

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Many events of importance have transpired in the Plate during the fortnight. Mr. Gould secretary of H. B. M. Legation, has returned from Paraguay and brought from that unfortunate country three English widows and their children. Whilst discharging the duties of his mission, he exerted himself to the utmost to bring about peace but without success. Lopez refused to make a peace, conditioned on his departure for Europe, negotiations were broken off and the war continues with the same chequered results. Our last advices report a signal victory over the Paraguayans, at a place called San Solano, but the week previously the Paraguayans attacked a convoy with equal success and possibly more advantage. These undecided engagements although they amount to little, show the character of the enemy with which the allies have to contend. Lopez watches every opportunity to harass the allies, his effective force is doubtless diminishing, and his position gradually becoming more critical, owing to the successful flank movements of the allies, but a pitched battle has yet to be fought which may be precipitated by the allies drawing their lines so closely around Humaitá. Our information from Paraguay is of the most reliable source, and leaves little room to suppose that the Paraguayans can ever assume the offensive, the country is exhausted, prostrated and ruined: agricultural employments are exclusively in the hands of women who morning and night raise their hands to heaven imploring the Almighty to restore peace to their distracted land. Justice, truth and honor demand that we should say the only real impediment to peace is President Lopez; but come what will, the Paraguayan people seem determined to stand by him to the last, and although fighting against the most fearful odds and enduring the most unheard of privations, the war is only unpopular in Paraguay amongst the women. There is a limit however to everything, and if the recent expedition ordered by General Mitre result in anything, the hour is fast approaching when the only foot hold of the Paraguayan chief will be within the trenches of Humaitá; and then, and not till then, may it be said that this protracted campaign is drawing to a close. The Brazilian Government is making the most giant efforts to send at once to headquarters 20,000 men. President Mitre has called on the Argentine Government for further contingents; with such reinforcements there is every probability that divisions will be pushed through the enemy's country. The iron-clads are in the same position, locked in between Humaitá and Curupaiti, nor is there at present much prospect of their getting away from their awkward position, owing to the Paraguayans having in various parts of the river facing Curupaiti placed obstructions in the canal, and mounted on the river's bank several new cannon of heavy calibre; but neither Curupaiti nor Humaitá will now decide the war, the expedition to the interior of Paraguay is the turning point of the campaign. If it proves successful, then it is probable that Asuncion and its arsenal will be cut off, and even the river shut, by the new battery about to be erected by the allies above Pilar.

The great superiority of the allied cavalry is now becoming each day more apparent, and the allied generals aware of the importance of cavalry in the present war, have ordered immense supplies of horses which have to be maintained in Paraguay on hay and corn supplied from Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayan war cannot last much longer, unless Lopez should leave Humaitá and take to his native mountains: in which case it would be difficult to put a period to the struggle.

Congress has at last been closed, the session is singularly sterile of any very important legislation. The Vice-President when closing the house spoke with a peculiar certainty as to the prompt termination of the war, which for a moment caused attention, but the assertions of public men in this country carry very little weight; and not much importance is attached to the speech in question. The Provincial

Chambers are still in session, and some matters of moment under discussion. Affairs in the interior we regret to say are still in a most unsatisfactory state, and the mooted invasion from Chile which we mentioned in our last has been fully confirmed; these provincial disturbances however, are in a measure attributed to the approaching Presidential election which is already beginning to convulse the nation. There are many candidates in the field, but as yet it is premature to offer any opinion. The National force in the provinces is sufficiently strong to repress the revolt, but the distances are so enormous that the main difficulty is to come up with the rebels who are well mounted and keep flying about. The provincial troubles are not however of a character to inspire alarm, and on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war, and the election of the new President will subside. Probably the most important feature of provincial news is the discovery of valuable coal mines in the province of Mendoza, samples of this coal have arrived in this city, and have been examined. The coal is of a highly bituminous nature, and it is to be hoped the discovery will result in something.

The capital question has not been settled, and the period fixed by law for federalizing the city of Buenos Ayres having lapsed, all the local jurisdiction hitherto enjoyed by the National Government has been vested in Governor Alsina, who by his discreet administration and energetic measures for the reformation of abuses, has gained the greatest popularity amongst both, foreigners and natives.

In the country districts shearing is now going on. Some small unimportant lots of new wool have arrived, but the prices which they realized can hardly be said to afford a quotation: in another column we publish some general remarks as to the quantity and quality of the new clip. Money rules extremely easy, and although the busy season has set in, the rates of interest are unchanged; good city paper is discounted at the banks at 5 per cent. per annum. Exchange has gone up, and keeps rising; it opened at 48½, but bills have since passed at 48. The export of gold still continues; the La Plata took over £100,000 sterling for England, the La Plata, which sailed yesterday, some £40,000, and the City of Limerick it is said will also take a like amount; in fact, the balance of our trade both with Europe and Brazil is so heavy against us, that it is thought the export of specie must continue. Gold keeps arriving in the country for army purposes, and in the hands of new settlers. We have no estancia sales of importance to note; a small estancia in the district of Magdalena has been purchased by some Englishmen; the land sold for £3,000 the square league, and the sheep with the wool on at 5s. per head.

The railways are all doing an excellent trade, and are making preparations to meet the increased traffic of the coming season. Owing to the death of Mr. Thompson, the manager of the Northern Railway, a provisional Board of management has been named by H. B. M. Minister, which nomination has been duly approved by the Provincial Government. The following gentlemen compose the board: C. Santa Maria (chairman); Mr. Anthony Bell, of the firm of James Thompson & Co., and Mr. H. Wyatt Smith, of R. & J. Carlisle & Co. The local management of the road is in the hands of Mr. Neville Mortimer, a railway engineer of much experience, and fully competent for the position. Exchange on England 48½ and 48½. Do France 5.10.

## REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The continued, though somewhat irregular, publication of this periodical does credit to the perseverance of the editors, as well as to the severe tastes of the public. If the *Revista* has a failing, it errs certainly on what many serious minded people would think the right side. It is by far too dry. It has too many articles culled from dusty local archives, which have all the dreariness of archives in general, without the merit of antiquity or much historic interest. Its local annuals resemble like an almanac, but without

its usual facilities for reference. Its military biographies have so strong a family likeness that it is necessary to be a native and to the manner born, if not an immediate descendant of one of the heroes in question, to distinguish one from the other. We, of course, speak from the point of view of foreigners, in the full knowledge that what to us may lack interest may be the most appreciated by native readers. For the rest, we are only too thankful for the privilege each month of gaining information from a magazine of so high a character as the *Revista de Buenos Ayres*. When it does favor us with articles on subjects of more immediate or of general interest, they are always well worth the perusal, both of seekers of entertainment and of the studious.

The series of papers, for instance, contributed by Dr. Scrivener, on the ravages of the cholera at the Tigre and las Conchas, have much more than a purely scientific or a merely dismal interest. Apart from his experiences as a medical man, which enable him to convey useful hints and instructions to laymen in dealing with the epidemic, Dr. Scrivener's story of recent cases is well connected, and full of details, simply and pathetically related, of the sufferings and domestic condition of the poor of those districts. He seems to hold the conviction that the disease is not contagious; a most important truth, if it be one, to impress on the minds not only of the poor and ignorant, but of the timid among their neighbors who are better off in circumstances. In cases of cholera, with those who can procure not only remedies but luxuries, and above all who can count upon the untiring care of friends, fatal results, Dr. Scrivener gives us to understand, may generally be averted. But in affording to the wealthy this grim consolation, he probably wishes to remind them of their duties, by accompanying it with accounts of sailors and other poor and friendless fellows who have been landed at the Tigre, literally cast ashore, and left to die of the disease for the want of the commonest attention.

Among other contributions in the later numbers of the *Revista* likely to attract the general reader are a carefully compiled synopsis, by Sr. Juan S. Fernandez, of the different systems of official land measurements in Europe and America, with the particular objects for which such surveys were undertaken; a short review by the editor, Mr. Quesada, of a pamphlet by Sr. José F. Lopez on "Civil Marriage—the Church and State in the Argentine Republic;" and, above all, a remarkable and elaborate historical and philological essay on the "Colonization of Peru," by Dr. Vincent Lopez.

The article on land measurement is taken principally from a work on the same subject by M. Nozet, a French advocate. The details given will speak for themselves to those interested in social statistics. The question of civil marriage as a measure of reform in this country, both the author of the pamphlet and the reviewer leave very much where they found it. The subject, however, is most suitable to the moment, as it is now attracting particular attention in this province and in Santa Fé. The wholesome prejudice in favor of the intervention of the clergy in the marriage ceremony will not easily be overcome in these countries. The question is made more intricate, if not at the same time more urgent, by the great differences of creed which exist in our motley population. The result of Mr. Quesada's article is evidently a "traslado de autos."

The essay of Dr. Vicente Lopez on the colonization of Peru is of unusual interest, as it treats of nothing less than the identification of the Peruvian race with the ancient Pelasgi; but not only does he argue that the Keshua language is of Pelasgic origin, but that the Incas of Peru were themselves Pelasgi. There are probably not half a dozen men in all Europe who could give a consistent opinion on so nebulous a subject; but if Dr. Lopez be under no delusion his labors will soon attract the attention of philologists, and confer distinction on himself and the *Revista* in which he writes. It is of some interest to think that the

'Gaité' of the Gaucho and the modern songs of Greece may have the same origin. When we again hear the wretched drone of the Gaucho, and the thum of his guitar, in our melancholy camps, it will be a consolation to muse upon the fact that before David sang, or perhaps before Abraham was born, there were shepherds in Thessaly singing the same ditties.

## PATAGONES AND BAHIA BLANCA.

Having just returned from a trip to the above places, a few notes on these as yet comparatively unknown regions might interest some of your many readers.

We started in the steamer Patagones on the 10th ult., and after three days of beautiful weather arrived at the port of Bahia Blanca. The entrance to this place must prove a great drawback to its future advancement, as the windings of the channel remind one of trying to follow the turns of a corkscrew. From the steamer's anchorage to the shore appears to be about a mile distant, but the windings of the creek again are such that the boats have to be rowed at least a league. However, having overcome these little difficulties, we reached the mole, (which is constructed of several old bullock carts,) and were kindly received by Sr. Coronti, who furnished us with horses to proceed to the town, which is about two leagues from the landing place. Having taken a walk round in the evening we saw all that is to be seen about the town, which is not much, though there are some nice chacras and quintas in the vicinity. Next morning Sr. Coronti had horses ready for us, and his son kindly accompanied us as guide, to have a look at the camps on the Naposta, which is a small river rising in the interior, and running through the town. For two or three leagues up the stream the valley of the Naposta is under cultivation, and the wheat crop looks very promising. The camps we found much better than we had anticipated, and Sr. Coronti offers very fair terms to settlers, and great praise is due to him for the way in which he has thrown all his energy to the advancement of Bahia Blanca, and for his unbounded hospitality to strangers. In the evening we were introduced to the commandant, who showed us through the fort, which, in comparison with the others we have seen on the frontier, is certainly the model of neatness and order. The following morning Sr. Coronti drove us down in his carriage to the mole, where the steamer's boat was in waiting, and in an hour afterwards we were steaming out of the bay; but a change had set in, and the weather which up till now had been calm and serene, now began to look dark and cloudy, and the sea ran pretty high, to which the good ship Patagones did ample justice by diving into it and rolling most unmercifully, so much so that one of our fellow-passengers told us he had to wedge himself into his bed by putting his hat-box against his stomach, and his portmanteau at his back. Fortunately the distance is not great, and in 18 hours we found ourselves off the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the bar being in good order for crossing we at once entered this finest of Argentine rivers, and steamed up to the town of Carmen or Patagones, lying about 7 leagues from the mouth of the river.

