valuable space. Every one living in the camp knows that of late years sheep do not pay as they should. The reason why and the wherefore has been long and fully discussed in the Standard, which generously opened its columns to every attempt at the solution of a subject of such grave importance.

We cannot admit, with Mr. Latham, it is on account of the grass being too scarce and the sheep too small, since a big sheep eats more than a little one. Nor is it that the wool is too short and the storekeeper's bill too long, since the storekeeper now-a-days cuts his bill by the length of the wool, or rather by the price the farmer gets for it in the market. No wonder then that some of your readers have thought of abandoning such vexed questions and the sheep business altogether, and I believe the want of a safe and ready substitute for the sheep has been the reason of many not doing so. It remained for this partido to find this substitute, in the shape of the common hens we all have at our doors. Witness the result of one man's experience since a year ago last March. He purchased two hens and a cock at that time, expended since \$45 in the maintenance of them and their progeny. A week ago he took stock as follows:

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| On bands 16 chickens, valued at \$ 75 |       |
| Sold 26 .....                         | 150   |
| Given to neighbors 21 .....           | 125   |
| Eaten 18 .....                        | 100   |
| Total .....                           | \$450 |

In all principal and increase 81 birds, valued at \$450. With the requisite care, I do not see why hens should not do as well on a more extended scale as they have for my friend. For the correctness of the above figures all his neighbors here can vouch. If this new industry is properly carried out, I have no doubt it will at least eclipse such projects as the Angora goats, rearing calves, &c.

With many apologies for trespassing on your space,  
I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours truly,  
A SUBSCRIBER.

**THE OLDENDORFF RAM AUCTION.**  
To the Editors of the Standard.  
Gentlemen.

Enclosed I hand you the catalogues of this day's sale of rams, bred by Mr. Oldendorff, Santa Maria. You will perceive that the highest price paid was \$10,200, for No. 95, bought by Mr. Anderson (of Russell and Anderson). The average price comes up to \$3,535, or that is to say \$1,140 higher than any lot brought from Germany this year. The auction was attended by a very large number of sheepfarmers, and the bidding most spirited. The result must be most gratifying to Mr. Oldendorff, and is a credit to our sheep-farming, since we have completely eclipsed the European breeders, at least their imported animals. Hoping this may prove interesting to some of your readers.

| No. | \$ m/c. | Buyer     |
|-----|---------|-----------|
| 90  | 2,200   | Duggan    |
| 104 | 2,200   | Drabble   |
| 122 | 1,600   | Id        |
| 92  | 2,200   | Duggan    |
| 95  | 10,200  | Anderson  |
| 114 | 5,600   | Drabble   |
| 88  | 2,400   | Gifford   |
| 96  | 1,600   | Drabble   |
| 121 | 1,800   | Duggan    |
| 102 | 1,800   | Sumblaud  |
| 113 | 2,000   | Ranco     |
| 94  | 1,900   | Gifford   |
| 109 | 3,400   | Drabble   |
| 120 | 3,400   | Duggan    |
| 87  | 3,000   | Hughes    |
| 118 | 2,000   | Gifford   |
| 107 | 3,000   | Mellie    |
| 115 | 2,300   | Gifford   |
| 116 | 2,600   | Duggan    |
| 106 | 1,800   | Arana     |
| 89  | 2,000   | F. Mellie |
| 101 | 3,400   | Hughes    |
| 110 | 2,500   | Duggan    |
| 98  | 2,000   | F. Mellie |
| 46  | 8,300   | Hughes    |
| 57  | 5,300   | Gifford   |
| 63  | 4,400   | Ranco     |
| 77  | 4,000   | F. Mellie |
| 66  | 6,000   | Hughes    |
| 82  | 7,200   | Id        |
| 62  | 6,000   | Duggan    |

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

September 17, 1867. My letter to Mr. Fulk, of Melbourne, Australia, dated December 27th, of last year, has come back to me, published in the Australasian of May 4th, and honored with a special and lengthy editorial.

