

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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No. 834—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

THE FRENCH MAILS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The French packet *Aunis*, which arrived at Montevideo on Friday morning, was unable to discharge there on account of the boisterous weather. Her departure for this port was therefore postponed until the succeeding day. As our letters and newspapers are not to hand, we glean the following news from the supplements published by our contemporaries.

ENGLAND.—The disagreement between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, in respect to the amendments proposed by the latter, to the reform bill, has terminated. After a long debate the Lords yielded to the decision of the lower house in the question of the franchise. The bill received the sanction of the crown and Parliament closed on the 21st of August. Lord Derby confirmed the intelligence that great victories had been obtained by the Turkish General Omar-Pasha in Crete, and recommended the Creteans to abandon their ambitious projects. The French Republican operatives, residents in London had addressed a message to President Jaurez, approving his acts since the taking of Queretaro. The Prince and Princess of Wales had left London for Wiesbaden.

In the Speech from the throne at the closing of parliament it was stated that if requisite the government would employ force to obtain the release of the English subjects confined in Abyssinia.

The proposal to prohibit popular meetings in the Parks had been rejected.

FRANCE.—The French Minister in Washington, had received from Mr. Dapo the agent of Napoleon in Mexico a despatch in which he acknowledges he is really a prisoner in Mexico, but begs that his release may not be demanded in any urgent or arrogant tone, as he is convinced that Jaurez will liberate him; on his arrival in the capital.

It is expected that in April next the French army will be armed with the Chassepot rifle—300,000 are to be delivered by that date.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—Russia is concentrating forces on the Austrian frontiers; new levies of Russian troops have been made, and the coasts of the Orineas and the works of Constadt are being refortified.

The relations between Denmark and Prussia are every day more unsatisfactory.

The Prussian press threatens to reduce France, to a second or third rate power, if it obliges Prussia to appeal to arms.

Cholera is making great ravages in Poland. The deaths in Warsaw are 300 each day. In the baths of Carlsbad, Bohemia, are congregated at present Messrs. Bismark, Rouher and de Beust Ministers of Prussia, France and Austria. To counteract a fancied influence of Count Bismark over the Baron von Beust, it is said that the Emperor Napoleon will send the Marquis de Montier to join the party.

ITALY.—In the city of Milan, and in Sicily the cholera was raging. The party of action contemplate a meeting in Bologna, to solemnly declare Rome the capital of Italy. Garibaldi and Mazzini and other revolutionary chiefs are expected. The visit of Victor Emmanuel and M. Rattazzi to the Paris Exhibition is postponed.

SPAIN.—The four departments of Catalonia are placed in a state of siege owing to the insurrections, particularly of which appeared in the "Standard" of yesterday. The manufactories are closed, business is suspended, and much misery existed in this usually busy province of Spain. In regard to the future object of the revolution, some propose a regency during the minority of the Prince Alfonso, whilst others like Prim and Olazaga wish the future Government to be decided by the constituent Cortes.

The twin screw steamer *Jaquarète*, launched by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, on the 18th of last month, afterwards went down the river on her trial trip, having on board Benjamin Isaac, Esq., of London, owner of the vessel, and several other gentlemen interested in the South American trade. In run-

ning the measured distance between the *Oloch* and *Cumbrac*, she attained a mean speed of 8½ knots. This was regarded as highly satisfactory, considering that the vessel was loaded with 170 tons dead weight of coals and stores. The machinery consisted of two pair of diagonal condensing engines of m.p. collectively, one pair applied to each propeller; working independently. They were manoeuvred with the greatest ease; turning the vessel round in her own length; and working at full power, made 120 revolutions per minute, with perfect steadiness and without the least tendency to heat in the bearings. The *Jaquarète* is 145 feet long by 24 feet broad by 8 feet depth of hold, and fitted with a large saloon on the main deck, having windows of sliding frames and jalousies all round. The upholstery work and furniture is of the richest description, with all the conveniences required by passengers in a hot climate. There is also a promenade deck the whole length of the vessel. The *Jaquarète* was to sail for Buenos Ayres in the course of a few days under the command of Captain M'Kinnell. The Messrs. Inglis have two other twin screw steamers in course of construction of the same class for South America.

The Emperors of Austria and France have had an interview at Salzburg.

Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's Speech is, as usual, a mere summarisation of events since the opening of the session.

The Bredalbane peerage claim before the Committee for Privileges has now been postponed sine die, so that in all probability it will not come again before Parliament till next session.

According to the intelligence received at Paris from Mexico the following is the official proclamation by which the execution of the late Emperor Maximilian was notified to the Mexican people:—

Ferdinand Maximilian von Hapsburg, a Grand Duke of Austria, and an ally of Napoleon III of France, came to Mexico to rob the country of its independence and of its institutions, and, although a mere usurper of national sovereignty, assumed the title of Emperor. This usurper having been captured by the Republican forces at Queretaro on the 15th May, 1867, he was sentenced to death by a military court-martial with the concurrence of the nation, and was shot for his crimes against the independence of the nation at Queretaro on the 19th June, 1867, in company with Generals Miramon and Mejia. Peace be to his ashes!

Messrs. Laird Brothers have just built 12 steam launches for river service. They are fitted to carry 12 ft. brass howitzer in the bow, and are well adapted for carrying troops, and towing barges or other lighters with cargo in narrow waters, where larger vessels would be useless. Their dimensions:—Length 50ft., breadth 11ft., depth 4ft. 9in., tonnage 28, draft of water 2ft. 10in. and the engine is a single direct acting one of 15 m.p. One of these boats was tried last week with all her weights on board, and attained a speed of about 9 knots, the engine making about 300 revolutions per minute with 65 lbs. of steam.

The principal amendments of the Lords upon the Reform Bill were, with the exception of that affecting the three cornered constituencies, rejected in the Commons, by whom a commission was appointed to draw up a statement of the reasons of the Lower House for declining to accept the alterations of their lordships. The latter wisely abstained from insisting on their amendments, and thus prevented a collision between the two branches of the Legislature; and on the 15th inst. the Royal Assent was formally given to the bill, which has, therefore, a now become law of the land. The character of the new Parliament to be elected under household suffrage is a subject of some anxiety, and the general opinion is that the people of England will show themselves worthy, by the selection of competent representatives, of the high trust which has been reposed in them alike by Conservative and Liberal statesmen.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

It is only a few weeks ago we had to chronicle the escape of fifteen completed malefactors from one of the public prisons of this city; yesterday, to the scandal of all discipline and authority, a similar occurrence was permitted. This last example of so novel a species of gaol delivery, was on a scale quite equal to the preceding one, for there were no less than thirteen ruffians allowed, in broad noon day, to walk out of their place of confinement and join the throng of peaceable citizens in the streets. Seven of the thirteen had been convicted of murder, one of stabbing, and the remainder of these gentry were robbers and forgers.

Both these instances of escape were from the same locality—the building adjoining the Church of San Telmo, in Calle Comercio, leading out of Calle Defensa. This, we understand, is the prison where the worst class of criminals either undergo their periods of incarceration or nominally await the completion of a sentence if the offence is capital.

To put an extra guard at the different outlets of this building, a few extra bars on the windows, or to make a severe example of the official, whoever he may be, who has charge of the prisoners, might very well serve to prevent an early repetition of the scandal, as far as this particular prison is concerned, and in all probability something of the kind will now be attempted, as all classes, both natives and foreigners, feel terrified at the frequency of the occurrence. The native papers have expressed themselves strongly in favor of some urgent measures being taken by the authorities to provide against similar cases of neglect. This would be all satisfactory enough were the beginning and the end of the matter within the walls of the prison of San Telmo, but the laxity of discipline in this country is, we fear, not limited to the detention of criminals, it extends at least to their apprehension, perhaps to their conviction. It is in fact a question of too deep an origin to be worth while discussing here. There were few prisons in ancient Rome, and at this day in the leading nation of Latin race—in France—you can with difficulty get a jury to convict for capital offences. We can scarcely hope to see in this country, for some time to come, the cold-blooded systematic judicial discipline of England, with its cleanly, well swept, but strongly walled prisons, its equally clean and well-fed prisoners in juxtaposition with the grim and inexorable gallows. Among the Latin races, justice will, as a rule, be either lax or summary and vindictive.

The impulsiveness which causes a man to wheel round and stab you at the door of a Casino for treading on the toe of his female associate, is part and parcel of the feminine sensitiveness, the maid'n sentimentalism which pities the sorrows of the poor murderer, particularly when he has influential 'compadres'. But still, in Buenos Ayres, which possesses so many just titles to be considered in the van of civilization, which can boast of its gorgeous churches, and an opera-house that would do credit to any European capital, we can at least hope to walk the streets unjostled by escaped convicts. That these interesting individuals should be allowed to remain unchanged, may be an open question among social reformers, but that they should be allowed to escape punishment by coolly walking out of their prisons, only being drafted into the ranks of the army, and there promoted or bought out by their friends, is a scandal and disgrace.

The magnificent dress worn by the Empress Elizabeth at the coronation has been presented to the Vespriemer Church (in Pesth, I suppose). This is not the first time that such presentations has taken place, for Maria Theresa gave her coronation dress to the then Bishop of Erlau, who had it cut up into different priestly robes, which were worn by the present Bishop of Erlau, Bartakewicz, during the last grand ceremony—"Vienna Correspondent of The Queen."

RAILWAYS IN CONGRESS.

A THOUSANT MILES OF RAILWAY.

RAILWAYS AND BONDS FOR THE MILLION.

The railway fever has set in very strong with both journalists and legislators in B. Ayres, and we sincerely regret that public attention is for a time directed from the most pressing necessities of civilized life, to make room for projects that are at least premature. Water-supply, drainage, pavement, docks and wharves; these are more needed than railways in Salta, Mendoza and the marches of Corrientes. Is it possible that no man in Congress has the courage to introduce a bill for the abolition of the Municipality and the improvement of our city? Or, are the National Chambers merely intended as a make-weight between the Executive and the people, an Appeal-court for widows or petitioners, an Aulic Council in which the members best serve their country by speculative reasoning and dreamy reflection? No, surely the business of life is more real and earnest, patriotism and intelligence are not mere words without meaning. Suppose for a moment that London was in such a horrible condition as this city, and that a member of Parliament proposed several new lines of railway in Central Asia or New Caledonia, can we doubt the storm of indignation that would meet him on every side? Well, it is not yet late for Congress to lay aside projects and take in hand the important works so vitally necessary for Buenos Ayres. We translate the project of Sr. Olivé (Deputy for Mendoza) as follows.

Art. 1. The Executive is authorized to emit Twelve Million hard dollars in National Bonds;

32 per cent. of this amount shall be given to the Province of B. Ayres for the prolongation of the Western Railway to Mendoza.

32 per cent. for a railway from Cordoba to Salta.

16 per cent. for a line from Entre Rios to Corrientes.

20 per cent. to be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Art. 2. The Bonds are to be 6 per cents. and not emitted under 85 p^{cs} of the nominal value.

Art. 3. An additional export-duty of 2 p^{cs} will be created to meet the expenditure.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd. Sept. 1867. My last went forward by the steam transport Brazil on the 18th inst. and I now proceed to hand you my usual packet letter.

My letters have of late been uninteresting and dry owing to the absence of circumstances worthy of communication and I much fear that this letter also is likely to be no better than its recent forerunners; I must therefore beg once more the extension of your complacency and that of your subscribers to my epistolary productions.

The British Post Office Agency since it has come under the charge of a new Superintendent has several times excited complaints from the Commercial public, and a serious charge was brought against it the other day in one of our daily Papers, but notwithstanding the fact being set forth that a Bag of paid letters for the Seine was left behind, the Superintendent of the British Post Office Agency has as yet not vouchsafed the smallest reply to the charge. I enclose for your perusal the letter published in the Rio papers.

The Imperial Government has lately forwarded to the Rio-Post Office authorities an order that the time marked for the reception of mails from Brazilian and Foreign packets should be extended to 10 o'clock at night.

The American Steamer *Vixen*, 462 tons, was at Pernambuco on the 18th inst. and after taking in supplies would proceed on her voyage to the River Plate from New York via Ceará.

The high prices ruling here for Flour have induced the Australian millers to make another trial of our market and the British Barque *Sparkling Dew* arrived here yesterday with a prime cargo from Port Adelaide.

The Chief of Police of B. Ayres issued a circular to all the Hotel keepers in this City and has advertised in the daily papers to the effect that from 1st of October next the keepers of all Hotels must furnish daily to the Police the names of all parties residing in their Hotels or who have passed the preceding night there with the further information set forth in the printed forms issued by the Police authorities.

The American Corvette *Wasp* arrived here yesterday from Montevideo.

The *Laplace* arrived here on the 20th and will proceed to the River Plate on the 24th. I hand you a list of the passengers she takes to the Plate.

The *Kepler* left for Europe yesterday.

Mr. McMullen, one of the principal emigrants from the Southern States settled in Brazil, died at S. Paulo a few days ago.

Mayor Hastings, the leader of an Emigration expedition from the Southern States to the Brazilian province of Para; fell ill on his voyage and was compelled to remain at Sr. Thomas where he lies in a very precarious state.

In the S. Paulo Cathedral a few days ago Lieutenant Colonel William Borren, one of the American emigrants from the Southern States now settled in Brazil, and a Methodist as regards his previous religious tenets, was converted to the Roman Catholic faith and abjured Protestantism.

The American Packet *South America* arrived here on the 20th and brought 104 emigrants from the Southern States to Brazil who intend to settle in the province of Espirito Santo.

I send you enclosed a resume of the advices from the U States and Mexico.

Exchange on London for the Estramadura has been doing at 20½ to 21d or Bankers drafts and 21d to 21½ for private bills.

On France important transactions have taken place at 450rs. to 452rs. per franc. On Hamburg business has been done at 84rs. ps. M. B.

Some 100,000 sovereigns changed hands yesterday at 115520, 115500, 115570 and 115600 the greater part being sold at the latter prices.

Doubloons, a small lot has been sold at 36½ each.

Brazilian 6 per cent. stock has been sold at 84½ to 89½ per cent.

Bank of Brazilian Shares. These have found buyers at 187½ to 190½.

Banko Commercial. Shares have been sold at 75½ and English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Shares at 80½.

Freights—The English brig *Stags* has been chartered for £1500 and the Hamburgese brig *Augusta* for \$900 both to load general cargoes for Montevideo.

The Portuguese barque *Mariana* I has been taken up for the round voyage from Rio to Montevideo and back for Rs. 6,000 and the Portuguese schooner *Nov Lima* with similar clauses for Rs. 5,150.

Rum—There is none in stock for export; the last prices were 80¢ to 86¢ in store and 104¢ f.o.b.

Sugar—No sales for export; stock Pernambuco 4,300 bags, Bahia and Continguba 295 cases, campos 220 cases, 120 cases and 4,500 bags. Money none in stock, prices, Pernambuco 2nd 53300 to 53400; 3rd 43300 to 43400, no other brands in stock. Bahia and Continguba W. 43 to 43300, B. 33300 to 33300, Campos W. 43300 to 43500 B. 33300 to 43100 and coarse B. 33000 to 33300 per arroba (32 lbs).