We were favorably impressed with the first appearance of this country. The banks on each side of the river (which at the town is about 150 yards wide,) are beautifully laid out in chacras, quintas, &c., and the trees and range of hills beyond reminded us more of the old country than anything we have as yet seen in South America. Having effected a landing, which is much more easily accomplished here than in most Argentine ports, the steamer lying within about 10 yards from the north bank. We found that Patagones was far before her sister town of Bahia Blanca in its accommodation for travellers, each family seeming to vie with one another in trying to make strangers feel at home.

But to resume our journey. The next morning, having got horses from Sr. Aguirre, who offers every assis-

stance to parties wishing to look at the camps, we started by the north side of the river, which for a distance of 6 or 7 leagues, until you reach the Fortin, is thickly covered with a bushy scrub, the range of hills coming down to the river's edge. But after passing this the country opens out into fine level camp, lying between the hills and the river, which we found covered with excellent pastures. The sheep and cattle were very fat, and the flocks remarkably clean. Towards evening we arrived at the China Muerta Estancia, belonging to Sres. Heusser and Clarez, where we stayed till next morning. This estancia is one of the finest in that part of the country; the camp is excellent, and has a large river frontage, besides permanent lagunas in the back. Next morning we resumed our journey, and arrived at the Guardia in time for breakfast. This is a stirring little place; there being no less than six stores, all of which seem to make a strong trade with the Indians; several tame tribes of the latter live in the vicinity, and are constantly to be seen going about in their native costume of 'quillangos.' The same evening we arrived at the estancia of four Scotchmen, the first of our countrymen settled in this quarter, and who with their proverbial hospitality insisted on our making this our headquarters during our stay. We were happy to see that though but lately started they had made very fair progress, and were looking forward to good returns.

We crossed the Rio Negro at the Guardia, and swam our horses over, and then rode up some 4 leagues to the 'tolderia' of the Indian cacique Saihueque, who had just arrived from the Manzanas, with about 130 men. From Buenos Ayres accounts of these Indians we expected to meet a set of ferocious savages, and consequently felt rather doubtful what kind of reception we should get; but we were agreeably surprised to find the chief a fine looking, intelligent, and altogether superior man, who received us very kindly. We spent a couple of hours with him, squatted in front of his toldo, and before leaving we purchased a few skins, &c., from them, and returned highly delighted with our visit. To a stranger an Indian 'tolderia,' or encampment, with its huts of guanaco skins, and its swarthy inhabitants variously engaged—some cooking, some bringing firewood, others sleeping, and the women sewing the 'quillangos' with ostrich sinews—the war lances stuck in the earth in front of the tents, and the immense number of horses feeding over the plains, is altogether an imposing and interesting sight. These Indians do not disturb the country, as in the northern provinces, as they come in quarterly for the rations allowed to them by the Government, and therefore it is to their interest to keep themselves quiet.

Returning to the north side, we rode up some 8 leagues further on. Here as lower down the camps were in excellent condition. The 'rincons' formed by the river are very numerous, and well suited for agriculture; this is carried on to a good extent in the district, both sides of the river being under cultivation, and the wheat crops looking very promising. The next day, having bid good bye to our countrymen, we again crossed the river at the Guardia, returning to the town on the south side. Here the camp looked beautiful, and was of much larger extent than that on the north side, the hills being very far from the river.

The Rio Negro is well wooded on both sides, and studded here and there with islands, some of which are under cultivation, and others covered with trees, adding much beauty to the scenery; in fact, the view from some of the higher points of the hills, looking up the river, we have seldom seen equalled. The river seems to vary very little in breadth, and from good authority we learn that it has been navigated for 40 leagues higher up by a pilot-boat drawing 4 or 5 feet of water; but unless propelled by steam this navigation must be tedious, on account of the strong current running down.

PACKET NEWS.

BY THE GALILEO.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

It is thought that Count Bismark will shortly do something to force the Emperors of France and Austria to show their hands, or to let it be known that they have no cards to play. The relations of Prussia and Italy, which were supposed a short time since to be of a very delicate character, are said to have assumed a new aspect. Count Bismark has offered large advances of money to the Italian Government, and has promised to assist the latter, if it should think fit to make a *casus belli* of the position taken by France in Rome.

The Salzburg interview has set all the South German States in a fever of conjecture, and Prussia in a state of considerable irritation. Nearly all the Continental papers are engaged in speculations as to what is likely to be its effect on the peace of Europe; while in the Southern States themselves the liveliest disinclination for even a temporary dismemberment from the rest of Germany is evinced. It was stated that the Bavarian Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, had entertained the idea of forming a South German Parliament; but this report, upon the authority of the official Bavarian journal, is now contradicted. The form of the rumour was that the calling of such a parliament had emanated from Baron Von Beust, and had been favourably entertained by the Bavarian Minister. The statement that Prussia had demanded diplomatic explanations of the Salzburg meeting, which has been frequently contradicted with violence, is now declared to partake of the essential elements of truth.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says—"In spite of the Emperor Napoleon's pacific declaration at Amiens, it does not appear that any relaxation is to be made in military preparations." On the contrary, they are continuing in Paris, Lille, Nantes, Lyons, Nancy, and other towns, with as much activity as if his Majesty had announced war.