I enclose you a note from the Trustees of the Public Library of Melbourne, directed to the Messrs. Mulhall, proprietors of the Standard, returning thanks for the papers that were sent.

As it is evident that much interest is awakened in Australia in favor of the River Plate, I should be pleased if you continue remitting the Weekly Standard to the Public Library, and a number of the paper that contains the present correspondence, to the Australasian that is published in Melbourne; for this paper, in order to counteract the probable emigration from Australia to this country, publishes a tissue of gross misrepresentations, which I desire to answer.

Mr. Fulk's letter to me is as follows: "Public Library, Melbourne, May 27, 1867.

"My dear Sir," "Many thanks to you and to my good friends, the Messrs. Barclay, for your and their kind remembrances of my great wish to learn something about the state and prospects of the Argentine Republic. I have presented your circulars in English and Spanish to the Library, and have had them bound up along with the map you were so good as to enclose in your letter. The letter itself I have had printed in the Australasian, the best, as well as the most largely circulated, newspaper published in this country.

Somebody has been so kind as to send to the Library the file of the Weekly Standard for each successive month of the year. May I venture to enclose with this a letter of thanks, addressed to the Editors of that Journal, acknowledging the receipt of the newspapers, and I make no doubt but that they will be able to discover the true donor.

"To the Barclays I write a letter under cover, addressed to yourself; and be assured that whenever I find an article in the Weekly Standard, or any other Argentine newspaper, or if you think fit to send me another document, which might in any way be likely to benefit the Argentine Republic, I will do my utmost to have it inserted in the Argos, or the Australasian, so that it may be read by every one thinking of emigrating to Buenos Ayres.

"I should like to send you some pamphlets, catalogues, and books about Victoria. To whom shall I address them in England? Our agent in London is Mr. Bain, bookseller, No. 1 Haymarket.

"With the best good wishes to all the European settlers in your country, Believe me to be, Yours most truly, AUGUSTUS FULK."

Now for the Australasian. This paper, which is a handsome weekly of thirty-two pages, dedicates its first editorial to the subject of 'Emigration to the River Plate,' and although it pretends to speak with candor, it is evident that the idea is to it a displeasing one. The article commences as follows:—

"To an extent, that some may consider unpatriotic, we have lately devoted space for the exposition of facilities and temptations, existent and prospective, for the successful prosecution of sheepfarming in the temperate regions of South America. Some Australians have gone thither, more than of going, and it is just possible that the information given in our columns may tend to increase the number of exiles."

After a brief account of the efforts in favor of immigration made by our Government, the labors of the Rosario Commission, and the advantages offered, the writer goes on to say:—

"Taking the differing circumstances of the two countries into consideration, it appears to us that the conditions of settlement are decidedly more favorable in the Argentine Republic than in the colony of Victoria;

while in absolute barrenness of charge for pastoral use of lands in distant localities, the Argentine offers comparatively no means favorably with the rates now existent in Queensland or South Australia; and, still more notably, in Western Australia.

"We doubt not that every statement in the manifesto of the Rosario Immigration Secretary is true; but, as might be expected, the bright side is chiefly dwelt upon."

The Australasian does not give us the means to judge of the favorable terms in Queensland or Western Australia, so I am something in the dark on the subject; but the Editor does not seem to appreciate the vast advantages we possess over Australia in that our pastoral lands all lie at easy distances from the coast of large rivers, navigable for any class of vessel, while in Australia to procure anything like cheap lands, the products will have to be transported from five and six hundred miles overland.

Our pastoral lands lie in Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordoba, and San Luis—the four first lying on the sea-board and the great rivers of Parana and Uruguay, while the farthest off, in the Provinces of Buenos, Cordoba, and San Luis, are within easy haul of railroads.

Now, the finest soft pasture on the very margin of the great rivers can be had for from ten to twelve shillings the acre; and lands in Entre Rios and Corrientes, of the best quality, can be had for seven and sixpence, while coarse lands within ten, fifteen, twenty, and fifty miles of the river and the railroads are to be had for sixpence to three shillings the acre.