Rio Grande and River Plate 51,022 arr.; prices now ruling are 12000 to 22000 for Rio Grande and 12400 to 22200 for River Plate.

Coal Cardiff, sold at 22000 to 22200 Hamburg at 23½ Glasgow, Liverpool &c. 18½ to 20½ per ton.

Salt—Large sales at reserved prices nominal quotations 620 to 650 per quintal require stock 150,000 kils: Maranhão and 155 moyos Lisbon.

Pernambuco—18th Sept. Exchange on London 21d to 21½. On Paris 457rs. per franc, sovereigns 114200.

Bahia 17th Sept.—Exchange on London 21½. On Paris 457rs. to 456rs per franc. On Hamburg 80rs. per M.B. Sovereigns 115. Doubloons 34½ to 35000.

CARRER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBARDERS.
SECRETARY NOTE OF THE PARAGUAY GOVERNMENT TO THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Headquarters, Paso Pucuz, September 14, 1867.

Mr. Secretary, I had the honor of receiving the communication you addressed to me this day, with a memoir annexed, presented to the Commanders of the Allied forces, as bases for the discussion of the questions which have occasioned the present war.

In the various clauses of that memoir I find a sensible difference between them and those drawn out for consideration in the conference to which you invited me, with the previous approbation, as you declared to me, of the Brazilian Minister in B. Ayres, and of President Mitre, and the Marquis Caxias in the allied camp. But the most important difference is the condition that the Marshal-President of the Republic should not only retire from the Supreme command of the State, but what is more, he should retire to Europe, according to the terms of clause 8 in the memoir presented to the allied chiefs.

In the previous memorandum, you presented as a point of departure for future discussions you said "His Excellency the Marshal-President having concluded the war with honor to his country, and fully secured its independence and institutions, would leave the Government, with the consent of the Congress (or without its convocation) in the hands of the Vice-President, with the object of going to Europe to rest from the fatigues of the war."

Another point is, that, "The Government will acknowledge that it has erred in attributing ambitious projects to Brazil, and that it regrets the hostile measures which under this false impression it undertook not only against Brazil, but also against the Argentine Confederation."

In then declaring the first paragraph referred to as a point admitting of no discussion, I said that the second offered no difficulties, providing that Brazil affirms she has no ambitious intentions against the Banda Oriental and the Republics of the Plate, so producing among the belligerents mutual satisfaction and a guarantee for the future establishment of peace.

In the memoir I now receive I find the following:—"H.E. the Marshal-President of the Republic, once that peace, or the preliminaries of peace be concluded, will retire to Europe, leaving the Government in the hands of the Vice-President, as provided by the Constitution for such emergencies."

It is sufficient to read one or other proposition, with the declarations you have thought proper to make to me, that those conditions are thought indispensable by the allied Governments, to see that I have no option but to declare in my turn that to me they are inadmissible and contrary to the honor and interest of the country.

For your satisfaction I may mention that as the Vice-President is, according to our institutions, nominated by the President, he will not be competent to assume the supreme power but only to convolve the Electoral Congress.

For the rest, I can assure you, that the Republic of Paraguay will not stain its honor and glory by ever consenting that its President and defender, who has contributed to it so much military glory and has fought for its existence, should descend from his post, and still less suffer expatriation from the scene of his heroism and sacrifices, as these are for my country the best guarantee that Marshal Lopez will follow the lot which God has in store for the Paraguayan nation.

The other articles of the memoir can be received as bases of discussion, as I have before said, and now repeat, but I do not conceal the fact that in the discussion difficulties may arise, which, may only in the interests of peace, be overcome.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you my gratitude for the efforts you have made to put an end to the present bloody contest, and I ask you, that if abroad where our voices cannot reach, it be represented that these efforts originated with Paraguay, you will be good enough to declare formally that such was not the case, and that the proposals and ideas were exclusively your own.

(Signed) LUIS CAMINOS, Mr. G. Z. Gould, Secretary of H. B. M. Legation.

BASES.

1. A secret and previous understanding will assure to the allied powers, the acceptance by the Govern-

ment of Paraguay of the proposals presented to make.

2. The independence and integrity of the Republic of Paraguay will be formally recognized by the allied powers.

3. All questions relating to territories and limits in dispute before the present war, will be reserved for future consideration or substituted to the arbitration of neutral powers.

4. The allied forces will retire from the territory of the Republic of Paraguay, and the Paraguayan troops will evacuate the positions held by them on the territory of Brazil, so soon as the conclusion of peace is assured.

5. No indemnity for expenses of the war will be demanded.

6. Prisoners of war will on one side and the other be immediately placed at liberty.

7. The forces of Paraguay will be disbanded with the exception of the number necessary for the maintenance of order in the interior of the republic.

8. His Excellency the Marshal-President at the conclusion of peace, in the preliminaries thereof, will retire to Europe, leaving the Government in the hands of His Excellency the Vice-President, who according to the constitution of the republic, remains in charge in similar cases.

Headquarters of Tuyu-Cuá, September 12, 1867.

(Signed) G. Z. Gould.

Rosario, Sept. 25, 1867.

H.B.M.'s gunboat Doterel, Captain Michel, arrived here to-day. She left Curupaity on the 15th Sept., bringing away from there Mr. G. Gould, Secretary of Legation, four English women, and five children. The Doterel was only six hours at anchor, during which time forty-one cases were landed for the American Minister at Asuncion. The Paraguayans were exceedingly civil to the officers and men, and all appeared in excellent health and full of confidence. There were many enquiries for copies of the Standard. There are many of the Paraguayan newspapers on board, and in the criticisms are some most amusing caricatures of the allied commanders and soldiers. I hear from those who landed from the Doterel that the enemy do not suffer half the hardships that we have heard. Great numbers of cattle and horses, with flocks of sheep, were seen in the camps. Near the headquarters a regimental band was playing operatic music. The enemy were working hard at the trenches, which appeared most formidable, and which not only extend to great distances, but are made one behind the other, so that if one is stormed they will only retire to another. The artisans employed in the arsenal at Asuncion are working night and day, and have lately made a large number of field pieces—12 and 24-pounders. I hear that Capt. Michel had the honor of being presented to President Lopez, who received him most kindly, and had a long conversation respecting the war and European affairs with him. The officers and crew of the Doterel have won the esteem, both of the allies and the enemy, during their stay in the river, by their strict neutrality and tact in difficult situations.

It is reported and believed at Corrientes that overtures have been made for peace, and the Paraguayans believe in two months more the war will be over. The wish for peace seems to be everywhere.

Sickness is beginning to appear in the river, and when the heat of summer begins no doubt cholera will kill many thousands.

How could you have believed that one of the towers of the church at Humaitá had been knocked down? or that Curupaity had been abandoned? These sort of reports do more harm than good. If I told you the real truth concerning the strength of the enemy, and the amount of harm done by the allies, you could not publish it. Lopez has everything to gain by delay; and should these talked-of overtures for peace prevent an attack until the heat of summer, you may imagine the consequences!

The British subjects on board the Doterel have given interesting accounts of the state of the country—each family and part of the country must provide so much clothing for the troops, and the women are spinning thread all day long. Every luxury commands a fabulous price, still there is scarcely anything that the Paraguayans do not make in a rough manner.

The ironclad squadron is still at anchor between Curupaity and Humaitá. No doubt the Admiral is waiting for the land attack. The chains are still across the river, and present an insurmountable obstacle to the further advance of the fleet; whilst

below Curupaity, ready to give a warm reception.

The Paraguayans were quite aware of the revolution in Cordova, and by some means or the other are kept well posted up in European and South American affairs.

The enemy's steamers run regularly between Asuncion and Humaitá, but only during the night. The telegraph is still at work; and near Lopez's headquarters four lines of wires were seen.

The ladies at Asuncion presented their jewels to the President, an example which has been followed by the others. The Semanario, published at Asuncion, speaks of arbores of jewellery. On the 31st of August a body of recruits arrived at Asuncion, and were crowned with flowers by ladies in the streets. The women have all put off mourning for those who die in arms.

As you would probably like to know both sides of the question, the enemy's account of the attack on the convoy, on the 12th August, is that they captured 25 waggons, 64 mules, with their loads; and 18 oxen, with large quantities of flour and sugar.

The steamer Cosmos has gone up, with 100 mules. She went to assist the Doterel, who was on shore 40 leagues below Corrientes, and grounded herself. However, the Doterel got off, and next morning (the 18th) towed off the Cosmos. A schooner, also with mules, was on shore in the same place. Mr. Gould, and the distressed Britons, were sent on board the Brazilian transport Varmossin, at Pindoti, where the Doterel was two days on shore. The Varmossin waited by her until she got off, and grounded herself three hours after. The Doterel went then to her assistance. The Esmeralda seemed to be very hard aground, some distance above Paraná. In all parts of the river ships get on shore, and a good tug would make her owners immense fortunes.

No sign as yet of the Varmossin with the Britishers.

JAPHET.

Sandbank 45 miles below Goya, Rio Paraná, Saturday Night.

Captain Michell returned from the Allied camp on Saturday, the 14th, where he found a letter from Mr. Gould requesting him to proceed to Curuzú. The Doterel left the same afternoon, but was stopped at the first guardship in the Paraguay. They had orders to allow her to pass, but the other guardships had none: they said they would send a steamer up at once, and she could go on in the morning. She left next morning, and arrived at Curuzú at 11 a.m. One hour after the British flag was hoisted at Curupaity. The Admiral sent an officer on board with his permission to pass the fleet. She anchored at the end of the deep trench of the fort.

President Lopez (or Marshal) sent on board to say he would like to see Captain Michell, and any one who pleased could land and look round. All that did so were surprised at the strength of the place, and how fortunate the ironclads were to get past as they did. All the soldiers are remarkably fine men, in good condition. Among the trees, and everywhere, they looked men in the right place, and not so like fish out of water as many other kind of soldiers do in their uncomfortable dress. They are all living in houses, and not suffering from the wet weather, so trying and disagreeable to the Allies. They were nearly all dressed in clean white shirts and trousers, and looked much better than the last time we were up. A regiment of cavalry looked splendid, with their brass helmets and long plumes. A brass band playing, and apparent comfort every where, did not look as if they were nearly played out. The gunners of Curupaity are sailors of their navy; each gun fired 20 rounds as the fleet were passing.

From their look-out tower there is a fine view of the Allied camp and trenches. They pointed out the different Generals' tents, and talked as if they knew all that was going on in them. On expressing our surprise at the healthy appearance of the men, as we heard they were hard up, they directed our attention to the herd of cattle and sheep that could be plainly seen. They kill 70 head every day to supply the army, and there were plenty more where they came from. They appeared proud of their means of defence, and not backward in showing them. Asuncion will be a hard road to travel, by way of Curupaity, &c. (I do not know the name of their camps.)

Their trenches are much deeper and wider than those of the Allies: a look at them, from either side, would show up the desert men at home who grow at the delay of the army.

...with Mrs. Grant in her... a box of... Mrs. Grant... a Paraguayan engineer... who was killed by the explosion of a torpedo he was laying at Curupaity in April; she has three children, the youngest six weeks old, and they are going to their friends in London. Mrs. Trudgen and daughter, also for London. Except Mrs. Ramsay they have all been waiting two years to get away. A son of Mrs. Trudgen, 14 years old, has been detained, owing to his being engaged in the arsenal; but none who applied have been refused permission to leave. All the foreigners think that there are foreign ships of war at Curuzú, for them to take refuge in the event of the country falling into the hands of the allies. The war prisoners are well treated, being employed in cleaning the capital, &c. There is a fund raised by the British residents to assist those of their countrymen who are among these prisoners: they have all the same story to tell—drunk on shore, sober on board a steamer in the river, and got away the first chance; a great many volunteer for their new masters, some going to the mines, others preferring the town.

They are working night and day in the arsenal. The women gave their pots, pans, boilers, &c. to make guns. One gun was made too large for transport on to Humaitá, which has therefore been mounted at the capital; two others have just been finished, and with an eye to economy they have been fitted for the Brazilian rifle shot. They are making their own powder, the only difficulty being material for good retorts.

Several caravans had arrived from Bolivia, after suffering some hardships on the way, having at one time been subsisting upon sugar and water for five days. Lopez took the first arrivals on Government account, and the rest sold by the merchants in the Plaza. The prohibition for exporting gold and silver has been rescinded in favor of Bolivia.

The new house for the President is finished, and the Government offices are being painted and touched up. The capital is quite gay with so many ladies reigning alone. A deputation of 200 ladies lately waited on the Vice-President (the President being unable to leave the front), to present him a book, in which was inserted their names, and the amount of jewelry each fair one was willing to give to carry on the war. The men have given a gold sword to Lopez, said to weigh three arrobes; and last saint day the ladies presented him with a splendid album, with the names of the different engagements which he has fought. The foreigners have subscribed for a marshal's staff, to be made in Europe.

Yours respectfully, J. O.

THE TREATY OF TUYU CUE.

Nothing can be easier than to deny an assertion, nothing more difficult than to prove a negative, and the rather flippant manner in which all our colleagues (with the exception of the Republica and Courier) contradicted the proposed terms of peace which in the most guarded manner we gave our readers, shows but too plainly that in such matters our colleagues were completely at sea.

The great noise now made about the bases of the treaty, reminds us forcibly of the circumstances attending the publication of the celebrated Triple Alliance treaty. The National Ministry held a Cabinet council, and the order for the arrest of one of the editors of the America, was signed, when one of the Ministers thought that he had heard that the Standard had published the treaty also; there was a hunt up for the Standard at once; the order of arrest was temporarily suspended. One of the clerks found out that the "Standard" some two days previously had given the whole substance of the treaty, from a blue-book, which a kind member of the British Parliament had sent to the editors. This of course led to an éclat and the order for the arrest of the editor of the America was at once cancelled.

Happily we live now in sunnier times, and the personal liberty of editors is less meddled with. But the row which our amiable colleagues have suddenly set up respecting a document, the existence of which they had even the temerity to deny, compels us to observe that the articles in question did not come to us from Baron Von Gulick as the Tribune writer hints; but from a still higher source, and are in every sense bona-fide.

We certainly could ask for no better retaliation to the communicated article in the Tribune of Tuesday, charging us with attempting an Irish

...the very bulletin of the... paper, published a few hours... and to make the matter... more ridiculous for the parties... who so gratuitously pool-pooled the... bases published by the Standard, a... special letter by a special steamer, and... a special telegram from a special... Montevideo correspondent, both arrived... precisely at the same time at the... Tribuna office, with two new peace... bills of fare, both apparently doctored... from the original which we published.

The article in the Tribuna takes up the peace terms in so illogical and vague a manner that, were we not informed to the contrary, we should think the correspondent was more an adept at the sword than the pen; the allusion "to liberate prisoners without ransom," shows how forgetful he is of the very last war in Europe, where the Prussian General levied such a ransom on the unfortunate bankers of Frankfurt on Maine, that the poor Burgo-master committed suicide. We could point to many other instances in the same war.