The unceasing reports and articles about the Salzburg interview which spring up every day all over the Continent are the expressions of a very uneasy state of feeling. It has now been semi-officially put forth in Berlin that the Prussian Cabinet were fully apprised of the proposed interview before it was publicly announced. Moreover, the Government had received trustworthy communications to the effect that the visit arose purely from a desire of Napoleon to see his imperial Austrian brother concerning the calamity in Mexico. The reports, it will be seen, are now harking back to the original programme. The French papers are busily engaged in viewing together the Salzburg meeting and the speeches at Arras, Lille, and Amiens; but the net result seems to be that no one knows so much about the French Emperor's policy as he does himself. The elections for the North German Parliament are thus far going in favour of the policy of Count Bismark, or at all events of that part of it which is directed towards the national unity. The only fear now is that the Government supporters may push it much too fast thitherward for its ulterior designs. The report as to the intention of Prussia to send two battalions into the neighbourhood of Luxembourg may be corrected by the fact that there now only remain 359 soldiers in the fortress, and that the complete evacuation will be accomplished on Monday.

Active negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the various Foreign Ministers at Constantinople with reference to a scheme for the pacification of Crete. The Peace Congress at Geneva seems likely to be a rather remarkable affair. Persons no less renowned in modern European history than Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, and Louis Blanc have arrived to take part in its deliberations. The sittings of the Congress have not yet commenced; but when they do we shall doubtless have very interesting accounts of them from the foreign correspondents.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has at last come to whatever sense he possessed, and has released the unfortunate people whom he has so long kept captive. At least such is the effect of the telegram received lately from Constantinople, which, however, has not obtained a very general credence. At all events the Admiralty officials are not slackening their proceedings.

Earl Russell has refused to take part in the Reform 'fete' at the Crystal Palace, not from any particular disinclination of spirit, but simply from any particular disinclination of a man—even Earl Russell—being in two places at once. He will be in Ireland, but moreover, upon the principle of not hallooing before we are out of the wood, considers that he could not be an enthusiastic guest, as at present he is too uncertain of what may be the effect of Lord Derby's leap in the dark. Mr. Gladstone does not qualify his letter on the subject by any gloomy forebodings, but thinks the rejoicings fully justified by the simple extension of the franchise.

Lieutenant Brand, the fiery assailant of Mr. Buxton, who was lately brought home from Jamaica for the purpose of making certain explanations to the authorities, has now been restored to active service.

The Galileo, for Buenos Ayres, in proceeding in charge of a pilot, to her anchorage in the river Mersey, from some unexplained cause, got foul of the New Brighton Landing-stage, and coming broadside on to the stage she damaged the bridge connecting it to the shore so seriously that it gave way and sank, the stage drifting into the river, where it was, however, secured. The Galileo was towed clear, and to an anchor, apparently undamaged.

The battle of the safes has been decided in favour of Mr. Chatwood, the English maker.

Powerful lamps, with solar reflectors, have been placed in the principal walks of Hyde Park.

The banquet of the Agricultural Society was given at Dublin in the Exhibition Palace, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The Lord Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," his Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the country are encouraging, that its wealth is increasing and that crime is decreasing. Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 78,000, the average for the preceding four years having been 72,000. The number is now reduced to 63,000. The stock in the Bank of Ireland at the end of June last was £18,900,000, being upwards of £17,000 more than the return of the whole year 1866. In the Post-office Savings-bank deposits there had been an increase in the last half-year of £40,000, a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the increase of wealth, and an indisposition to apply it, owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insane and unmeaning Fenian outbreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500,000 cattle and 1,500,000 sheep. The increase in cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 345,000; last year, to 519,000, giving an increase of 3,000,000 in value. In the flax crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a healthy state of trade. The emigration in the first six months of this year compared with that of last year showed a diminution of 13,000, or, in other words, was nearly one-third less. The number of indictable offences in 1864 was 10,800; in 1865, 9,800; in 1866, 9,000. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction that no such cold-blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages. His speech was cordially applauded. Lord Strathairn returned thanks for the Army, and the Hon. Baillie Hamilton for the Navy. His Excellency proposed the health of the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, in responding, stated that no such ill-feeling as is represented exists in Ireland between landlords and tenants. He owns estates in both England and Ireland, and said the condition of the Irish tenant is as good as, and in some respects better than, that of the English tenant.

Availing themselves of the presence of the Viceroy of Egypt in England, a deputation of the Cotton Supply Association had an interview with that official. They expressed a full belief that America will not some time to come be able to grow cotton to the same extent, nor at so low a price as before the war, and therefore urged upon the attention of his Highness the importance of continuing to encourage an increased growth of cotton in Egypt. Considering the brief period in which

prices for cotton, that country made marvellous progress in cultivating the staple. In the year 1865 England imported from Egypt 1,578,922 cwt., valued at £14,300,507—thereby receiving sensible relief from the miseries of the cotton famine. The Viceroy was foremost as an example of private enterprise, introducing machinery on a large scale into his private estates, and encouraging industry everywhere throughout his dominions.

UNITED STATES.  
The City of Paris, with dates from New York to the 21st August brings a few more items as to the movements of the military governors of the South. It was not, we thought, upon the cards that Mr. Johnson would be re-elected as President; but by this mail we find that clubs are being organized having for their object the continuation of Mr. Johnson in the Presidency. The Radical journals, and not a few of the Democratic party, have emphatically declared heretofore that the day on which Mr. Johnson's term of office expires is that in which he will sink for ever from the history of the United States.

The Times says the correspondence on the subject of the Alabama claims is very creditable to both the authors, the communications of Mr. Seward especially being written in vigorous and confident style as of a man who is determined that a good case shall not suffer in his hands. Lord Stanley, though acute and critical, is less impressive, since he has to stand on the defensive; and to excuse acts which are denounced as a breach of international right, and which certainly require explanation. The Times, however, must repeat that, except for the depredations of the Alabama, the United States have no just cause to complain of the conduct of Great Britain as a State during the late war. It may, however, well be that a Government is not responsible if it takes all due precaution to prevent such acts, and we believe the British Government did take such precautions; but their propositions may be combated, and it is beyond doubt that through the cunning of Confederate partisans those ships and their armaments were sent to sea though separately, and thus by means of Englishmen was the maritime trade of the North crippled.