I do not think Australia can offer anything like these advantages.

I do not understand what the Australasian means by "conditions of settlements." Here the only condition is paying for the land and setting to work on it.

But the most serious reason of complaint I have with the Australasian is the gross misrepresentations it has of the Custom-house duties levied in this country. I will do the Editor the justice of supposing that they proceed from ignorance. He states that the imports are classified at 5, 10, 15, and 20 per cent., and adds no great objections are to be made to them; but in the same paragraph he proceeds to assert that the export duties are monstrous, and so they would indeed be were what he states the fact. He says that hides pay an export duty of two dollars each; sheepskins three dollars per dozen; jerked beef and salted beef three dollars the cwt.; and wool two dollars the arroba! On live cattle, he states, there is an export duty of six dollars on horned cattle, four dollars on horses, and two dollars on sheep and hogs! And adds—"Well may the Argentine Republic offer the public lands for pastoral occupation on easy terms, when pastoral products are thus swept into a financial net of such intricate meshes."

Such preposterous assertions it is hard to conceive possible how they can be made in a public journal in any part of the world, and go to prove the absolute necessity of disseminating, with unceasing activity, all kinds of information in reference to this country. I shall, of course, direct a letter to the Australasian, and put him right on this as well as on other points, one of which is that our great river is so shallow and dangerous that large vessels cannot navigate it. This assertion is made in face of the fact that a large fleet of iron-clads have ascended the Paraná as far as Paraguay, to which place ocean vessels of 800 tons are continually resorting! And I would inform the editor of the Australasian, that Paraguay is fifteen hundred miles from the ocean.

However, the Australasian does not openly discountenance emigration to the Plate. He ends his articles with these words:—"The prospect of difficulty to be encountered will not frighten our native youths. We may smile at the speculations of Mr. Perkins as to what great things will perhaps be done 'when the Paraguayan war shall be brought to a conclusion, and the Indians driven beyond the Rio Negro.' But neither the haziness about the probable accomplishment of the one operation, nor the danger incident to the other, will count for much with the hot youth of Australia, in their choice of a field for enterprise."

I will amuse you in another letter with a transcription of some of the questions sent me for answers from Australia and New Zealand; but this letter has already attained very respectable dimensions, so I will conclude for the present.

Yours truly, W. P.

It is always a pleasing task to record good services done by one of our countrymen, and doubly so when such deeds are actuated by philanthropy and acknowledged with gratitude by the recipients. We all remember the assiduous attention and skilful assistance gratuitously rendered by Dr. Scrivener to the villagers of Las Conchas during the dreadful epidemic of last April. The well-merited thanks of Government were given, as published soon after in this paper, and the Municipality of Las Conchas declared its intention of presenting a Gold Medal, neatly framed, and bearing the following inscriptions:—

On the obverse—"La Municipalidad de Las Conchas agradece a Dr. D. Juan Scrivener."

On the reverse—"Al noble y humanitario proceder en la epidemia del cólera, Abril de 1867."

Doctor Scrivener replied as follows. "I accept with gratitude the medal you have presented to me, and I shall keep it as one of the proudest souvenirs of my life. I did no more than fulfil the duties of humanity, the noblest and most sacred of my profession, assisting the sick poor during the prevalence of the Cholera. I shall never forget how readily, and with liberal hand, the Provincial Government, as well as the Municipality of Las Conchas, provided all necessaries and saved many poor people from almost certain death. My small services were fully recompensed by the satisfaction of assisting the needy and suffering, and now this testimonial with which you honor me crowns my satisfaction and makes me for ever debtor to your kindness."

On our part we cordially congratulate our estimable friend and countryman, and shall occupy ourself on a future occasion with Doctor Scrivener's detailed report on the epidemic as published in the "Revista de B. Ayres"

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER LA PLATA. The ss. La Plata, Commander E. Hairby, left Liverpool on 15th Aug., and arrived in Montevideo on the 18th inst., with the following passengers:—Messrs. Peter L. Lucas, Isaac Evans, Miles M'Swiny, G. Tipper, F. Hunt, D. Waddell, John Tapp, J. Leveraha, H. Goodfellow, O. Legate, F. Gibbons, and wife, Mrs. Russell, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Waldorf and child, Miss Bolzb, Mrs. Brocha.