As to the guarantees which Lopez can give the allies for the fulfillment of his part of the treaty, the Tribuna correspondent is again at fault. What guarantees did the shoeless crack-brained Frederick give to Maria Theresa when he walked off with Silesia. No peace, all Europe agreed, could be made with such a man, since his promise, his oath, was nothing, and he and his soldiers were so hard pinched for clothes and even food, that it was difficult to say how they could be got out of Bohemia if peace was agreed to.

No theory can be so absurd as that war must be carried on, simply because the party who offers peace can give no guarantee. The allies, if they have played at war like school-boys, can at least play at peace like men, and it requires no very extraordinary precaution on the part of the belligerents, to see that the stipulations in a treaty are carried out before any advantage be foregone.

That the Allies might, with the elements at their disposal, have taken Asuncion in three months, if they thought proper so to do, is an assertion which hardly calls for contradiction: that Lopez and his people are a set of poltroons and cowards, because they put obstructions in the rivers, and built up trenches around Humaitá, is, we suppose, the next thing we shall hear of. But all these reports go for nothing. The facts stand before us, and it certainly does seem to us that the Allies are just now discovering that rifled cannon will not shoot down the animosities of race, nor iron-clads subjugate a nation.

Without in the least siding with either, or any of the belligerents, we are constrained to say, that if the fleet cannot pass Humaitá, nor the army storm the Paraguayan entrenchments, the next best thing to do is to conclude a peace, the bases of which are highly honorable to the Allies, inasmuch as the chief and main object of the Allies is accomplished; namely, the departure of Lopez from Paraguay.

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

STATEMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Cordova, Sept. 16th.

A whole month has passed away since the revolution broke out here, and during that time I have been trying to get at something that I could call the truth to send to you, but still I am as far as ever from any certainty—every man has his own version, and everyone differs from the others, but the newest and latest were those brought by the press of B. Ayres. I have made diligent inquiries to find some one who saw the principal incidents related, such as the riding of the Minister of War upon a donkey, with a placard on his back with "Asesino de Benavidez;" but I could find no eye-witness. I will therefore give you what I saw myself, and what I have reason to believe is true.

On the night of August 16th the Governor, Dr. Luque, mounted a horse in front of his own door, accompanied by a couple of peones, and rode off. The people living in the same street near his house thought something was wrong. However, everything remained quiet until 8 o'clock next morning, when the city all at once appeared to be in a general hubbub—musketry was heard in the neighborhood of the Plaza, people were seen running, some to get away from, and others to get to, the place of danger. Luengo had made a revolution. The first thing done was to go to the Argentine Bank, and take out \$15,000 in money, and a quantity of arms, all on their way to Tacumán. The Minister of War, Col. Martinez, with several others, were made prisoners. The string heard was the taking of out of the

cuartels, held by an object of the name of Ayala, but having a small force he was compelled to surrender...

A commission was immediately sent through the streets to seize on all the men they could find, dragging them indiscriminately to the cuartels...

The second day after the revolution Luengo issued a proclamation, calling the people to arms, and on the third day a second proclamation, calling for all the arms to be delivered up at once...

Luengo took the Minister of War and the other prisoners with him, and when he found that Obligado had retreated only to be joined by Conesa, he sent a deputation of three priests to treat for peace...

The night before Luengo's return to the city, Salvador Pizarro, a chief of one of the departments, came to the outskirts of the city with some two hundred men...

When Luengo returned he barricaded the crossings of the principal streets with bales of wool taken from the barracas...

A rumour had been circulated a day or two before the absconding of Luengo that the men forced into the service had been sold to the National Government to go to Paraguay...

When it became known that the city was in the hands of the National troops the men began to creep out of their hiding places...

several times a day, occasionally, and sometimes in the dead of night. The women here are the worst—they are perfect fiends...

We have peace now, which will last while the National troops are here; but as soon as they are gone, we may expect another rising...

The weather is very fine, but dry—no rain for several months. Spring usually commences here with rain, and we hope it will come soon.

THE WAR IN THE PROVINCES.

Cordova, Sept. 16th 1867. To-morrow is the sixth anniversary of the battle of Pavon; after all what better are we of so much blood split...

Gen. Arredondo has come to confer with the Minister. It appears that General Latorre, who basely deserted the army of Parana, has joined Varela in Salta.

Paunero is in Mendoza whence he will return with Martinez de Hoz to San Juan. An expedition is being formed by Commanders Ayala, Moreno, Obligado and Concha...

At the grand banquet the other day Gen. Conesa proposed Luengo as a fit and proper person to succeed President Mitre; by the National troops he was received with acclamations...

Here we have four battalions in as many provinces, the chiefs of which are all, with one exception, Martinez de Hoz, canvassing for the Governorship of Buenos Ayres.

Their argument, of course, is their right as citizens to vote for whom they like; this is but a lame excuse for pushing forward personal claims...

But to show you the difference between the real and the imaginary, I will mention, just as I perceive all your city papers full of the doings of the Buenos Ayrean division...

After this "friendly encounter," both parties, victors and vanquished, (I shall not particularize them for I do not know the exact relations in which Luengo's followers stood to the Government forces) both parties returned to town to enjoy the fruits of the victory.

In a fashionable 'cafe' a number of officers of both colors were collected drinking; an officer of the 4th got into a discussion with an aide-de-camp of Luengo as to that worthy's accomplice in the riot...

Banquets are the order of the day, but complications are anticipated between the Federal Judge and General Conesa, with regard to the treatment of prisoners.

THE WHARF PROJECT IN SAN PEDRO.

When writing our short notice of the successful meeting held in the Bolso, upon the inducements to carry out the construction of a wharf in San Fernando, it was our intention to have returned to the subject ere this...

It appears from the National Government statistics, that the river trade amounted in 1864 to 790,890 tons, and in 1865 to 1,645 sailing vessels were registered under the National flag...

But with all this demand for a port of security for the river traffic, which can only be found in the Rio Lujan, the Northern Railway has carried no more than 16,184 tons of 80 ac each, in the twelve months, from September 1866 to September 1867...

These figures were shown at the meeting, as taken from the books of the Northern Railway.

On the other hand, it was also shown that the ox carts despatched from the canal of San Fernando to this city, average twenty per diem per annum, making at least double the tonnage to those carried by the railway from the Tigre...

The freight charged by the railway per ton is \$30 currency, or equal to 1.20f. gold; but, no doubt, with greater demand it would be less, and even so, is no more than the cartage from the lighter on the beach to the shore.

But it was also shown that the lighters in the Roads and Boca cannot count upon more than from 154 to 200 days per annum of ten hours each, according to the season, during which they can work at their business, whereas a wharf at San Fernando would give to the river trade not less than 100 days more per annum than this trade now enjoys...

It was even declared, without contradiction, that if this wharf was only dedicated to the business of fuel for the river steamers, it would be an excellent investment, and draw to our port and counting-houses an enormous business, now almost monopolised by Montevideo.

Again, it was shown from the statistics of the Custom-house for 1866-7 (Memoria de Administrador), that our commerce increases 25 per cent. per annum, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Includes England (32.45), France (35.70), Belgium (25.14), United States (23.86), Brazil (25.38), Italy (25.74), Germany (1.92).

But this extraordinary increase must still go in a greater progression as soon as peace is proclaimed, and with it free trade and commerce in Paraguay and Bolivia, thus proving again the now well-recognized principle of Political Economy...

Thus the Boca will always have as much to do as it can, the Beach the same, and yet leave for the wharf in San Fernando a splendidly remunerative business. Also the docks in front of the city cannot complain, for they could not extend up the river the twenty miles of open and dangerous navigation...

THE AVALI BLUE BOOK.

Moreno—Some say after the battle of Pavon, the President of the Republic, appointed military commanders in the different districts of the province of Buenos Ayres, and also one for the partido of Moreno, which proved that H. E. knew very little of the map of the country he governed...

The property tax amounted to \$18,298 in 1865, to \$32,050 in 1866 and to \$36,596 in 1867. The population is estimated at 2,205, of these 485 are foreigners.

CALENDAR DE ARECO.

The Corporation of this district state that the boys school is finished since December 1865 and the girls school will shortly be inaugurated; the number of children attending which, is probably known to the members of that Corporation but it would appear they have determined on keeping it a state secret...

The municipal income for the year 1866 amounted to \$114,761, the outlay \$105,080; the sum of \$91,827 for 'chacaras' sold was ceded by Government to the municipality for school building. There is yet \$89,465 due for the building of church...

SAN PEDRO.

The Corporation of San Pedro propose the establishment of a municipal Custom House with the object of charging duty on all the products, exported from that district; wool, live stock, wheat &c. would have to pay duty in San Pedro, another duty in Buenos Ayres and probably a similar duty in every village through which the wool, or whatever it may be, passed in transit.

I wonder if these members represent the interests of the district; they certainly deserve a gold medal, and indeed the electors of that district must be very ungenerous not to have awarded some testimonial to their meritorious representatives.

The foundation stone of the church was laid in 1860 but the work was discontinued for want of funds; there is at present 131,550\$ in the bank for this building and with three hundred thousand more the church could be finished. The Government is politely asked for a hundred thousand dollars towards this building.

The edifice for public schools was finished last year, it consists of two departments, one for boys the other for girls; each department has a saloon capable of containing one hundred and twenty scholars, and five apartments for the teachers. This building cost three hundred and forty thousand dollars, the Government gave two hundred and twelve thousand and the municipality paid the remainder.

A mole is very much wanted in front of the town, as vessels have to go a distance of fifteen squares from the town to be enabled to discharge or load whenever the river is high. It appears the town has got a piece of

monumental sculpture something like the monument of Buenos Ayres displayed in Calle Defensa at the wooden bridge; the San Pedro monument, like the cousin of Buenos Ayres, impedes transit whenever it rains, and for many days after, forming, in the meantime, a deposit of slush and more which threatens the town with Argentine cholera.

The Memoir says the police force is not enough, an addition of four policemen is asked for, the effective force would be then thirteen. In my opinion thirteen do as much effective service as thirty; the entire police force of the camp is very little use and as a body of policemen they are quite sufficient to disgrace any country in the world.

The actual organization of the authorities in the camp can never give a good result. The Justice of Peace, who, at the same time is president of the municipality, subdelegate of marine, and Comissary of Police, however patriotic he may be can never dedicate sufficient time to each of these offices. These are well known facts, admitted by every newly elected Governor, and newly appointed Minister, each, and all of whom, on their reception of office, promise to reform the camp laws, but six months after they are in office they forget their promises and laugh when they are told the camp is governed despotically and groaning under misrule; every justice of peace is allowed to convert himself into a petty dictator, and when he hurls the constitutional laws of the country to the winds like so much chaff in order to make room for his own passion-inspired laws, he is, if not applauded, at least winked at.

THE PEACE ARRANGEMENTS.

The well informed Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Montevideo Siglo gives the following version of the present state of the peace negotiations with Paraguay:—

The bases of peace which I sent you are not false, as is asserted by the Tribuna; that being the only paper which has contradicted them on its own authority. Do not forget that the "secret treaty" was also contradicted. Being interested in giving you the exact truth I have made every possible enquiry, and what I can gather is the following: President Mitre has entered into arrangements of peace with Lopez—that is an unquestionable fact. The Marquis Oaxias was asked to take part in the arrangements, but he excused himself on the plea that he had no instructions to treat with Lopez; Gen. Mitre suggested that he should consider the spirit of his instructions, and not the letter only, and that he would be quite justified in treating with Lopez. Casar, however, maintained a due reserve, intimating that if negotiations were entered into, all he could do was to appeal to his Government for further instructions. Upon this Mitre commenced to treat, and succeeded in establishing the preliminary bases. You will observe the significance of the fact that Mitre treated independently of Brazil.

The bases of the treaty were concluded, and transmitted to the allied Government for their acceptance. What were the bases? They were the Standard, or are they still unknown? They are, and they are not, as I will now explain.

The first bases proposed by Lopez are those which I sent you, and are the same as those published by the Standard. But they underwent one modification, and were modified in the course of the negotiations with Mitre. Those who supplied the first copy were ignorant of these modifications.

But what are the modifications? This question it is impossible to answer until the reply comes from Brazil. All that is known is, that Mitre effected the disarming of Paraguay, which Lopez resisted, and ultimately it was agreed that the forces of Paraguay should be reduced to a paper footing. It is thought that one of the modifications is that Paraguay should elect a new President, Lopez retiring to Europe.

The important fact, however, is, that bases of peace have been arranged between Mitre and Lopez, and that it is now being submitted to the allied Governments for acceptance. This is a grand step in advance, and the will of General Mitre cannot fail to have its influence with the allies.

merely calling at the Posta de Tardo having ceased running, we are unable to send papers to the following subscribers until we receive notice of their new address—'Patricio Stafford, José Romayne, and Patricio Romayne.'

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.
 "All that is good, all that is not good here."
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

OFFICIOUS DIPLOMACY.

Peace-makers, as a rule, get more than half-pence. But there is this to be said for officious diplomacy, that the one instance in which it succeeds compensates for many previous failures. If the world will not look upon it in this philosophic light, the fault is not with the diplomacy.

Although the efforts of Mr. Secretary to negotiate a peace are for the moment unsuccessful, they will in due time be appreciated. If within a month, or six months, peace be secured by any other means than some great military success on the part of the allies, it will be ascribed to the fact that the way had been paved by the good intentions of British diplomacy.

It cannot, perhaps, be affirmed that the proposals made were exactly such as might be presumed beforehand Lopez would accept. That General Lopez should retire from the government might have been so arranged that the concession would have only been nominal, but that he should be asked to apologize for his acts seems to be a novel stipulation, even in a diplomatic arrangement, as it certainly would be in the code of honor. It is usual to apologize before we fight, not after an exchange of shots; or at least as Mr. Caminos suggests in the instance in question, the apology should be mutual.

Before, however, we can judge the true merits of the case, it is necessary to know if the proposals as they stand were submitted to all the contracting parties previously to their formal presentation. From the note of Mr. Caminos's secretary to President Lopez, it would appear that they were submitted to and approved by the Allied Generals and the Brazilian Minister in Buenos Ayres. From the first article also in the published bases of the projected treaty, it is to be supposed that the Government of Paraguay was made aware of the substance of the conditions on which it engaged to treat. And there is every reason to believe that not only were some of the most important proposals assented to by President Lopez himself, but also dictated by him. On the other hand, his secretary very distinctly asserts that the general proposals materially differ from the original memorandum.

The portion of the public who flatter themselves on their acuteness, will, without doubt, consider that the presumptive evidence is against the Paraguayan Potentate, and the whole business will be rightly or wrongly put down as a semi-Indian artifice, victimizing a too-civilized and a too honest diplomacy.

With the uncertain knowledge of the facts of the case still prevailing, it would be difficult to decide if the rupture of the negotiations is due to the obstinacy of Lopez, the arrogance of the Allies, or to a too confiding diplomacy.