The Times says advices from Mexico state that Juarez had formed a Ministry of public men professing moderate opinions, with Senor Yglesias as Prime Minister holding the portfolio of finance. Some persons had arrived at the capital from New York, with the view of treating with Senor Yglesias for the formation of a national bank.

California promises to become a great wine-producing country. This year there have been made there 3,800,000 gallons of wine and 100,000 gallons of brandy.

The harvest in the United States this year has been most bountiful, and the supply of breadstuffs will not only be ample for all wants of the United States, but will give a large surplus export. The estimated crops of leading articles for 1867, the estimate being that of the Agricultural Department, are the following:—Wheat, 232,500,000 bush.; Indian corn, 800,000,000 bush.; rye, 27,000,000 bush.; oats, 230,000,000 bush.; barley, 21,000,000 bush.; buckwheat, 23,000,000 bush.; potatoes, 155,000,000 bush.; butter, 242,000,000 lb.; cheese, 142,000,000lb.; rice, 50,000,000lb.; tobacco, 350,000,000lb.; cane sugar, 69,000,000,000lb.; hay, 31,000,000 tons; cotton, 2,500,000 bales. As compared with the crop of 1866, the year before the war, and the only year with which a fair comparison can be made, as American agricultural industry was then untrammelled, the above estimate shows for 1867 an increase of 30 per cent. in wheat over 1866; 5 per cent. decrease in Indian corn, an increase of 30 per cent. in rye, 28 per cent. increase in oats, 35 per cent. increase in barley, 27 per cent. increase in buckwheat, 40 per cent. increase in potatoes, 40 per cent. increase in butter, 33 per cent. increase in cheese 20 per cent. decrease in tobacco, and 150 per cent. increase in hay. Indian corn, tobacco, cane sugar, and cotton show a decrease; but the latter two are exclusively grown in the Southern States, while tobacco and Indian corn are leading crops there. The returns for 1866 for all the above crops were from the entire country—North and South together, both sections being at that time cultivated to the utmost ability of their population.

Southern industry is now greatly cramped, but the general increase of all the crops, returns of which now come from the North principally, show that section has thriven in spite

of the war. The cane sugar crop in 1866 was 280,982,982 lb.; now it is estimated at but 60,000,000lb. The desolation of the South by the war, and this year the added devastation of the plantations along the Mississippi river and elsewhere throughout Louisiana have caused this remarkable reduction in the cane sugar crop. With regard to wheat, the California crop, which in 1866 was enormous, is this year even greater. During the first 16 days of July the receipts of wheat at San Francisco from the interior were 160,230 sacks, as compared with 85,912 sacks for the corresponding period of 1866. The first days of July are early for receipts of wheat at the shipping ports; yet, if the comparison holds good for all the season, the increase of the California wheat crop this year over that of last year will be almost 100 per cent. Her farmers have taxed their energies to the utmost.

Of cotton the crop of 1866 was 4,670,600 bales; while the estimate above given for 1867 is 2,500,000 bales. In making this estimate the Department is safe, for every one here believes the crop will produce that much, while some sanguine observers go even far beyond it; the *New York Economist*, for instance, estimating it at 3,225,000 bales. It is unfortunate with regard to cotton: that the people who are in the cotton section, and best able to judge of it, are always interested in representing the crop as a short one in order to keep up prices. For that reason early in the season the accounts were gloomy and the predictions bad but these sad tales have in most cases been dissipated. In some portions of the South, however, the crop will no doubt be bad, but that is the case every year. A few days ago I announced the receipt of the first bale of new cotton at New York from Florida; this week two more bales, grown in Alabama, have appeared, classed as "good middling", and were sold for 55c. currency. At New Orleans the first consignment of new cotton came to hand on the 13th of August; last year the first bale was received on the 7th of August. With regard to crop prospects the reports from all parts of the South appear favourable, excepting from the overflooded districts in the Mississippi valley from there the intelligence is of continued misfortune. Louisiana will fall shorts as compared with last year.

Of the current cotton year, ending the 31st of August, but two week's returns are yet to be made. Thus far 1,855,676 bales have been received, as compared with 2,020,773 bales to the same date last year; 1,875,000 bales will probably cover the reported receipts of the current cotton year. Thus far during the year the exports from the United States have been 1,541,155 bales, as compared with 1,509,950 bales last year to the same date, leaving a very small stock, only 137,380 bales, at present at the shipping ports.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. HORN.

The impression caused by the murder of the poor Barrons has hardly had time to subside, when we are horrified by another assassination of a still more barbarous character. The Barrons, at least, precipitated themselves voluntarily into a known danger. Their death was not a premeditated murder, but the result of passions let loose by revolutionary strife. Mr. Horn has been murdered deliberately and in cold blood, by a common midnight assassin. I will proceed to state the circumstances:

Mr. George L. Horn, an estimable young man of respectable connections, arrived in this country some eight or nine months ago, having passed some time in Peru and Chile. After examining the country he decided on establishing himself, in company with a Mr. Schultz, on lands near the English Colony of Romero. In the meantime, while making his preparations, he and his partner occupied a 'ranch' belonging to a Mr. Heiland, situated on Mr. Armstrong's land, in the part absorbed by the 'concession' to the railroad, about one league from the Cañada de Gomez Station.

On Friday, the 27th of September, Messrs. Schultz and Heiland left the range to proceed to Cruz Alta to purchase oxen, leaving Mr. Horn alone. Schultz returned with a 'peon' on Wednesday night, and was surprised at not finding Horn at home, but supposing he was out seeing some neighbor he went to bed, expecting Horn to return during the night. The next morning, Horn not making his appearance, his companion became uneasy, and rode over to the station to make inquiries. Here he was informed that a gentleman had passed the 'ranch' a day or two before, who had called,

but found it deserted. Being thirsty, he had drawn some water from the well, which is very deep, and found it bloody, a circumstance however that did not excite suspicion, on his part, of a crime having been committed. Mr. Schultz immediately returned to the 'ranch' with another person, and making a hook they let it down the well, grappled a body, and brought it to the surface, all they could do, except tearing off and bringing up some fragments of clothing, that proved too clearly that it was poor Mr. Horn that lay at the bottom.