The captain of the Forest King had to use his revolver in defending his vessel from the pirates at Flores Island. The Montevideo papers say it is a pity that H. B. M. S. Spiteful fired only blank cartridges at the miscreants.

The monster project of a railway from Chivilcoy to Mendoza is still agitated by our colleagues. A railway 600 miles long, through the desert; at the lowest possible estimate of £5,000 per mile, it would cost Three Millions £ sterling. If our colleagues would take the trouble to calculate the latitude and longitude of both places, they would find the distance exactly double what they put down. The projected port and railway of Enseñada would not cost one-third the amount, and would prove ten times as useful.

ON 'CHANGE. September 18, 1867. Ounces, \$400; Sovereigns, 122 1/2; Patagons, 26.

National Bonds, 5 1/4. Transactions in National Bonds were limited to 41,000, for delivery on the 30th inst., at 5 1/4, at which price there are many buyers, influenced by the increasing conviction that peace is not far distant.

In Gas Shares we notice 80 sold, at 80 per cent. premium. From the character of the buyers we expect these shares will not fall any lower, especially as the new company is not yet placed on the market.

Attention was called to the large number of sea-going vessels that arrived here to-day, with full cargoes; it was cited by many as a proof of our commercial advancement, but cautious traders do not like the present appearance of this market; their reasons appear to us pertinent, and worthy of consideration, embodied in the fact that legitimate business is almost at a standstill, that never before in this season has there been so little demand for the camp, and never before such heavy and continued arrivals from abroad, while our exports are confined to specie; that money is becoming a drug, and people are diverting their capital from trade into buying houses at enormous prices.

We have always held that this country contains the germs of immense wealth, but there is probably no situation more dangerous, or where credit is more likely to be abused, than in a market glutted with imports, and with unusual facilities of obtaining money; the desire to sell

without regard, and without the opened and facilities leading to serious consequences at the present pressure on the money market. It is an error such as we now experience that the seeds of bankruptcy are sown.

From the camp we hear sad news of the season. Unless we soon get rain, our friends to the south will suffer heavily. Nearly 1,000 bags Patagones wheat sold to-day at \$31 1/2. This wheat was in excellent condition, and called attention from its superiority.

We notice with pleasure the publication by a broker, Mr. Oliveira, of a book in tabular form, for seeing at a glance the value of National Bonds at any given price.

Charters by Woodgate Brothers:—Hanoverian brig Eliza, to load coal in Montevideo for Itapiru or Carizú, at 2 pta. per ton per month.

British brig John Kendall, to load for Antwerp, fallow at 22s. 6d., hales at 15s., and 5 per cent.

British barque Ceara, to load for Liverpool, at current rates.

September 19, 1867.

National Bonds, 5 1/4. This was another dull day for the brokers. Very few transactions in Bonds, but 7,000 sold for the 30th inst., at 5 1/4, and 7,000 cash, at 5 1/4. The continued firmness in these securities hours out in some measure our former remarks. That the Bonds are held up by a few speculators, and that until these parties choose to sell out, we may expect to see high prices ruling.

It was freely stated on 'Change that one of our National Ministers had asserted that peace was certain before the end of the year, and highly probable in a few weeks. Almost all the merchants are delighted at the prospect of a lasting peace, much more so now as it is feared that the rebels in the Interior may become very formidable. The great want of horses appears to be the impediment to the effectual subjugation of the 'montoneros.' The next news from the Provinces is anxiously looked for.

The statutes of the new Gas Company have been presented to the Government for approbation. As regards the future of this Association, it may be of interest to recall that the present Gas Company was unable to pay any dividend for several years after its establishment, and that notwithstanding there was no opposition it became indebted to the Provincial Bank for nearly five millions currency. We do not predict the same troubles to the new Society, but those looking for investment may bear these facts in mind.