But whatever may be the final verdict, it is fortunate for British diplomacy that Europe and the world is too well accustomed to the failure of its agents' acts, the excellent motives which are amply recognized by all well-informed and right-thinking people for its reputation to suffer ought, as the hands either of the President of Paraguay or the Governments of these States.

Only weak nations are diplomatic in the more common and less favorable sense of the term. A strong nation can afford to be straightforward and fall in with the officious interventions in the name of humanity.

Itaipira, Sept. 27, 1867.

Gentlemen,
 Since my last I have made a flying trip to Corrientes and La Guardia Cerreto. Early on the morning of the 24th a large convoy of carts and pack mules, loaded with commissariat stores, principally maize or hay, or butcher's goods, left Tuyuty, bound to Tuyu-Cué, with a numerous escort of Brazilian cavalry and infantry. This escort was shortly after attacked by a Paraguayan force; the latter being repulsed, retreated over uneven or miry ground, closely pursued by the Brazilians until they reached a spot suitable for their purpose, when they wheeled about and charged the Brazilians, who, in their turn, were routed and fled in disorder. As a matter of course, no time was lost in the examination of the carts, particularly those of the sutlers. Porto Alegre sent forward in haste a superior force, with a field battery, that soon arrived at the scene of action, and again changed the fortune of the day, repulsing the Paraguayans with considerable slaughter. The enemy, when he found he could do nothing better, sought the shelter of his ditches.

The Brazilian loss is estimated at 700 'hors de combat,' viz., 500 killed and wounded, 200 missing. Amongst the killed are a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major, as also a Colonel severely wounded. Had the Paraguayans been at all well-mounted, the loss would have been considerably more. The enemy's loss is probably less than the Brazilians. No Argentines participated in the battle. The assault took place a mile from Tuyuty, and perhaps four miles hence in a direct line. It commenced at half-past seven, a.m.: a continued roll of small arms and artillery discharges followed till one p.m. The balloon was in the train (which was twenty 'quadras' long) at the time of the attack, and escaped any detriment. On the following day, without going further, the convoy came back to Tuyuty, when the Paraguayans returned and took charge of the road, where they are still in formidable numbers, fortifying themselves. Caxias will have to open the road, or suffer from hunger. The damage done to the convoy is trifling. The ingenuity of the 'provedores' is put to the test as concerns transportation. In fact, if the Allies do not take measures to prevent the raids they will have to fall back upon Itaipira ere long. At present it requires a small army to protect and keep open the line of communication a few miles. It is in vain to inquire how it happens that nothing is being done. The army is at this time in the best possible condition, and provided with all the conveniences which could attend a deliberate campaign.

We note an item in the *Standard* asserting, "every one now believes in the suspension of hostilities, and rumors of an arrangement in Paraguay." "Que Esperanzas!" For the last three days past a cannonade has been going on in the Paraguay river without cessation, day and night. Upon the right and in the front firing of artillery and musketry never stops.

Gentlemen, I fear your hopes will not be realized until there is a financial smash in Brazil, or the formal reappearance of the cholera. During this week six fatal cases of the pest have occurred at Tuyuty. At Tuyu-Cué it is also known to exist. No one here gives the smallest heed to it; not the least effort is made to remove the unspeakable abominations that abound on every side.

The people of Rio entertain a very inadequate idea of the war, if we are to judge from the tenor of the public journals printed in that city (which you had the kindness to send me), where the Paraguayan army is invariably spoken of with contempt, both on physical and moral grounds, and represented to be an armed mob of half-starved, naked tatterdemalions, principally old men or small boys. It is not so. The Brazilians seem not to have the most faint apprehension of the daring spirit of self-devotion which prompts these men to defend their soil. The armies of all countries are for the most part composed of idlers, vagabonds, or other bad subjects. The Allied forces contain a full quota of such numbers. It is not so much so on the other side, where the population is drawn out, 'en masse,' to battle for the sake of a cause which, however mistakenly they conceive, the independence of their country depends. Other remarks, connected with the Rio publications, cannot be sufficiently reprobated; we allude to lengthy diatribes that are scattered, with no sparing hand, upon Mitre's devoted head. If he was their avowed enemy

who has been their avowed enemy, for good or for evil, from the first, is discovered to be unworthy to command Brazilian soldiers.

The ironclads were on the 25th at anchor not far from Humaita. It is known they have their orders not to recede, to comply with which may be a costly affair both in men and money. No one at La Guardia Cerreto could tell when the passage back would be attempted.

Respecting the movements of Hornos, since Pilar was taken, we know but little. On the one hand, it is asserted he maintains his position there, having thrown up earthworks which command the river, depriving Humaita of all communication from above. Another version is, that the place was abandoned soon after the capture, and the Paraguayans are again in possession of it.

The French gunboat *Decidee* is here. A trifling incident occurred upon her arrival, which was much commented upon by the shipmasters in port. As soon as the gunboat brought up, a boat with a flag was sent on board the *Rio Bamba*, the only Argentine vessel here wearing a pennant, who did not hoist her colors until after the French boat pushed off from alongside the *Rio Bamba*.

The Italian gunboat *Arditi* is at Corrientes, where matters are supposed to be very turbid. From one extremity of the province to the other every able-bodied man has been called out, but not to repel an invasion of Paraguayans.

The Governor's departure for Goya, in a steamer chartered for the sole purpose, has given rise to many surmises. There has been no change made in the Allied positions. They are well supplied with fat horses. It is of much importance that operations should commence while they are so.

The stock of hay and maize is fast diminishing, as for any other food for the animals it is out of the question. "Where treads the Sultan's horse there grows no grass," is a Turkish proverb and a fatal truth. It may be applied to the Allies, who wherever they have passed tracts of bare sand or quagmires, wholly destitute of vegetation, invariably mark the place. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,
 SINEAD.

BATTLE OF THE CONVOYS.

Official despatch of General Porto Alegre, to the Marquis Caxias, Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Tuyuti, Sept. 24th. As your Excellency has been already informed by Col. Carvalho, this morning at 7 o'clock the enemy 400 strong, presented themselves at the point where the convoys were to assemble and start; and in front of Estero Rojas there appeared a force of cavalry 800 or 900 strong with one piece of artillery. I ordered Brigadier A. M. Albino de Carvalho to cross the Estero with the force at his disposal consisting of four battalions, two squadrons of cavalry and two cannons, advancing in columns of attack, the cavalry on the flanks, and the artillery in the centre and rear.

This movement caused the enemy to retire. I did not consider it prudent to follow him, on account of the vicinity of the fire of his trenches, and the probability of an ambushade he might have prepared; and besides as the convoy had already passed I ordered the Brigadier to retreat leaving a cavalry force to protect during the day, our communications.

The enemy no doubt seeing that this force remained near their trenches, sent to attack it, their own cavalry and a detachment of infantry not less than 2000 strong. I ordered immediately the forces I had caused to retire, to again advance reinforced by two additional battalions.

These at once recrossed the Estero. The cavalry also reinforced by another squadron, was at the right of the infantry. I ordered it to charge the enemy's cavalry. The attack was so intrepidly made it obliged the enemy's infantry to form a circle for the defence of the cavalry. Their defeat appeared certain. But two strong columns of infantry sallied from the enemy's trenches obliging our forces to recross the Estero, where I ordered them to halt and await the enemy.

But he not seeming disposed to leave the protection of his trenches and enter the Estero, we remained more than an hour, I withdrew my forces to the encampment.

Many of the enemy were left on the field and they must have had many wounded. On our part we have as yet only to report the loss of six officers, the number of our wounded not being yet known.

ready by the arrival of a large quantity of supplies at the head of the troops displaying great composure and valor.

A letter dated Tuyuti 25th Sept. in the *Esperanza* of Corrientes gives the following account of the above skirmish.

"Yesterday being fixed upon for the sending of supplies to the army, at Tuyu-Cué, the enemy attempted to intercept the convoy with a force of about 4000 men. The convoy was attacked by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry which were awaiting it, in ambushade, but these were repulsed by our troops.

The enemy being reinforced, the combat was renewed, resulting again in their defeat, they being pursued to their reserves in which were four pieces of artillery and some rockets. The fight then became more serious but as the result was disadvantageous to our forces, owing to the severe firing of the enemy's artillery, they had to retreat, effecting this in some disorder by reason of their ignorance of the ground. It was then that the enemy charged, advancing until surrounded by our rearguard. In this engagement the Brazilians lost three generals, many other officers; and as I think not less than 400 rank and file. They have also placed in front of the Jobson battery, three rifled cannon, with which they gave us a few salutes, whilst we fired on their reserve to the right."

The correspondent of the *Nacion Argentina*, eye witness of the affair adds to the above details, that the convoy arrived safe and sound at its destination, Tuyu-Cué; and that the combat which lasted five hours was witnessed by Lopez from a balcony in his own house at Paso-Puco. On the 26th the allies sent up the balloon to make observations; but immediately on its commencing its ascent the Paraguayan camp was enveloped in smoke purposely to defeat their object.

In a supplement of the *Nacional* we find the following correspondence:—"The convoy of waggons which went in front, fled during the encounter—some got to Tuyu-Cué others to Tuyuti."

"The result of the affair is, that the Brazilians, according to the testimony of several Argentine witnesses, left over 570 dead on the field. The loss of the Paraguayans was not less than 350 killed, and it is not known how many wounded.

"Succour arrived too late, and the activity of Porto Alegre must remain in question. All that I can say is, that from the moment the column of 4000 Paraguayans was discovered, the telegraph of Yataiti ceased to work. Golly, whose activity is well known, was furious and with reason. How could it happen, I repeat, that the telegraph should stop at so important a moment?"

TAKING OF PILAR.

In the official despatch dated Tuyu-Cué 23rd Sept., from the Marquis Caxias to General Mitre is the following catalogue of trophies captured by the allies; 2 cannon, 220 head of cattle, 50,000 rounds of ammunition for infantry, 10 to 12,000 for cavalry deposited in leather cases; more than a hundred rounds of artillery ammunition for four pounders; 69 lances taken on the field and 156 found in the town where the enemy retired; 5 cases of powder a large raft laden with chargue. More than 80 prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. The enemy left more than a hundred dead on the field.

THE FALL OF OURUMBA.

A TREASON AND A VICTORY.
 (From the *Semanario*.)

When we have seen the just anathemas which the nation pronounced on the vile treason of Estigarribia, when already the sad consequences of that base act have appeared, when we consider the martial ardor of our veterans, patiently suffering and even endeavoring in the deluge of their blood to sweep the bold invaders from our beloved country, when I say we consider the holocaust which has been immolated on the altar of liberty, could we believe we still fostered among us such double dyed villains? To our disgrace let it be said we are the victims of another and vile treason.

Lieutenant Colonel Hermenegildo Cabral, Commander of the military district in the site Paraguay, in accord with Major Fleites, Captain Idrogue and other officers sold to the enemy the Citadel of Ourumba on the evening of 13th June last.

About 3 p.m. on said day the enemy were suddenly observed to approach in about 3,000 strong, forming into three close columns, they fell upon the

which were scattered, with no sparing hand, upon Mitre's devoted head. If he was their avowed enemy who has been their avowed enemy, for good or for evil, from the first, is discovered to be unworthy to command Brazilian soldiers. The ironclads were on the 25th at anchor not far from Humaita. It is known they have their orders not to recede, to comply with which may be a costly affair both in men and money. No one at La Guardia Cerreto could tell when the passage back would be attempted. Respecting the movements of Hornos, since Pilar was taken, we know but little. On the one hand, it is asserted he maintains his position there, having thrown up earthworks which command the river, depriving Humaita of all communication from above. Another version is, that the place was abandoned soon after the capture, and the Paraguayans are again in possession of it. The French gunboat *Decidee* is here. A trifling incident occurred upon her arrival, which was much commented upon by the shipmasters in port. As soon as the gunboat brought up, a boat with a flag was sent on board the *Rio Bamba*, the only Argentine vessel here wearing a pennant, who did not hoist her colors until after the French boat pushed off from alongside the *Rio Bamba*. The Italian gunboat *Arditi* is at Corrientes, where matters are supposed to be very turbid. From one extremity of the province to the other every able-bodied man has been called out, but not to repel an invasion of Paraguayans. The Governor's departure for Goya, in a steamer chartered for the sole purpose, has given rise to many surmises. There has been no change made in the Allied positions. They are well supplied with fat horses. It is of much importance that operations should commence while they are so. The stock of hay and maize is fast diminishing, as for any other food for the animals it is out of the question. "Where treads the Sultan's horse there grows no grass," is a Turkish proverb and a fatal truth. It may be applied to the Allies, who wherever they have passed tracts of bare sand or quagmires, wholly destitute of vegetation, invariably mark the place. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,
 SINEAD.

In the official despatch dated Tuyu-Cué 23rd Sept., from the Marquis Caxias to General Mitre is the following catalogue of trophies captured by the allies; 2 cannon, 220 head of cattle, 50,000 rounds of ammunition for infantry, 10 to 12,000 for cavalry deposited in leather cases; more than a hundred rounds of artillery ammunition for four pounders; 69 lances taken on the field and 156 found in the town where the enemy retired; 5 cases of powder a large raft laden with chargue. More than 80 prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. The enemy left more than a hundred dead on the field.

THE FALL OF OURUMBA.

A TREASON AND A VICTORY.
 (From the *Semanario*.)

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Dr. Fitzhume has at last opened his college in Paraná; the establishment granted to be one of the finest in the River Plata. General Urquiza, with his accompanying liberality, has presented the founder with 2,000 potatoes. This donation speaks highly for the General, and we hope to see Dr. Fitzhume's College prove the greatest success.

It is agreeable to think that the steamer which leaves this river for Europe, on Monday morning, will be the bearer of the news that, beyond all question, the Cabinets of the powers parties to the Triple Alliance are engaged in arranging the preliminary bases of peace with Paraguay. The military operations which, according to the latest accounts from the seat-of-war, were still in progress, in no way affect the universal impression that peace ere long will be an accomplished fact. On the contrary, knowing as we do, how insignificant are the material gains to be hoped for by any of the belligerents, and that once committed to hostile action all that one or other of them can expect is to retire with dignity, the recent military occupation of Newburgh, the old port of Paraguay in the days of the Dictator Francia, will tend rather to facilitate negotiations in assuaging the complaints of politicians over zealous for the honor of their flag. That in certain circles there will be discontent, whatever may be the terms of peace, we are quite prepared for: party intrigues will be frustrated, the sale of cargoes of hay, of arms, of clothing, may be interfered with by the turn of events, but individual mortifications and particular interests will find no sympathy, and barely any notice, in the general ecstasy of delight with which the ratification of peace will be hailed by all classes.