Without waiting to make any further examination Schultz started off for Rosario to get assistance and inform Mr. Horn's friends, as well as Mr. Ogilvie, who, I believe is a connection of the deceased. On Friday the body was taken out and identified. The unfortunate young gentleman had been cruelly murdered. One fatal blow, apparently with a heavy 'bola,' had crushed in the temple other; an made apparently with the same instrument, had broken the jaw and teeth, and a large wound, made apparently with a 'facon,' was behind the ear, and by which the jugular vein was probably cut, and by this means the water of the well was discolored.

On examination it was found that the deed had been committed in the kitchen, a 'ranch' detached from the principal building, and while Mr. Horn was sitting on a box before the fire. From the kitchen the body had been dragged to the well and thrown in. The fact of Mr. Horn having a custom of writing up his diary every night before going to bed, enables us to fix the day of his murder. The diary was found in its proper place, written up on Saturday night. It was consequently on Sunday he was murdered, probably while smoking after breakfast or dinner.

Like Mr. Barron, Mr. Horn spoke the Spanish language, and placed a good deal of confidence in the 'gauchos'—a confidence that cost him his life.

Up to the present time suspicion only rests upon one man, a 'gaucho' with no ostensible means of living honestly, who resides in his 'ranch,' a league or two from Mr. Heiland's 'ranch.' This man brought a horse to Mr. Schultz, a day or two before the latter's departure for Cruz Alta, offering it for sale. Schultz bought it, and requested Horn to pay for it. The latter opened a box or trunk, and took out his desk, and in this the 'gaucho' saw a quantity of gold. On examination it was found that the box was broken open as well as the desk, and the money gone. This was the only thing missing. A portrait album, supposed undoubtedly to contain something of value, was torn open from the back, and then thrown aside.

On reading this over to Mr. Schultz he says everything is correct, except that he did not go to bed at the 'ranch,' but went over to the station the same night. He found Mr. Horn's clothes lying about, together with his saddle, and consequently suspected something. On his arrival he drew water for his horses, but was surprised that they would not drink it. The dog as well refused it.

It is a melancholy satisfaction to be able to listen to the last words of a departed friend; I, therefore, make no apology for transcribing the last day's entry in Mr. Horn's Diary:—

"Saturday, 28th. All alone by myself. Woke about 6.30 by the dog barking; on going outside saw a man by the 'laguna' examining the dead cow, but he soon went off without seeing me. I think he is a 'puestero' of D. Martin's. Horses all right in the distance. About 7.30 a brother of Antonio's came up; after talking some time he asked for some coffee as a 'remedio.' Then he asked if he could not make it there; took him to the kitchen, where he lighted the fire and sat drinking coffee for an hour. When he had gone I went out and took the 'manas' off the horses and drove them nearer the house; then got breakfast warmed up, soup and coffee; then watered the horses, and tied up and shifted the pegs. Larre's 'peon' came, having been his 'primo' to the station. He is going to town to see what is become of D. Martin. Split up a supply of firewood. Gregorio Perez came about four o'clock; humbugged about until six. He goes to the Aresta tomorrow; gave him a 'papeleta' to bring the horses if he found them; drove in the horses and 'manas'; got dinner; warmed up tea and coffee; catto rather troublesome to-day; Bernardo (the dog), the useless beast does not keep them off as he should."

These were the last words of poor Mr. Horn.

Yours truly,  
W. P.

**IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.**

**THE CALIFORNIAN COLONY.**  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
October 8, 1867.

I have just had an interview with Mr. Kenney, arrived from the American Colony and the Chaco, and he corroborates the statements as to its flourishing condition. He tells me that Mr. Locket, one of the principal men of the party, has returned from a trip to Brazil, where he saw and conversed with a large number of his countrymen. He has seen no part of Brazil equal to Chaco, and returned very well satisfied to commence operations on as large a scale as possible in the Colony. In conversing with the Americans arrived out to Brazil, he was astonished to find out how ignorant they all were of the Argentine Republic, which they fancy is all a wild desert. They would not believe that any railroads existed until Mr. Locket showed them the papers. What has our Minister in Washington been about that he has not done something in the United States to illustrate the people there in reference to this country? How often have I said that an agent from here, and an expense of two or three thousand dollars would have brought all the American immigration that has entered Brazil to our ports instead. And who can doubt that both the immigrants and the Republic would have been the gainers by it.

Mr. Benitz, a wealthy capitalist of California, whose brother came out to the Colony as a pioneer, has arrived in Chile with some companions, on their way to the Colony. Others are coming round the Horn, by the way of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Locket has induced several Americans in Brazil to come and settle in the Chaco, as soon as they can arrange their affairs there. Mr. McLean gives some partial returns. He writes:—

“Mr. Locket and Mr. Post, working together cropped 125 fanegas of corn and plenty of vegetables. Mr. Moore and two sons harvested 140 fanegas corn, 60 bushels potatoes and a large quantity of pumpkins and garden stuff. Mr. Snow, Mr. Reeves and I worked together and took 130 fanegas corn and fifty bushels potatoes, and abundance of vegetables of every kind. Our present crops bid fair for a good return, and we have done our best for a big crop. Messrs. Locket and Smith have in 40 acres of wheat, and the same amount of corn with two acres in tobacco. Mr. Moore and two sons have 40 acres in wheat and fifty ready for corn, a potato patch and large plantation of fruit trees. Mr. Post alone has 20 acres of wheat and 25 acres ready for corn, with potato patch and plantation. Snow, Reeves and myself have 46 acres of wheat and 54 ready for corn, a potato field, plantation, and tobacco. Mr. Benitz is planting 25 acres in corn and an acre in tobacco. The Colony possesses now 200 head of stock, and we make plenty of butter and cheese. There has been no sickness as yet in the Colony; we are all able to eat our three hearty meals a-day.