In Exchange we heard of 4 1/4 on England, and 5.07 on France, though up to the present very little has been done.

The 'seca' in the camp is attracting more general notice. Partidos that were formerly too moist for sheep, such as Vecino and Magdalena, are now suffering from drought.

September 20, 1867.

National Bonds remain nominal, not a single transaction effected on the Bolsa. There are now but eight more business days in this month, and in that time those who may have sold short will have to either buy or borrow the Bonds necessary for delivery. We hear that the bulls are prepared with money, and are determined only to sell at very high figures. This resolution is influenced by the increasing certainty of peace. On all sides the desire for peace is gaining ground. It is noted as a significant fact that the Brazilians have no less than eleven transports at Montevideo awaiting orders.

We understand that a London company is in treaty with Don A. Carranza for the purchase of his well known copper mines. Should this sale be carried out, it is the intention of the company to construct a branch line of railroad from Orqueta to Cordova.

The agent of the new line of submarine cable from Lisbon to the Brazils and River Plate, has arrived here, prepared to treat with the Government for a concession. This subject is of the utmost importance to our commercial community, and we wish Mr. Arthur every success.

In case Mr. Landois' contract for conveying water into town is agreed to, that gentleman intends leaving at once for Europe. Though regretting that he has been so long delayed, we feel pleasure in anticipating an abundant supply of good water.

The quinta in Calle Cochabamba, belonging to John Fair, Esq., has we hear been purchased at a low figure, by John Lowry, Esq., of Montevideo.

The house opposite Dr. Gomez's studio, in Calle Cangallo, next the corner of Florida, has been bought by Joseph Carabassa, for \$800,000.

An offer of one million four hundred thousand dollars currency has been made for the ancient Roma Hotel, Calle San Martin. We believe this transaction is nearly concluded.

The steamer La Plata leaves on 3rd October, for Liverpool; it is thought she will take a fair amount of gold.

September 21, 1867.

National Bonds, 5 1/4. The Bond market displayed a little more activity to-day; the publication of the proposed bases of peace seemed to have given a better tone to the market. Peace is anxiously looked for and wished for by all, and as the proposed terms seem rational in the extreme, they are already ratified by the brokers. Bonds may be regarded as cheap at present prices, if the war is concluded; and the present holders, apparently well aware of this, not only refuse to sell, but actually continue buying. The sales made to-day were for the most part of a speculative character; some few of the strongest brokers bought on time, but amongst those who sold short there seems to be very little disposition as yet to secure their transactions, and this is attributed to the facility with which Bonds can be borrowed, paying a commission.

The rumours of peace have even given a tone to the import market, and we heard on 'Change to-day that the demand for some staples has of late greatly increased. Respecting the troubles in the Interior, serious though they are, it is believed that the conclusion of the Paraguayan campaign will at once restore peace and order in the most exposed provinces. The occupation of Salta by the rebels has not been confirmed, but merchants and brokers express much surprise at the arrival of Gen. Arzobardo in town at the present moment, when his presence is so much required in Tucuman.

Exchange ruled to-day at 4 1/4; several first-class bills passed at this rate. We note a sight draft—Union Bank, Ireland—£2,000, passed at 4 1/4. Exchange on Rio, drawers, 35,500; no large amounts passed.

In Gas Shares 13 sold at 90 per cent. premium, and buyers at that rate. These shares seem to have recovered from the temporary fall caused by the question of the new company. They are regarded even at their present prices as the best paying security in the market. The next dividend will be from 18 to 20 per cent, although the company has this year laid down new pipes in all directions through the town.

The Provincial Bank has been re-organized, and consequently the rate of discount has been lowered to 3 per cent.

The British barque, Forest King, has been towed in to port by the Spirit.

Wheat, 510 per fanega.

Maize, 125 do.

Discounts, 3 per cent. per annum.

At the Stegmann ram auction we bear the highest price paid was \$3,000, and the lowest \$700 mps.

September 23, 1867.