Supposing that the stipulations of a treaty of peace are more or less those we have already made public, we cannot understand the somewhat too moderate satisfaction with which they have been regarded in many quarters, where neither self nor immediate political interest could have influenced the forming of an opinion. It has been thought that terms offering anything less than the unconditional submission of Paraguay would be derogatory to the allies; but in such a view of the case it is evident that many important considerations have been omitted. It would be premature to enter fully into this subject at present, and, moreover, it is not our business to identify ourselves with any particular line of policy in these countries, or to pretend to follow the National Government in its forecast of the future; but it would be an injustice to the Government of General Mitre not to perceive that if it be its duty to consult the interests of the powers with which it has the honor to be allied, it is not forgetful that its first and paramount care must be the prospective interests of the Argentine Confederation.

If peace be secured on anything like the conditions published, it will be more than welcome to all sensible people. And to entertain this opinion it is not necessary to advocate peace at any price, or to indulge in the vulgar rant about railways and material interests, now almost out of date, and a nuisance. The question of peace or war is nine times out of ten a question of sentiment, which will always be tried on its own immediate merits, independently of ultimate advantages or disadvantages. The sentiment is apt to evaporate during the contest, from physical exhaustion; then is the moment to propose terms of peace. The Triple Alliance, and its little antagonist, have probably arrived somewhere near that crisis. We continue to hope that the turn of the crisis will be favorable, and that the civilian and progressive elements in the several nations concerned will be soon again in full activity. It will afford to all foreigners a keen pleasure to see the institutions of this their adopted country flourish in the midst of wealth and tranquility. For ourselves, we have lately been abused by some of our native contemporaries as Paraguayan, monarchical, retrograde, &c. We scarcely think it worth while to notice these silly and undeserved epithets; but on one point we can assure the *Nacional*, and others, that we have the highest respect for a Democracy which does something for itself and the world, but a "talked talker" democracy is an abomination.

IMPORTANT FROM TUCUMAN.

INSTALLATION OF A NEW GOVERNOR.
We have the *Pueblo* of Tucuman to the 5th inst. On Sunday last, 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 showed for public opinion during your provisional authority. Depart not, Sir, from this path, and your administration will be one march of triumphs 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 SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Buenos Ayres has always honorably maintained her name on the London Stock-exchange, and her securities still stand high on the list, among foreign nations. Governor Alsina is determined that the same prestige shall nowise diminish during his administration, and we have now the pleasure to inform our readers in England that the amount of guarantee due to the Southern Railway for the past year (1866) has been ordered to be paid, as in the subjoined Note. The balance amounts to £32,000, or four millions currency, including a trifling balance of about £1,500 for the two months of 1865, when the line was first opened to traffic. The guaranteed interest is 7 per cent. on a capital of £700,000, and it may seem at first sight discouraging that the realized profits hardly exceeded 3 per cent. Nevertheless the results for the first year cannot be taken for an average, although even thus the Great Southern offers a pleasing contrast to the railways of Brazil, which gave no profit at all, nor even covered the traffic expenses. The weekly returns published this year by Mr. Banfield show a regular and defined increase of 70 to 100 per cent. on the returns of 1866; we may therefore predict that the guarantee for the current year will involve little or no burden to the State.
The note of the Government is as follows.

Provincial Finance Dept. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24th.
To the representative of the Southern Railway
In accord with the wishes you manifested in previous notes, we have to-day given order to the Treasury of the Province for payment of the balance demanded by you on account of the guarantee for the year 1866.
The Government has adopted this resolution in order to show how readily the Province of B. Ayres fulfills its engagements with joint-stock companies that have invested their capital in this country in such works as the Southern Railway.
The work being naturally a tedious one, of examining the accounts rendered by you, it would have caused much delay and no doubt some injury to the shareholders if the payment were postponed till then; for this reason we have adopted the present resolution.
Mightime if the examination of the accounts show that the State is indebted to the Co. in a less sum than claimed by you, the Co. shall return any such excess. On this condition Government orders the payment by anticipation.
May God preserve you many years
MARIANO VARELA.

The subscription list herewith has been handed to me for publication; the list was signed on the Bolea and bears the names of the first houses in this city. Whether we regard the respectability of the names attached, or the large sum subscribed, the document in question goes to show the very great shock which the assassination in question caused. We think it also right to observe that these subscriptions got up for the purpose of aiding the officers of justice in their search after criminals, are of every day occurrence even in countries where the police administration is every way superior to that of Buenos Ayres. There is nothing illegal improper or unprecedented in the proceeding; it tampers in no way with the administration of justice, but merely aids the police officer by offering inducements to informers. We make these remarks since we notice that some of our colleagues seem to have erroneous ideas on the subject of offering rewards. In the United States it may be recollected the Government itself and the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston and Philadelphia offered immense sums for the apprehension of the murderers of the lamented President Lincoln. In England the crown frequently resorts to the same measure; here it is only necessary to observe that of the very large sum subscribed so liberally for the arrest of the murderers of the unfortunate Ogilvie, not one farthing should be paid prior to conviction.

N. N.	1,000
N. N.	500
F. W. H. Wells	2,000
L. J. Isaac	1,000
W. B. Barbour	1,000
Edward Lamb	1,000
James Carman	500
W. Leslie	500
F. Moore	500
J. P. Boyd	500
Alfred Lamb	500
A. Auchterlonie	500
O. F. Woodgate	500
James Brown	500
F. Wauklyn	500
W. Jacobs	500
T. Armstrong	500
Edward Gifford	500
A. M. Bell	500
George Drabble	500
O. B. Krabbe	500
F. Neid	500
S. E. A.	500
Henry Hall	500
David Fulton	500
W. C. A. Milligan	500
M. Billingham	500
N. N.	500
H. J. Ropes	500
H. Tomkinson	500
H. A. W. Smith	500
W. S. Hayeroff	500
John Hughes	500
E. Zimmermann	500
F. Plowes	500
T. Best	500
Edward Glover	500
Alex. Frazer	500
A. Milroy	500
James Black	500
D. MacKinlay	500
O. Jackson	500
C. Darbyshire	500
J. Fair	500
H. A. Green	500
W. J. Livingston	500
J. B. E.	500
T. D. Peters	500
J. F. Pearson	500
M. Forrester	500
James Bell	500
Edward Medlicott	500
Keen and Cerruti	300
F. B. Dorr	200
Maekern Bros.	200
Geo. Stewart	200
John Cambell	200
David Banbler	200
N. N.	200
J. Turnbull	200
W. Douglas	100
H. W. Lochore	100
J. Turner	100
C. Nuttall	100
J. Worthington	100
A. Suffer	100
W. Adam	100
D. & H.	100
C. H. Twyford	100
U. Smith	100
G. H.	100
A. F. Thomson	100
O. Barry and Walker	100
C. Ybragurew	100
H. Beermann	100
Oranwell & Murray	100
Terence Moore	100
A. Haslehutet	100
E. M. Gregory	100
J. L. MacKae	100
J. E. Wilmut	100
Alex. Falton	100
G. & H.	100
John Moleoin	100
Richard Wallace	100
N. N.	100
Clayton Bros.	50
A. Williamson	50

We understand the Argentine Government are fully alive to the immense advantage of railway communications, and that every possible effort will be made for their extension, both as a means of improving the country and of augmenting its revenues. The example of Chili is held up as having constructed its own railways, which are now worked at a considerable profit, and if such is the case in that comparatively hilly country, what ought it not to be in one like the Argentine Confederation, which from the Atlantic to the foot of the Andes, is almost a level plain. If the Government can raise capital to make railways by the issue of bonds bearing a moderate rate of interest it may be preferable to giving guarantees to capitalists, and so keep the working of the system in its own hands. It is quite clear that no more foreign capital will be invested in South American railways, and therefore the Government must look at home for the requisite means, which we should think would be forthcoming, as money is very abundant in Buenos Ayres at a low rate of interest. Decidedly there can be no safer or more desirable policy than the promotion of railways in such a country, and we shall be glad to hear further on the subject. What is required are lines cheaply constructed to link the provinces together and enable the produce to reach a shipping port quickly and at moderate cost. The main line from Rosario to Cordova will soon be completed, and if the rumored transfer of the capital should take place, Cordova would undoubtedly become one of the most important cities of South America. Before, however, these projects can be successfully inaugurated, the war with Paraguay must be brought to a close, and the resources of the country be relieved from this unnatural pressure. One thing is quite certain, that no country on the face of globe presents so favorable an opening for railway development as the Argentine territory, and the Government ill act wisely in promoting it by every legitimate means in their power.

RELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco, Sept. 27.
To the Editors of the *Standard*.
Gentlemen.
I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following:—

N. Doyle	50
John Crowley	50
J. Crowley	50
O. Crowley	50
M. O'Leary	50
M. Connery	50
P. York	50
D. Murphy	50
J. Murphy	50
J. Curran	50
P. Corrie	50
M. Griffin	50
W. Haily	50
P. Keenan	50
E. O'Leary	50
J. Lennin	50
J. Baggot	50
P. Cullen	100
J. McDonnell	25
P. Martin	25

Total..... \$1000
Making a total of \$3,965 collected in the Partido of Arrecifes, by the patriotic Messrs. P. Martin, H. Harrington, and O. Owens. With best wishes, I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
N. FINERTY,
One of the Treasurers, and a subscriber to the *Standard*.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Rev. Mr. Pendleton the founder of the Colony of "Nueva Helvecia," has succeeded in overcoming certain difficulties which unexpectedly opposed him in his efforts to build a Protestant chapel for the colonists.
The *Tribuna* denies the report that General Suarez had fled to Entre Rios, and informs us that he was still at his residence San Gregorio to the north of Rio Negro, and if he intended any journey at all, it was to Uruguayana on private affairs.
In the absence of political events, the Montevidean papers are occupied with the merits of the gigantic National Railway scheme, the "Gran Oriental Railway" to the Brazilian frontier. The capital of the undertaking is proposed to be divided into two parts, one part consisting of lands, the other invested in materials. The projector asks no Government guarantee, but only the permission to issue Railway bonds to the amount of 6,500,000 dollars, not renewable, and to be redeemed by lapse of time and use, &c.

The Vice President has made a bill of fare for the members of Congress, and extended the session until the business set forth is concluded. We notice that Mr. Civil's Railway bill has been left out. The measure therefore stands over until A.D. 1868, when it is hoped the National Bonds will be so close to the price stated in the bill \$5 that an emission of bonds will be feasible and agreeable.
been bought for half the money, but the block in question may be regarded as one of the most valuable in this city surrounded by banks and with a Meno's throw of the Bolea. The rate of money rates at present so low that the place cannot be considered dear.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the funeral of J. Boyd Thompson, of the Northern railway took place. He remains were accompanied to the British cemetery by a large number of the leading merchants and foreign residents of this city.

The great storm at Montevideo has completely washed away the hull of the wrecked British barque *Hugh Block*, which lay at Las Pipas. The lighters from the harbor have gained handsome salvage, having rescued the bulk of the cargo.

Our advices from the Interior are of rather a gloomy nature—a chasque from Paunero announces the marching of Videla. Letters from Chile to the 31st August have been received in town, confirming the reported invasion and the march of the invaders on Mendoza. General Taboada has about 1,500 men under his command, and is preparing to advance on Salta; and the forces of General Navarro, consisting of National Guards from Tucuman and other provinces, were also converging towards Salta. Varela has committed awful barbarities in the once smiling valleys of Salta, but we have no advices of his having taken that city. Affairs in the Interior could hardly look worse, and it will require all the ability and forces of the National Generals to make a stand against the desolating sword of the invader. On high authority we learn that the rebels have one fixed rule, namely, to murder all who refuse to join them; they have swept the whole country clear, and sacked houses, farms, and estancias.

We have received an account of the Salto Race, which took place on the 25th ult. The meeting was animated and well attended. To-morrow we shall publish full details.

Another convoy fight has taken place on the Tuyu-One Road. As usual, various versions of the fight are current; Sinbad, however, seems to be the most reliable. The fight was very sanguinary, and fell altogether upon the Brazilians, who lost between 700 and 800 killed and wounded. Several officers of good families in Rio also perished in the engagement. The carts and balloon arrived during the night at the allied headquarters. In the neighborhood of Pilar there has also been a fight, led on by a Brazilian officer, but it seems at best to have been a small affair. As far as we can make out Horros has evacuated Pilar, and the Paraguayans again hold the town. During the convoy fight, the guards at the Mangrillas (water-tower) state that they could distinctly see Lopez sitting on an eminence, watching the fight, with a telescope, while behind him stood his aides, who each moment were despatched with orders. The convoy which should have left Tuyuti the following day was postponed, owing it is supposed to the great preparations of the enemy, who were again on the look-out for the carts.

The tone of the Rio papers respecting River Plate affairs is really amazing, a Brazilian writing from Montevideo states that things are at sixes and sevens in the mount. A Brazilian steamer had to be lent to the Government the other day, to proceed up the Uruguay to watch the coast, as a revolution or invasion was apprehended, and the same writer says that Brazil had better at once send troops to garrison Salto, Paysandu and Montevideo, as the danger is imminent and if the Brazilians once lost a foothold in Montevideo, they would be done for, since they could count on no friend or allies in Buenos Ayres or Cordoba.

We hear that agents for the Brazilians are buying up horses all over the country. Sr. Arceaga has the contract, and large troops are being got ready in Entre-Rios.
Dr. Zavalia we notice has opened his office as a lawyer in Calle Bolivar, we have no doubt he will do a good business, as he occupies a very prominent position at the Buenos Ayres bar.

We have frequently had occasion to call attention to the dangerous and neglected state of the harbour of B. Ayres, in consequence of the numerous sunken wrecks and anchors which are allowed to accumulate, to the danger of all vessels visiting this port. In view of the increasing trade of the place, and the number of new and splendid steamers which are continually arriving, the matter of clearing away these obstructions should induce the National Government to give it its serious consideration. We understand that proposals have been presented to the Government for this work in accordance with their request of the 9th of March last, and one of which at least we know to be of a very fair and favorable nature, and the parties prepared to commence the work with highly responsible guarantees for its execution. We trust therefore that the Government will at once accept the most advantageous terms, so that this most necessary work be proceeded with. We call on our colleagues to join with us again in bringing this vastly important subject to the notice of the Government and the public.

The annual grand 'funcion' at Mercedes came off on Tuesday. Governor Alsina did not attend, but H. E. was represented by the President of the Chamber of Deputies and Sr. Dardo Rocha, who left in a special train.

On Wednesday last the musical public were gratified by hearing Norma at Colon. Madame Lablache, as usual, sang most sweetly, nothing could exceed her melancholy tenderness in rendering "Casta diva," and the duet between Norma and Adalgisa elicited the greatest applause. The scenic effects deserve honorable mention, and the introduction of a body of mounted soldiers in the grand chorus of the last act was quite a novelty. The house was crowded, every seat taken, and numbers of our calle Florida swells were obliged to stand during the whole performance.

The public schools are said to have cost the State last month no less than \$97,050—for general expenses, tutors' salaries, &c. It is lamentable to see valuable institutions of this kind so ill appreciated in the camp—very few children attend.

Our growing crops look well, and with the continuance of fine weather a good harvest is anticipated. Farmers' spirits have in consequence gone up, whilst the wheat market has gone down: grain lately worth \$290 now sells at 250, and the superior article of late fetching 340 can now be had for 300.