“Mr. Moore and I accompanied Mr. Kenney exploring the country. He will give you his impressions. The Government placed all facilities in his power, and gave him an escort.”

As I am continually receiving letters from Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental requesting information about the American Colony, I would feel obliged if you would publish the following data that I have furnished to one of my correspondents.

“There is no difficulty in getting lands to farm from the Americans, either to purchase or rent, or even for a year or two for nothing if the would be settler is short of cash. The outfit necessary will be the following:—

A wagon or cart.....	75	hard dollars.
One large plough & harness	12	“
One small steel do.....	12	“
6 oxen.....	100	“
2 horses.....	20	“
3 ox yokes.....	14	“
1 dos ox bows.....	5	“
3 log chains with hooks.....	6	“
1 saddle, bridle, &c.....	18	“
6 American axes.....	15	“
1 scythe and cradle.....	5	“
1 spade and mattock.....	3	“
1 hand-saw.....	4	“
Anger, chisels, &c.....	4	“
2 hoes, broad.....	2	“
10 or 12 lb. nails.....	1	“
1 hammer.....	1	“

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“The above I think the only indispensable articles. But in addition we must consider the cost of some months provisions, of seeds and milch cows.

“Of the above items the horses and oxen can be had in the neighbourhood of Santa Fé, as also the cart and cows. It would be better to buy the other things in Buenos Ayres or in Rosario, although they can be had in

Santa Fé. Passengers can land at La Paz, in Entre Rios, opposite the Colony. But in this case it will be necessary to hire a boat specially to cross the river, which will cost five and twenty dollars. It will be much better to proceed to Santa Fé, and move up with carts and everything by the road, a distance of about a hundred miles. Of seeds, wheat and corn can be had at the colony, but that of corn will not come amiss. Of garden seeds it would be as well to bring an assortment, that would cost some five dollars. Melon and pumpkin seeds can be had up there. Cotton and tobacco seed had better be brought. That region is excellent for both. Cattle can be had in the neighborhood at 4 or 5 dollars. Both cattle and sheep are to be had cheaper on the opposite side of the river, but as yet there is no ferry. Between Santa Fé and the Colony are the villages of San Jose, Calchines and San Javier, and the Helvecia Colony, about half way. It would be very convenient though not indispensable, to add a small bill implements such as 1 whip saw, 2 doz. harrow teeth, 1 broad axe for hewing, 1 drawing knife, 1 brace and bits, butchers knife and shoe knife with thread and awls and wax, a large revolver and rifle, fish-hooks and ammunition.”

**THE WEST COAST MAILS.**

**IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.**

An officer in the Spanish navy writing to a friend in London, dated 31st July says:—“As regards the Pacific question I am completely in the dark—since my last nothing has occurred, nor nothing known, one thing is certain, we do not return to those waters unless assailed.” In another note—True we are strengthening our navy with guns and ships but such you need not fear, being only intended to dominate the Antillas where an insurrection was apprehended.

In a short time the Chilean Government calculate on having 20,000 men armed with the needle gun, not the same used by Prussia in the late war, but perfected by Gabelot. Already seven thousand formidable weapons have been furnished the troops, and by the time the proposed number is ready Chile will be the most powerful State on the South continent. What is the real object of this bellicose attitude of a peaceful neighbour is not known, an expedition to Arucania is put forward as the plea, and in fact several corps of infantry and cavalry were despatched for the frontier; however praiseworthy it may be to reduce to law and order a large semi-barbarian district like that, we cannot but believe it a mere subterfuge, as half that force would suffice to overrun the whole country with a less effective arm.

Don. Ramon Sotomayor Valdes editor of the *Republica*, was named Charge d’Affaires to Bolivia whither it is probably he will proceed by next steamer.

The ordinary receipts of the state are calculated at nine millions dollars. The floating debt \$36,059,373 92cts. and funded debt \$33,070,344 or \$16. 5 cts. a head on the population: The commerce during the financial year represents over 100 millions in this table England stands pre-eminently first, followed by Peru, Austria, France and the United States. It is worthy of note, the falling off of the European trade compared with the vast strides of the American markets. Thus with England, France, Germany and Belgium, the decrease amounts to \$2,460,460. The increase of the U. States, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic \$586,074.

The Minister attributes this to the baneful effects of the war in Germany and the drawing closer of the bonds of friendship which unite the States of the new world.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

**THE ART HOW NOT TO DO IT.**

In the account of the proceedings of the Municipality, at the meeting of the 20th September, published in the *Nacion Argentina* of Friday, the 4th inst., Sr. Azcuena is reported to have stated that—

“En todas las obras á que hace referencia el señor Drabble, habia estado de acuerdo con la comision respectiva, con escepcion de la de los surtidores de agua, la que indicaba se hiciera para el señor Coghlan; que la mayoría de la comision, consecuente con el propósito de la Municipalidad de que esas obras sean suyas, ofreció á dicho señor Coghlan la direccion de ellas, mediante un cinco por ciento, que aceptó y que horas despues elevó á diez, segun carta que escribió al mismo señor Drabble; que conceptuando exajerado ese pedido, se comisionó para la obra al señor

Canale, con la adquisiencia del mismo señor Drabble, que se ausentó en seguida para Montevideo; que dos dias despues de esto se le presentó el señor Coghlan ofreciéndose nuevamente á dirigir la obra por el cinco por ciento, y que él, sin ocultarle el disgusto que le causaba un proceder tan impropio, se limitó á manifestarle que daría cuenta á la comision, & c.”

As the matter is one of public importance, I trust you will grant me space for a more exact account of what passed with reference to the ‘surtidores de agua’ (limited water supply.)