National Bonds, 5 1/4. As the end of the month approaches business in Bonds becomes somewhat brisker. The market ruled firm all day until towards closing hour, when a greater disposition to sell was noticeable; it was even said that some of the great holders had commenced selling, but this appeared to have been only a rumor. The present speculators state that until prices afford a profit they will not sell.

There was a meeting of the Bank Directors to-day; the question of raising the interest was mooted, but finally rejected, it being ultimately determined to collect in 10 per cent. on all bills maturing, and leave the interest rate as it is. Notwithstanding all the accommodation offered to business men and mechanics the Bank has not to say extended much its business; and the calling in of 10 per cent. will not inconvenience trade, neither will it in the least stop the export of specie.

The Emerald, with the Corrientes mails, did not come in to-day. There is a very general wish to know what is going on in Paraguay. It was stated on 'Change to-day that the Paysandú, which arrived on Sunday night, brought confirmation of the peace news, that President Mitru was determined to make peace, although the Brazilians preferred carrying on the war. Only one or two letters came down in the Paysandú, and these were of a private nature. The 'provedores' seem to be the only parties who really know what is going on at head-quarters.

In Exchange the rate ruled at 4 1/4, and several bills on England done to-day at this rate. Takers are so numerous that it is thought the rate will fall before the packet leaves. Rate on Franco 5.08, on Rio 35.500.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash 25,000 at 5 1/4; Sept. 30th 125,800 5 1/4; Oct. 31st 90,000 5 1/4.

Discounts.—Some first-class mercantile paper, 30 days, done to-day at 5 per cent. per annum; general rate for 3 months' bills, first-class paper, 8 or 9 per cent.

September 24, 1867.

National Bonds, 5 1/4. Peace rumors are so general that the Bond market closed rather firmer to-day. Every one on 'Change seems to believe in the prompt termination of the war, and the new basis of the 'Peace Treaty,' as published by the 'Tribuna,' only goes to convince more strongly than ever that the proposed treaty, published in the 'Standard,' is fundamentally correct.

Bonds were in demand to-day, chiefly by brokers, who had sold short, and it was said on 'Change that as very large amounts have to be bought to conclude short sales, made for the end of the month.

Exchange is falling off. Several bills were passed to-day at 4 1/4 and 4 1/2, and even we heard at 4 1/2; but the quotable rate is 4 1/4. Takers are so numerous that first-class drawers find no difficulty whatever in passing their bills at the bank rate. A large business was offered at 4 1/4 to a well-known drawer, but he declined to draw even at 4 1/4. Many looked for a much higher exchange this packet, particularly as the Provincial Bank pays in sovereigns; but the demand to remit is unusually stronger, and not a single house has as in former years drawn in anticipation of wool purchases.

The stock of wool on hand at present is so low, that we believe before the new wool comes in there will not be a single pound left in the barracas. The total amount is estimated at a little under fifty thousand sr.

Gas Shares are again looking up. Some sales for the end of the year at 80 were talked of, but holders refuse to sell at any large amount even at that price.

Respecting the order of the Provincial Bank to collect in 10 per cent. on bills maturing, we hear that although the subject was mooted, the Directors have not come to such a decision, neither do they intend to raise the rate of interest.

Dry hides and sheepskins are in active demand, and sell at full quotations.

Discounts.—Money rules very easy on short date. First-class paper for 30 days done at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum; 90 day bills at 3 and 9 per cent.

Bond sales:—

Cash, 5,000 5 1/4; Sept. 30, 22,600 5 1/4; Montevideo Municipal 12 per cent. loan, 5,000 at par.

Respecting the rumored sinking of the steamer Cerro, by a ball from the enemy's battery at Curupa, we learn from the owners that the Cerro could not have arrived up before the Iron King left, as she sailed from here only six days ago with three vessels in tow.

SHIRTS, AT \$460 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$460 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 each. Crispan Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$650 per Dozen, or \$54 each. Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$35 each.

Not less than Half a Dozen sold. Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

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Advertisement for Galbraith & Hunter featuring a large image of a sheep and text describing their winter goods and drapery establishment.

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