The following interesting statistics of that leading rural department Mercedes will interest our readers. The town contains two prisons and one theatre, and the department is 37 leagues in extent. The litigious spirit of the people furnishes ample work for lawyers, no less than 649 civil bills and 37 criminal accusations having been filed last year. The district abounds in live stock—cattle 28,800, horses, 4,993, mares 7,553, sheep 1,461,000, mules 392, police officers 14. The Municipality have resolved to pave the road from the old corrals to the proposed new ones, charging \$5 turnpike on all wheeled vehicles passing over the thoroughfare. The small pox has of late made sad havoc in this department as in many other camp districts, and it is high time that some steps should be taken for the vaccination of children.

A respectable foreign shopkeeper in calle Cangallo was roused from his slumbers on Monday night, by some burglars trying to break in his front door. Proceeding cautiously down stairs, the alarmed proprietor silently co-operated with the efforts of the outsiders, and the door suddenly yielding, the two foremost robbers fell precipitately into the dark room, and were soon secured by the shopman and marched to the Police.

A telegram from Montevideo announces the re-appearance of cholera at Tuyuti. Sinbad says nothing about this, we therefore question the message.

The last news from headquarters is that the allies are preparing to fortify Naranbon, and hold the town. Mattoz, the *Kafoen* correspondent, says that the Paraguayan Government refuses to allow Lopez to leave for Europe.

Eleven steel field pieces, breech loaders, from Essen, have arrived in the La Plata for the Argentine Government: they are from Krupp's renowned factory.

The pilot-boat Juana will be despatched one of these days to Puerto de Ajo. Messrs. Gibson Brothers have a magnificent estancia at Tuyu, with several pretty pastures to rent, and young men lately arrived, intending to commence as sheepfarmers in the far South, would save themselves

all the hardships of the overland route by booking with Messrs. Rubio and Co.

On the 14th prox. a great race comes off at Gualeguaychu for 200 ounces, money deposited and all the English estancieros in the neighborhood are invited.

The hull of the wrecked British barque Hugh Black at the mouth of the River, has been sold by auction in Montevideo, and realized 1780 National dollars.

Gen. Guyo Suarez, who it was said was trying to raise a revolution in the Banda Oriental, has fled to Entre Rios.

Quintas around town are now coming into demand. In Flores there is a great hunt up for country houses. We hear Mr. Rom, of the Bolsa, has purchased the charming country house of Sr. Riestra.

Dr. Winberg is now before the public as a wholesale dairyman. He offers to supply the purest and best milk to families in town at a very low charge, and hopes the foreign residents will support him.

The bill authorizing Government to purchase two iron-clads has passed in Congress by a small majority. We understand that a special agent for the purchase of these monitors will shortly be named by the Vice President.

Owing to the very inclement state of the weather few of the passengers for the Arno went on board, preferring to wait for the steamer on Saturday night, or the Rio Uruguay on Sunday morning. The Arno does not leave Montevideo until Monday morning, so there is abundance of time. Captain Bruce, or rather Commodore Bruce, having sold his steamer, the Rio Uruguay, returns to Europe in the next packet. He expects to return next June with another majestic river steamer.

The wool sales of the new clip, which we published yesterday, caused marked notice. We expect in a few days to be able to give our readers some others. The prices paid are not considered as unreasonable. Farmers must bear in mind that the price this year of wool will depend entirely on the condition the wool comes into market.

Messrs. Sagory and Lennyux published yesterday a carefully compiled table of exports, which must be of the highest importance to our business men. The table shows the exports from the 12th of September, 1866, to the 12th September, 1867, and compares the return with that of the previous year. As regards wool, the figures will interest of most our readers. The total export of wool for the present year is 152,957 bales, against 141,098 last year, showing a net increase in our wool exports this year over last of 11,259 bales. We notice that the trade with the States has not fallen off so much as we thought: export bales, 9,971 bales; this year, 6,990 bales. The wool trade with England shows an increase: bales last year, 66,858; this year, 73,455. The trade with Antwerp also shows improvement: bales, last year, 32,545; this year, 52,902. The trade with Havre also is healthy: bales last year, 24,932; this year, 40,866. Our wool trade with Spain is the only feature which shows a falling off: last year, 30,100; this year 14,380. We shall, on some future occasion, advert to this highly interesting table.

The newspaper brawl about the peace treaty still continues, and some of our colleagues are so furious at our having achieved so complete a victory that they pass all editorial bounds. We have no inclination at present to answer our querulous colleagues until Captain Fonseca returns from Rio, then will be the proper time to show up the whole business. The peace row in Montevideo has been even greater than in Buenos Ayres, and some of our colleagues have devoted doggerels to the subject.

There is a complete dearth of news from Montevideo, and the local papers are filled with communications from Buenos Ayres on the all-engrossing topic, peace or war. A correspondent of the *Siglo*, who pretends to be well informed, asserts that there is no doubt as to the negotiations on foot, and that the chief difficulty is in the fact that Conde Caxias has not sufficient powers to treat. This is a very possible solution of the dilemma. The same writer observes that the Buenos Ayres Government have no fears in regard to the Videla invasion, that the revolutionists now in arms will be easily dispersed, and that the principal danger, namely, the implication of Chile in the movement, will be ascertained by diplomatic means. In fact, the Argentine representative in Chile had already complained to the Chilean Government, and had received the

reply that the proper authorities would prevent any attempts at invasion of Argentine territory from that side.

If the above news is not merely a new version of a previously known expedition of General Hornos, the military operations indicated do not certainly harmonize with the diplomatic negotiations we hear so much of. But similar inconsistencies are not uncommon on the eve of patching up a peace. The truth is, that here and in Montevideo, peace is believed in, and more or less on the basis now made public. The elastic expression *mutatis mutandis* we made use of when publishing illustrations of the treaty of Tuyu-Cue has been the subject of a facetious dialogue in the *Noticias* of Montevideo, and even of some verses written in a mongrel dialect of English and Spanish. The quib if not clever might have been worse.

The little town of San Solano seems to be the Moscow of the present campaign; the official despatch of the Marquis Caxias has paralyzed the people in Rio. Something must be done—men, money, army and fleet have failed. Caxias has the honesty to state that the struggle is hopeless. A new Minister has been ordered on special mission to the River Plate; no doubt whatever can be entertained as to the real object of his mission; he comes to make peace, simply because further hostilities are out of the question. The Brazilian public is often much in advance of the people of the River Plate; their Chambers betray greater public spirit, their public men greater frankness, and their Government greater decision. We have only to look into their newspapers to see this; without those gross personalities and embittered political squabbling which we have here; the Rio papers maintain a dignified opposition, and have the honesty and candor to admit errors. How much longer this war might be carried on if left to the River Plate to decide we are unwilling to say. No public man has had the honesty, the courage or the patriotism to call the Argentine Government to an account for the great waste of time, money and life. In Rio it is not so; the Government and Ministers have been brought to the bar of public opinion; they have by one excuse or other succeeded in satisfying their public; but Caxias' despatch has driven the nail home in the coffin of the Triple Alliance. In Rio when this document became public there was the wildest excitement. The unfortunate Brazilians at last opened their eyes to the sad reality: failure had characterized every feature of the campaign—Estero Bellaoo—Tuyuti—Curupaity—Curuzu—Tuyu-Cue; all had proved failures; the allies could do nothing; and people naturally asked, if our army and our Generals are impotent to take these places then what earthly probability is there of our subjugating the whole of Paraguay? Caxias' despatch just arrived in Rio at the proper moment, it answered all these questions, it showed even that victory was defeat for the allies, that the Paraguayans destroyed everything, even to the very temples of the living God! We here in Buenos Ayres knew all this, yet there was none to put the matter in so clear and unmistakable a light as the Brazilian Commander. Our correspondent's letter from Rio, which we publish to-day, will give our readers a very exact idea as to the state of things in Rio.

The new college established by our intelligent countryman Dr. Fitzsimons, in Paraná promises to be a signal success: it already counts 50 boarders and has met with the most decided support from the people of Entre-Rios. The National Government and Don Salustiano Puente lent a very active co-operation: the old Government-house of Paraná has been gratuitously ceded for the institution. We wish the learned Doctor every success, and rejoice to see such an improved field opened for his academical labors.

Our latest advices from the Provinces are contradictory. It appears there was no truth in the report that Governor Ovejero had fled from Salta; on the contrary this brave magistrate had exchanged the sceptre for the sword and at the head of the National Guards was hastily fortifying the town in anticipation of the advance of the rebels. Salta is a large and important position and cannot afford to be left to Government. A large body of regulars have left Jujuy for Salta, to relieve the garrison, and it is hoped that when the rebels do come on they will get such a thrashing as may deter them repeating the experiment; still there is a strong party of 'malpointes' ready to join them on the first sign of success, and nothing but the most decisive victory can save the country from the evil effects engendered by their triumphant advance.

The bases of the Treaty of Tuyu-Cue, published by us yesterday, took the Buenos Ayres by surprise; it was all finest editorial victory, we ever achieved, and the news spread like wild-fire through the city. The news, however, although in native circles fresh, is known to several Englishmen in this city. We omitted an article proposed by Mitre, rejected by Lopez and not in the draft sent to Rio, although we knew all about the matter. Since it does not come within the draft copy sent to the Emperor, we deemed it irrelevant.

Congress is now very busy, and as in a few days the session will be closed there is a great push to get things through. We notice that a bill authorizing the Government to buy two monitors, at a cost of a million of patagons. This seems business-like and we believe the bill will be passed in a few days. We call the attention of our readers to the 84 pure negretto rams at the Barraca Faria, from the estancia of D. P. Quesada, called the Rosario. One of the most experienced foreign estancieros who has seen these animals, states that "they are the very largest Negretto rams born in the country that I have ever seen, and I think them as large as Benavente's Rambouillets. The auction will come off on Thursday. People who require really good Negrettes, should not lose the present opportunity.

The *Tribuna* correspondence from the war is highly interesting. The Brazilians are receiving troops of far horses from Rio Grande, Corrientes and Santa Fé; they have now 3,000 men well-mounted, besides 900 Argentine cavalry. The Chief of Staff, Fonseca Costa, who has left for Rio Janeiro, is supposed to be bearer of the terms of peace. Mr. Secretary Gould has again gone over to see Lopez in Humayta. It is said Lopez refuses to allow the English engineers to leave, as they know all his lines of defence; three Englishwomen are to be permitted to come away. Capt. Montiel, accompanying the flag-of-truce, had an altercation with an Argentine officer, named Courtin, touching the valor of the Paraguayans, and they are to fight a duel after the termination of the war. In headquarters the rumor of Fonseca's going for reinforcements is ridiculed, the season having now passed, and no operations being possible till next Autumn.

The fluctuations of power have been so great in Mendoza, that no fewer than 22 Governors have ruled and fallen since the battle of Pavon (Sept 4 1861), giving an average term of office of exactly One Hundred Days. All the Governors were Generals, except 4 Doctors of Laws.

Governor Alsina and his Ministers merit the very highest praise for the strictly honorable manner in which the Government of Buenos Ayres has discharged the liability of the Southern Railway guarantee. Had the Government been disposed to avail of a pretext it could easily have done so, as we stepped into Sr. Cerro's office yesterday, and found that gentleman with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Morcom, and Mr. — wading through accounts and account-books, but the Governor very properly deemed it advantageous for the credit of Buenos Ayres abroad to pay up at once the amount claimed and inspect the books after. Such honorable procedure, on the part of the Government, merits especial praise; and will serve to greatly enhance the value of every share which has the good luck to enjoy the guarantee of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Yesterday the freshest news stirring was that Mr. Gould had left the Dote and was posting it through Corrientes and Entre-Rios, in order to 'catch the Arno, as he was bound for Rio; of course, we attached no importance to the report, as it came to us in a questionable shape. We have rather good reason to believe that if peace be arranged Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary here, Mr. George Buckley Mathew, will be the party who will conclude the business.

Messrs. Caaster, Peña, Molina, Quiro, and Lugones, solicit Government to modify Art. 145 of the 'Rural Code,' which says, 'within eighteen months from the promulgation of this law all parties possessed of wild cattle shall pay a fine of \$100,000 mps, by extending the period to a year after the return of the National Guards from Paraguay.

A native clerk went out on horseback last Saturday to collect payment of accounts. In galloping through Calle Tacuari he fell from his horse, seriously fracturing the right arm and hand. A kindly passer-by took him to a neighboring apothecary's, where the dislocated member was at once replaced.

The steamer La Plata on her way out met the Triton going home: all well on board. She made signal, sent a boat off, and obtained some English papers intended for the *Standard*. Mr. Baverstock, the versatile purser of the Triton, when he heard the papers were for the *Standard*, replied that for two years he was the fleet agent for the *Standard* in Montevideo, and that 'ergo' the papers were properly delivered when given to him. The Triton was a great favorite here, and almost every officer on board a subscriber.

The new American Admiral will probably arrive here next month. This we believe will be Admiral Davis's first visit to the Plata.

The United States gunboat Shamokin has come up from Montevideo. We salute Captain Crosby and officers; there is no authenticity for the rumour that she will go up to Corrientes.

We omitted to mention that President Mitro has written an excellent letter to the Vice-President, discountenancing in the strongest terms, the attacks made on him; and regretting that the Ministers who served so long with him should have thought fit to resign, in preference to finishing the legal term of the administration, now wanting but a few months to run.

Owing to the great press of political affairs, the Governor did not go to Mercedes as was expected. H. E. however sent D. Julio Campos, to represent him and lay the foundation stones necessary.

The number of new houses now in course of erection in and about town is so large, that bricks have gone up in price even more than flour: formerly \$180 or \$200 was the current price per mil for bricks. Now good bricks at any of the kilns cost about \$320, and even at this high figure parties have to wait for the bricks to be made, if the quantity required is any way large. Money is so cheap, and houses so scarce, that people frequently prefer investing in a new house, to putting their money into Banks or National Bonds. Buenos Ayres, in the dwelling-house line, is doubtless going ahead. It is now about the dearest city in the world for a man with a family to live in.

There are now some half dozen of steamers aground in the Parana, and pilots state that so shifting are the banks that it is now almost impossible to navigate the river. It is really scandalous the neglected state of the river. Congress should make some effort to buoy the river; for now it is difficult to steam up to Rosario. We regret to hear the *Estrella* has run aground; the passengers have sent us a testimonial, which we shall publish to-morrow. The Regulator took the passengers off and landed them in Rosario.

The following news from the army is said to have come by the steamer "Provedor," arrived yesterday morning with dates from Tuyu-Cue to 22nd inst. The column of allied troops which left under the orders of Generals Hornos and Mañá Barreto had been again successful. According to instructions it occupied the town of Pilar above Humayta, surprising there a body of Paraguayans. It is reported that the greater portion of these were killed or made prisoners. Two pieces of artillery found in Pilar fell into the hands of the allies. Two Paraguayan steamers in the port fled to Asuncion at the commencement of the combat. The town of Pilar is to be fortified by the allies. General Mitre was preparing to closely besiege Humayta. For this object various divisions of the army are already in march.

Our country friends will learn with the most indescribable regret that there is a project now before Congress for increasing the export tax on wool in order to build railways through the Pampa on to the provinces through the Gran Chaco and around Corrientes and Entre Rios; those of our subscribers outside who think proper to send us their views on this subject may count on room in our columns.

Mr. Billingham has another splendid estancia in the north for sale, which he will sell by auction on the 18th October. The place is in the District of San Pedro, and known as the estancia "El Carmen" near the Tala; the land is 1 1/2 leagues square and held in fee; it has a fine *arroz* estancia house, there are about 10000 prima mestiza sheep, and about 2100 fine sheep and rams. The whole place will now be sold without reserve, by order of the heirs of the owner, Sr. Cans; it is a very favorable opportunity for an investment; as the place will be disposed of before shearing.

The National Government has made a contract with a firm in this city, for the ballast on the Island Martin Garcia. It appears that the most wholesale cuttings have been going on, and the contract in question will put a stop to this.

The great business of the day now is shooting...

The Paraguayan fleet, which rides at anchor above Humaita...

It is a noteworthy circumstance that on the 28th September, 1826...

The Plaza Parque was not so crowded on Sunday...

The Palermo 'fetes' passed off very quietly. The whole thing proved a decided failure...

The most important feature in the Paraguayan newspapers is the number of animals killed each day for the troops...

To day we have another Ministerial crisis to announce—the Minister of War, General Martinez...

Messrs. Claypo le Bros. have received per French packet a few extra of the leading English and Irish papers...

Mr. Marshall, the famous steamboat builder, has now on the stocks a magnificent iron hull...

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. J. Boyd Thompson, manager of the Northern Railway...

The Tribuna on Sunday answered our remarks respecting the Mendoza Railway...

IMPORTANT FROM PARAGUAY.

PARAGUAYAN NEWSPAPERS.

TERRESTRIAL BOMBARDMENT OF CURUZU. We received per Doctorel a file of Semanarios...

Most of the Semanarios contain large extracts from the Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Chilean newspapers...

On the 15th June two Correntinos passed over to the enemy, and gave exact information of what was going on in the allied camp...

The allied army is represented as half starved, living on farina and beans.

On the 20th June a band of young recruits arrived; also 100 straw hats, presented by A. Chorife...

On the 9th of June a meeting of ladies was held at the house of Brigadier Resquin. After the meeting terminated a ball came off...

The theatre in Asuncion is open, and a Spanish dramatic company performs twice a week.

The farmers of the district of San José have presented to the army 138 cows.

The Paraguayan have a battery of the left of Curupaity, called Chichi, which proved troublesome to the allies whilst they held Curuzú.

The Bahia was the most daring of the iron-clads, but in the latter end of May she got terribly disabled by the big gun at Curupaity...

The inundation of Curuzú seems to have been mainly effected by artificial means—canals falling into a lake called Bera...

The bombardment of Curuzú is represented as a fearful affair. The Brazilians hemmed in by the flood...

The neighbors of San Lorenzo sent to the army in May last 65 shirts made from the fibre of the cocoa...

The Juez of Lambaré, (one of the most delightful spots in all Paraguay) has various medicinal herbs growing on each farm in the district.

Three regiments of recruits are in the barracks at Asuncion, and each day they have target practice.

The steamers from up the river ply regularly, and bring down supplies and recruits each trip.

On the 8th of June last two years had elapsed since Lopez left for the camp: the day was kept up with feasts, &c., and most adulatory articles in the Semanario.

Early in June some letters were

In the Semanario... In the Semanario... In the Semanario...

The best shot in the batteries facing Tuyuti is Sergeant Farina: his guns are fired with the most extraordinary precision...

The real cause of the movement of the army to Tuyucú is represented to be the trenches of Yataí-cora, which, spite of everything, the Paraguayans finished...

On the 8th of June five soldiers passed over, and gave to Lopez an exact account of all that was transpiring; they were Correntinos and Entre Riosos...

The cholera only left the Paraguayan army about the end of May. The most rigorous precautionary measures were resorted to...

A Brazilian officer of distinction with three men was surprised in the woods near Yataí-cora; the officer's horse stumbled, and in an instant the Paraguayans drove their lances through him...

In the middle of June the commissariat distributed the army uniforms, and all the Paraguayan soldiers are clad, although our colleague says the allies insist to the contrary.

The printing paper on which the Semanario is printed is now made by a Paraguayan youth in Asuncion; it is strong, thick, and not very white.

The foregoing statements, of course, it must be borne in mind come from the very organ of the enemy. The main feature in them seems to be the bombardment of Curuzú...

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING

We have before us the table of local and exports of the cargoes and tonnage of shipping, annually prepared by Messrs. Sagory and Lennuynex, shipbrokers of this city.

To be of any real service as mercantile statistics, the table should perhaps include the approximate value, as well as the quantities of the articles exported.

There are sundry revelations to be gleaned from the table, that might be useful to shippers, and which could be traced to their causes by those well initiated in produce operations.

Besides those already described there were several amateur races, which kept the fun alive for five successive days.

In the Semanario... In the Semanario... In the Semanario...

The respective increase in the total shipments to all parts, in other articles, is in tallow, 20,660 pipes; 4,693 boxes.

In regard to the tonnage of shipping employed, the total inwards, is 352,670 tons; and 343,451 outwards, allowance to be made for ships loading at date.

Compared with the French and others, a very large proportion of English vessels leave in ballast. But in part explanation of this fact we find that relatively many more of the English ships load up the rivers.

The share of steam-vessels to all parts in the carrying of the principal articles of export is as follows:—Dry hides, 88,813; salted, 25,496; dry horse hides, 17,034; salted, 4,070; tallow, 5,867 pipes—695 boxes; wool, 13,292 bales.

NAVARRO RACES.

[By an Eye-Witness]

On Monday, the 16th inst., about twelve o'clock, I entered the Navarro racing ground to enjoy the anticipated fun. The arrangements were the same as in former years.

About one o'clock the riders mounted to run for the saddle, bridle, and whip. Distance, twenty squares. Mr. J. Casey rode his own 'Malacara Mez-tiza'...

The next race was for the 'Puestero's Saddle.' Distance, 20 squares. Only those living on the lands of the members of the Club were allowed to enter.

One horse from Mr. Casey's land, an 'Alazan,' was rode by the rider of the 'Meztizo' in the former race, and two from Mr. Gahan's, Merlo. One, a 'Pecoso,' rode by the rider of the 'Ballo,' in the former race...

The betting was in favor of the 'Alazan,' but the 'Pecoso' won easily. On the following day the first race was for the 'Lady's Purse.'

Mr. E. Casey rode his own 'Moro,' Du. Mauricio, the Basque, rode Mr. E. Gahan's 'Bello,' which ran for the saddle on the previous day; and Mr. E. Gahan (chico) rode his own 'Alazan.'

Then came the race for the 'cup,' a beautiful article, valued at about \$4,000.

Two horses only entered for this prize. Mr. Gahan's 'Sebruno' ('rain-hope'), rode by Mr. J. Casey, and Mr. Murphy's 'Sino,' rode by Mr. J. Moore, 25 de Mayo. In every direction might be heard bets offered in favor of the 'Sebruno.'

Besides those already described there were several amateur races, which kept the fun alive for five successive days. To me the most interesting was the race between 'Sebruno,' the winner of the cup, and a horse called the 'Obancho,' the property of a native.

major in the country, exclusive of 'Meztizo.' The natives bet as much as they could on him, so sure were they of winning. The Irish bet on 'Sebruno,' so it was nation against nation.

Nothing deserves more comment than the conduct of those assembled at the Navarro races, which was attributable, I am sure, to the kind and charitable exhortation delivered on Sunday morning in Navarro Church.

At this victory of the Irish the most deafening cheers were heard, and bells were seen floating aloft in the air. The race came off on the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) September 24, 1867.

Bread riots, it seems, are not to be confined to the 'old rotten monarchies of Europe.' We have had ours in Rosario, and with the result of the whole town being without bread for five days. The bakers of Rosario, as a body, are about the biggest scoundrels we have, and have never done anything but swindle the public...

We are fortunate, however, in having two English groceries, and I really do not know what we should do without them.

The Legislature of Santa Fé is hard at work, that is to say, our indefatigable Governor keeps it hard at work. Lately a law has been passed, ordaining that all public cemeteries shall be under the exclusive control of the Municipalities...

The news of a speedy peace was received here with great joy. I only hope we are not again to be doomed to disappointment. The conditions, those published, and goodness knows if they approximate to the truth, appears to be almost entirely in favor of Lopez.

No further news from the Province of Cordova is not at present yet. Lopez cannot get any one to accept the post of Minister. Both Reason and Liberty shun him.

We have had a little rain, that has comforted us a good deal. Weather still threatening. The port is full of foreign vessels; there are upwards of thirty of them here.

A gentleman has just arrived here on route for Montevideo, with a quantity of "sapas," "vicuñas," and "lhamas." He will exhibit them here before taking them to the B. Oriental. They are in excellent condition.

The very angry dispute in reference to mixed marriages has called forth another most stringent measure, now before the Legislature. A Catholic in the colony of Esperanza wished to marry a young Protestant girl, his countrywoman; he could get no priest to marry him, without the girl first abjuring her religion; the man himself very properly objected to this, and he was married by the Protestant minister in the Colony, a marriage that the priests say is null and void.

The law on the subject presented to the Legislature is as follows:

Art. 1. Without any prejudice to the desire of the contracting parties to have their nuptials consecrated by religious rite or rites of either party, all marriages must be celebrated before the Judge of First Instance in the Civil Court, where such exists, or before the Presidents of Municipalities, with the assistance of two witnesses, both of age; in the first case, authorized by an act drawn up by a notary public, and in the second by the secretary of the municipality.

Art. 2. No priest shall confer the religious sacrament or consecration, unless the married couple shall exhibit to him an authenticated copy of the act of celebration of the civil marriage, according to the proscriptions of the foregoing article.

Art. 3. The civil marriage, celebrated before the said authorities, and with the conditions expressed in Art. 1, is indissoluble and valid, even without the religious consecration.

Art. 4. The marriage shall be considered null and void under the following conditions: When it shall not have been celebrated before any of the public functionaries and with the formalities mentioned in Art. 1; or when it shall have taken place with any of the following impediments—

1. Mistake in the persons; 2. Concubinage in the direct line, or in the first degree of the collateral; 3. Affinity in direct line; 4. Solemn vote of chastity; 5. Crime, such as murder, or complicity in homicide, of one or both of the contracting parties; 6. Either of the parties being already married; 7. The non-consent of parents or guardians during the age fixed by law; 8. Force or terror; 9. Impotence existing before marriage.

Art. 5. No marriage shall be considered valid before the Provincial Tribunals, nor shall have legal effect between the parties, unless celebrated according to the instructions of this law.

Art. 6. Marriage between parties under age shall be subject to the proscriptions of the general law.

Art. 7. Demands for divorce shall be primarily and ultimately decided by the Judges of 1st Instance in the Civil Court of each judicial circumscription.

Art. 8. No charge shall be made by the Judge or President of the Municipality for performing the marriage ceremony.

This is the law presented by Dr. Perez and Dr. Rueda to the Legislative Chamber of Santa Fé, and which I am assured will pass. If it does, it will make this province a sort of Creta Green, until the others follow our example. I am very well satisfied with it, and hope it will be extended to every part of the Republic. To those who desire to be married by the church it makes no difference, whilst it is calculated to do away with a vast amount of immorality. The poor people, who cannot afford to pay the heavy marriage fee, will then have no excuse for living in a state of scandal.

W. P.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

CAPTURE OF PILAR. Gentlemen, Yesterday late in the day I left Tapirá arriving here in 2 hours. In the grey of the morning of the previous day, Hornos leading a division of 3000 men, took possession of Pilar. Upon the approach of the advancing column, the Paraguayan garrison composed of an insignificant force fled, without making any show of resistance. In their precipitate flight three hundred head of horned cattle, sixty horses, and two pieces of field artillery were abandoned. The commando at the north is being persevered in, the reports of artillery are audible here. Here is the steamer Emilia just come in, with a barque and brig in tow laden with horses and mules. Yesterday passed upwards two steamers, each had two towns.

SINRAE.

THE RAILWAY FEVER.

The railway fever has set in, in real earnest in Buenos Ayres, and the contagion is so strong that we fear before it subsides, it will carry off as many victims here as in other countries. Last year the Legislative epidemic was the free Banks and free banking laws. Young, old, rich and poor, all cried out for free banks, and to such extent did the banking fever go, that we find in the Province of Santa Fé the Legislature has been called to interpose and pass a law prohibiting any more free banks in that thriving province.

Railways are now all the rage, the hope and future of the country, and who dares oppose them? The paper that throws the slightest cold water on a line of railway through the Gran Chaco, is an ignorant, anti-progressive journal. Our colleague the *Nacional* has attacked us in the bitterest manner for our opposition to the Mendoza Railway; yet, nevertheless, it has paid us the highest of all compliments in stating that the English paper is the only journal in the city that has ventured to disparage the measure.

Miss Martineau herself could not have gone farther than our colleague, when it charges us with insulting the country forsooth, because we opposed the measure in the Chambers. Now, if there is any one thing more than another, the exclusive subject for discussion in a newspaper it is, we hold, proposed measures in the Legislature, and it is the most refined essence of anti-democracy to challenge the right of any newspaper to deal with such topics; the apparent political creed of the *Nacional* is to go with the current, to run with the crowd, even if it lead to National bankruptcy; and any paper that departs from this rule must be the target of the most venomous remarks and gratuitous slanders.

Verily our post prandial colleague wishes to abrogate the liberty of the press and to stifle public opinion. We protest against such nonsense; railway bills are public questions, and every paper in the Plate has a right to discuss their merits.

The most amusing feature, however, in our colleague's attack is, that the only reason the *Nacional* puts forward for the building of the Mendoza Railway is, that the Argentine Republic may have more railways than Paraguay. Against such arguments of course all discussion is futile. Neither do we feel disposed to occupy the limited space in our columns with such matter.

We oppose the railway fever on principle. The *Tribuna* is much to blame for the whole business, since it published a most extraordinary article the other day, showing that the only hope for the country, the only real cure for political and social evils was railways, and then enumerated the most imaginary lines which, once commenced, would give permanent employment to an army of 30,000 laborers.

This social cure, which our colleague proposes, reminds us strongly of the dentist who by mistake pulls out the wrong tooth. No matter what may be the social or political state of the country, its national debt is, comparatively speaking, small, and the great bulk of the people producers. But the new railways, the antidote for all our woes, begin by increasing the national debt twelve millions, and proceeds by increasing the export tax on wool hides, tallow, &c.

Yes, the *Nacional* is perfectly right; we have the courage and the honesty to oppose such a measure, and we are proud to stand alone in the breach against the weight of the whole Legislature and press of the river Plate.

Mr. Civit's Bill happily contains one saving clause, which for the credit and safety of the country we hope will be respected.

Twelve millions of National Bonds he proposes shall be issued at 85. Now the present Bonds in circulation are only worth 54; and but for the efforts of speculators would be selling to-day at 48. This limit meets our views, and we fully agree with Mr. Civit, that when the current price of National Bonds is 85, it will be proper time to saddle the country with a new debt for the construction of railways.

Meanwhile, we should like to know what about the extension of the railway to Lobos, and if this necessary branch is to be postponed until the Mendoza road is finished.

What about the branch line from Chascomús to Dolores? or have the estancieros in that rich and populous district less claims on the public purse than the indigo planters on the steppes of Salta?

To oppose a railway scheme in Buenos Ayres, no matter how Utsonian, requires the greatest moral strength, since it is running against

the current and the crowd, and the grandeur of a railway to the Andes is after all some excuse for our colleagues. The railway fever which has now set in, aided by the *Tribuna* and other papers, will doubtless sweep everything before it. Low as is the Treasury, and heavy as is the deficit which the Government has been just called on to make good to the Southern Railway, the genius and talent of the press of Buenos Ayres will doubtless overcome all this, and at the bidding of our colleagues railway iron and shareholders will start into existence on all sides. We have but one observation to make, and that is, that railways built out of the proceeds of new export taxes, and new bonds, are unripe efforts of legislation, which impoverish contemporaries without in the least benefiting posterity.

PASSENGERS SAILED PER ARNO.

O. M. Fernandez, Luisa S. de Silva, E. de Rutzen, Mr. and Mrs. James Duguid and servant, Pablo José de Sena, N. Horta, H. C. Ross Johnson, C. P. Blathway, Otaario Posades, M. G. Mullhall, Manuel Garcia Gonzalves, Loranzo Difey Duran, Cummins Hedowin.

ON CHANGE.

September 25, 1887.

Ounces,	\$400
Sovereigns,	122 1/2
Patacons,	25
National Bonds	54 1/2

National Bonds ruled rather easier to-day, and although prices did not fall, still there was an evident disposition to sell on the part of one or two well-known brokers, which greatly shook the market. The present rate of Bonds is somewhat under the price at the close of the last quarter. The large holders are fully determined to collect the coupons and carry the Bonds, but as the busy season is now approaching, it is thought that some of the money at present lent out on Bonds will be called in.

In Exchange to-day there was a good deal done at current rates. Owing to the appearance of some very large takers the rate has given way, but it is right to observe that fully nine-tenths of the Exchange passed has been done at 48. Some large Exchange transactions are said to be on West Coast account, in payment of wheat shipments.

In Gas Shares 360 were sold privately at 95 per cent premium for cash. Buyers at 90, for cash and on time.

It was stated on 'Change that the shareholders of the Colon Theatre had determined to form a Joint-Stock Company, limited liability, shares to be at a more convenient rate than those at present.

To-day the first wool sales for the new clip were announced on the Bolas. Mr. Kirk's wool (South) at 68, deliverable at the estancia; and about 3,000 ar. good strong wool but heavy, from the estancia of Girac. In the South at 66, deliverable at the estancia, and with an advance of fifty thousand paper dollars. Several other wools are now offering, and it is probable that next week we shall be in a position to report some sales of English wools, which will establish an opening rate for the new clip. Three wool buyers are expected out in the next packet. The price of wool will, however, almost entirely depend on its condition. The total wool sales for the month sum up to 100,000 ar. The arrivals during the month are only 6,000. Total for the year, 3,835,000 ar., against 3,710,000 last year. Stock on hand, say 60,000 ar.

Salted hides:—

The season's operations being now at a close, the total killings of River Plate and Rio Grande may be estimated as follows—

Buenos Ayres	488,000
Montevideo	420,000
Rivers	449,000
Rio Grande	440,000
Total	1,797,000

Sheep tallow—About 2,600 pipes sold; at 14 1/2 to 14.

Sheepskins in good demand: sales have been made at 220 per doz. for matadero.

Horn Ash and Bones—Several small lots sold at 104: no stock.

Salt—One cargo sold this day at 11 rls.

The Argentine Bank received to-day a magnificent iron safe from England, cost 7500.

We understand that the National Finance Minister has concluded the arrangements respecting the subscription of the Government for the 15,000 Argentine Central Railway shares, ordered by Congress.

The failure of a small auctioneering firm in calle San Martin is announced, liabilities trifling.

The Telegraph Co. will henceforward receive messages up to 9 a.m. on the morning of the steamers sailing from Montevideo.

September 26, 1887.

National Bonds 54 1/2

This was a dull day on 'Change. No Bonds were sold for cash. For the end of the month a few sales at 54. Bonds ruled weak to-day. The proposal of Deputy Civit to limit 12 millions of National Bonds, virtually shook the national credit to its foundation, and although the measure will encounter such decided opposition that it is barely possible that it will be passed, still the very suggestion of such a measure is damaging in the extreme. Furthermore, the attempt to augment the export tax is felt by all to be an injustice to the unfortunate farmers, which no Administration can sanction. If these remote railways, the pretext and excuse for the dilution of the national credit, and the increase of the export tax, are to be constructed, it is felt that it would be far more honorable of the proposers of such schemes to build them by subscription, or even levy a capitation tax, than ruining the only staple trade of the Plata by excessive taxation, or reducing the national funded debt of the country to the necessities of the paper dollar.

These new railway schemes are regarded as so unbusinesslike by all business men, that they find little favour on the Bolas, and it is to be hoped that the Minister of Finance will have the courage to steadfastly oppose them.

Gold is being gathered for exportation. The La Plata will take nearly \$100,000. We heard

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September 27, 1887.

National Bonds 54 1/2

National Bonds declined to-day, owing to the heavy sales of an English broker, as it was generally believed that the party in question was selling for account of some of the large holders. The Civit project in Congress has also affected the market, since it inspires distrust, and has given rise to much comment. There cannot be the slightest doubt, however, that if such a measure passes the house it will be a dead letter, since the rate fixed—85, is beyond the hopes of even the most sanguine speculators; but it is a very grave error on the part of Congress members to regard National Bonds as an inexhaustible mine, from which the Government can draw 'ad libitum.' The holders of National Bonds very justly complain that any new emission, such as the one proposed is a direct infringement on their rights. So long as such bills as the one in question can be introduced, there is no possibility of regarding the debt of the nation as ascertained. One or two outsiders brought their Bonds on the Bolas to-day, and sold for cash, and in fact, save for speculative purposes by a few brokers, there are no purchasers for National Bonds at present rates.

The commercial advices per Anis are regarded as favorable, and produce of every description has the appearance of rising in the market; but the threatening aspect of European politics is not liked, and another European war seems probable.

In Exchange nothing done for the supplemental mail. Gold is being prepared for shipment. Sovereigns can be had at par at the Provincial Bank.

In Gas shares nothing done to-day: last sale 60 shares at 95. We heard that 80 has been offered for 200 shares for end of year, and declined.

Respecting the wool market, we extract the following from a circular:—

Wool—There is a fair demand for Unwashed Merino for Antwerp and Havre; sales were made pretty freely during the early part of the month for those quarters at firmer prices, which are maintained. Latterly however the movement has been limited by the scarcity of a suitable article.

The supplies received from the interior during the month have only been about 30000, which, with about 70,000 taken from deposit, together about 75,000, have been sold. The total receipts of this clip to date have been about 3,800,000, and the total sales about 3,750,000, leaving about 50,000 still unsold in deposit. It is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the quality and condition of the wool and of the coming clip, as it will depend in a great measure upon the weather between this and shearing, but judging from the Sheep Skins coming to market it will be finer than last year, but in about the same condition.

Washed Cordoba—A demand has recently sprung up for the United States, for which 47 bales were sold at 30 1/2 rls. st., 57 at 33 1/2 rls. st., 200 at 31 rls. st. and 282 at 30 1/2 rls. in all about 686 bales. Previous to this there had been some interest shown in the article for England, but no offer higher than 30 rls. st. There is still a considerable stock unsold in the market.

Unwashed Corrientes—Of ordinary there is a small stock on hand, for which 20 rls. st. is asked, without finding a purchaser. Several parcels have been shipped to Antwerp and France on holders' account.

Unwashed Entre Rios—All our stock has been shipped, under advances, to Antwerp and France. There have been no further sales of new wool on contract; some very superior lots are offering. The City of Limerick, now over due, is looked for hourly.

In charters there are none, save a couple of Itapira, to convey horses to the Brasilia, at 44 rls.

Discounts—First class paper, 30 days, 5 and 6 per cent; 90 days, 9 per cent.

It was mentioned on 'Change that there is some probability of another private bank being started in this city.

September 28, 1887.

National Bonds 54 1/2

This was a dull day on 'Change. No Bonds were sold for cash. For the end of the month a few sales at 54. Bonds ruled weak to-day. The proposal of Deputy Civit to limit 12 millions of National Bonds, virtually shook the national credit to its foundation, and although the measure will encounter such decided opposition that it is barely possible that it will be passed, still the very suggestion of such a measure is damaging in the extreme. Furthermore, the attempt to augment the export tax is felt by all to be an injustice to the unfortunate farmers, which no Administration can sanction. If these remote railways, the pretext and excuse for the dilution of the national credit, and the increase of the export tax, are to be constructed, it is felt that it would be far more honorable of the proposers of such schemes to build them by subscription, or even levy a capitation tax, than ruining the only staple trade of the Plata by excessive taxation, or reducing the national funded debt of the country to the necessities of the paper dollar.

These new railway schemes are regarded as so unbusinesslike by all business men, that they find little favour on the Bolas, and it is to be hoped that the Minister of Finance will have the courage to steadfastly oppose them.

Gold is being gathered for exportation. The La Plata will take nearly \$100,000. We heard

October 1, 1887.

For cash	20,000	at 54 1/2
Sept 30	123,000	54 1/2
Oct 31	20,000	54 1/2
Nov 2	20,000	54 1/2

Charter by H. A. Green and Co.: English steamer Emilia, per month, for boat of war, at reserved rates.

The Arno took in specie £13,000.

National Bonds, 54 1/2

The liquidation of the month's accounts gave a new tone to the market to-day. Bonds opened at 54, and closed at 54 1/2, but in the liquidation there was a question—brokers came with the money for their Bonds, but the Bonds were not forthcoming; it was quite evident that the bears were "cornered," and at 2 o'clock the attitude of the market was for a further rise. Closely watched as the market is by several brokers, they were all at fault to-day. Large amounts had been sold short, and had to be bought in; the cash sales alone footed up to 200,000, when on Saturday it was said that for the liquidation not 50,000 had to be purchased. But the transactions during Bolsa hours were small, compared with the sales in the liquidation-room. We believe, however, everything was duly met. The losses have been mainly with the 'bears,' who sold short at 54 and 54 1/2.

The steamer from Paraguay did not arrive before the closing hour of the Bolsa. It was said on 'Change that a telegram had been received, announcing the arrival in Montevideo of Mr. Gould and the English passengers. Much importance is attached to the mails now due from Corrientes, as it is generally supposed the allies have mounted guns at Pilar, and dominated the river.

In exchange nothing done to-day from some cause or other. It is said that the remittances by the French mail will be heavy; the rate, however, it is thought will not much vary.

We have no further wool sales on contract to note to-day. Some 6,000 ar. in deposit changed hands, at prices 65 to 68 for Havre.

October 1, 1887.

2050 in Plazas	131	
506 sheepskins, matadero	205	
300 doz. skins	170 to 190	
Sales of National Bonds:		
For cash	200,200	54 1/2
Oct 31	50,000	53

To-day, with the exception of a small sale for the end of October, not a single transaction in Bonds was effected; never before do we recollect such extreme stagnation in Bonds. The liquidation, on no one seems anxious to dabble further in these securities. Four hundred thousand Bonds were taken off the market by the bulls on the month's liquidation, and now it is said that these parties hold almost every Bond in the market, and that we are on the eve of a tremendous counter-speculation. There can be no doubt, whatever, if the present holders throw their Bonds on the market, prices will fall to 45; and even lower, and there are many who believe that Bonds will before the end of this month touch both 57 and 45. The business of the Bolas, as far as Bonds are concerned, may be said to be at a complete standstill;—the average brokerage amounts to zero; but the brokers are now doing a better business in discounts and exchanges. The demand for money is increasing; very large amounts of Government paper done to-day at 1 per cent a month, and private bills for anything over 60 days cannot be done much under 7 per cent.

In Exchange nothing done; drawers at 48.

We heard on 'Change that already some 60,000 sovereigns had been engaged for the La Plata.

The La Plata (Astronomical line) has arrived at Montevideo, and will sail from the Plate on the 10th inst.

The La Plata, Captain Harby, will leave on the 21st inst.

The City of Limerick is hourly expected. Several merchants received by French mail their bills of lading. It is thought she left about the 1st September.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British barque Elisabeth, to load tallow in Uruguay, at 25s. in full.

An English broker recently purchased the fine property, situate at the corners of Calle San Martin and Temple, and also some valuable sites at the Battery. A burra in the Plaza Once Setiembre was sold on Monday last, in 390,000 dollars currency. The building stands nearly in front of the mill.

We have to report in the Southern districts (Guardia del Monte) the following important sales of sheep:—

1,000 good merinos	at 115
1,000 do	144
1,000 do	18
1,000 do	22
5,000 picked sheep	190

Buyers of the latter at the same price for some 20,000 more.

We heard on 'Change that shearing commences to-day at the Repartellar Estancia, also at Sr. Terro's, and also at Mr. Richard Newton's.

New wool sales on contract:—

1,800 ar. good Merino, Estancia E. Moran, Monte, \$80, deliverable on the estancia; several other small sales at same price in the same district.

We understand that Mr. Geo. Buckley Mather, H. M.'s Minister, is about to nominate a new manager for the Northern Railway.

DEATH.

On the 26th September, Mr. William Dowdall, aged 27 years, after a lingering illness. Deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

At Belgrano, on the 30th Sept., at 5.30 a.m. Mr. J. Boyd Thompson, Buenos Ayres, Northern Railway Manager.

SHIRTS, AT \$4.90 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Fronts at \$4.90 per Dozen, or \$97 1/2 Each.

Crimson Shirts, all Wool, from \$38 to \$44 Each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Fronts, at \$4.50 per Dozen, or \$45 Each.

Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$4.25 per Dozen, or \$42 1/2 Each.

Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMUND DUMAS,

167 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,

Between Victoria and Posada,

Near the Corner of Peru and Posada.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN: BUENOS AIRES, SAN JUAN, MONTEVIDEO, COLOMBA.

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price.

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

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNETISM. Is the great Remedy for Addict of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

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Frederick Braby & Co., Limited. PITZROY WORKS. BOSTON ROAD, LONDON. ADAMS' NEW PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.

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CONSUMPTION. Cheest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power. DR. CAUSSE'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

JOHN THOMSON, SHIPBROKER. SURVEYOR AND MASTER OF GENERAL VESSELS. OFFICE—30 CALLE LA BARCADA, ROSARIO.

WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. GALBRAITH & HUNTER ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.

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