In the beginning of July, meeting Mr. Drabble on the Bolsa, he told me that some members of the Municipality, fearing another outbreak of the cholera in the summer or autumn, were anxious to make immediate provision for the supply of say 2,000 pipes of filtered water daily, at the Plaza del Parque, to be taken from thence by the carts for distribution. He said that he recommended advantage should be taken of Mr. Hunt’s being actually in London to write to him to send out the necessary materials, but that he was outvoted, and another engineer had been consulted, who required two months for preparing the necessary plans and estimates, which he (Mr. Drabble) thought any one who had already studied the subject could do in three days. I answered that I had all the particulars, connected with water works for Buenos Ayres, in such a complete state, that I would undertake to make a proposal within that time. After some further communications on the subject, the result was that I presented to the Special Committee, on the 9th of July, a proposal, from which the following are extracts:—

“The undersigned will construct, and deliver to the Municipality, within the term of eight months, from the date of the contract, a complete system of water works, comprehending settling reservoirs, filters, steam engines, complete sets of pumps, pipes for distribution, water-cranes and hydrants, and everything requisite for the distribution, in the space of nine hours, of two thousand pipes of filtered water in the following places:—

1. Cinco Esquinas.
2. Plaza Libertad.
3. Plaza del Retiro.
4. Plaza del Parque.
5. Plaza de la Victoria.
6. Plaza de Lorea.
7. Plaza de Monserrat.
8. Plaza de la Concepcion.”

Here follow particulars of the works, with dimensions, descriptions, &c., and the condition that the materials shall be brought out in Liverpool steamers:

“For the works described the undersigned shall be paid by the Municipality, the sum of eighty thousand hard dollars, in the form and manner to be agreed on, and the undersigned will give security to the amount of twenty thousand hard dollars for the due execution of his contract.”

The project here proposed offers the advantages:—

“That in consequence of providing a double set of settling reservoirs, filters, engines, and pumps, there can be no danger of the supply being at any time stopped; 2. That by commencing immediately the construction of the reservoirs and filters, they will serve for providing filtered water in the Bajo de la Recoleta, if required, before the conclusion of the principal works. 3. That all the work now proposed will form an useful and indispensable part of the large system of water works projected.”

On presenting this proposition, I had an interview with the members of the Commission, who stated their willingness to carry out the work, not in the form of a contract, but under their own supervision, employing me as their engineer. This I declined, as I saw much practical difficulty in executing such a work, in conjunction with a Commissioner, ignorant practically of the subject, thinking that a contract to carry out a given work, in a given time, the due execution of which could be easily tested by measurement, and with proper security for its fulfilment, would be more satisfactory to all parties.

I was afterwards told by Mr. Drabble that the Commission persevered in their view, and were willing to pay me 5 per cent. commission if I would act with them. I replied that I had spent a great deal of money and time on this subject, all of which would be utilised on this work, and that, under the circumstances, I did not think an ordinary commission on a small sum a fair remuneration, and that they should give me ten per cent. They declined, and so the matter ended for the time.

Sr. Azcuena’s statement, that I first accepted 5 per cent., and then asked for 10, by a letter to Mr. Drabble, is untrue. A few days after I met Mr. Drabble near the Mole, on his way to Montevideo. He expressed himself very much disappointed at the postponement of the project, which he thought of great importance. He spoke of the danger to the city of delay, of the fact that ninety-eight out of one hundred cases of cholera had been caused by the drinking of impure water, and made such an impression on me, that I said I would again try to arrange with the Commission. I immediately called on Sr. Azcuena, who certainly manifested his ‘disgusto’ to the extent, and no further, of declaring that in his opinion ten per cent. was an exaggerated charge, to which I referred in the same terms as I had before used with Mr. Drabble, as to the peculiar circumstances, and as I considered myself quite as competent to form an opinion, and to conduct myself with propriety as the worthy Municipal: the ‘disgusto’ did not produce any profound impression on me. He urged on me to accept the five per cent., suggesting, as a particular reason for so doing, that the management of the larger work, on which the same commission would amount to a considerable sum, would naturally follow.

I ultimately agreed, and, as I was forced to leave for Entre Rios on the following day, I arranged with him to return in time to order the material by the English packet.

Sr. Azcuena did not limit himself “a manifestar que daría cuenta a la comision,” but accepted on his own part the arrangement.

He repeated more than once, in the course of expressing his ‘disgusto,’ ‘You do not know men.’ It certainly proved true, as far as Municipales can be considered part of the ‘genus,’ for, notwithstanding my bitter experience, detailed in a former letter to you, I was guilty of the imbecility of leaving my business in Entre Rios to return to Buenos Ayres on the 27th, according to agreement. I saw Mr. Drabble, and asked him, ‘what are we going to do?’ The inevitable answer, characteristic not of the man, but of the Municipal, was, ‘nothing.’ I returned to Gualaguay the following day, a sadder but not a wiser man than I ought to have been.

Dickens devotes some of his best chapters to the description of the cultivation in English Government offices, of the art ‘how not to do it.’ A very short residence here would convince him that the most fossilised old fogies in Somerset-house or Doctors Commons could take valuable lessons from the old ladies of the Buenos Ayres Municipality.

If my proposal was accepted, we should have a fair water supply, without, of course, the advantage of the water-pipes being carried into the houses by the middle of March, and it is only right (that the public should know that the Municipality had the necessary funds at their disposal for the purpose, and an opportunity of executing the works in their own way (if any execution of work can be called in their way) and on their own account.

JOHN COGHLAN.

**THE RURAL BLUE-BOOK.**

(FIFTH LETTER.)

Baradero—The official report of this district says, in speaking of the police regimen, “the corporation is happy to announce that morality has taken root in this partido;” notwithstanding the great morality of the district, the report shows that the sum of 16,709 has been imposed by the police officers as fines on the model inhabitants of that district where morality has taken such root.

The municipal income in 1866 amounted to 139,331; there are some items in the outlay which should be struck off the list: 5,221 for police expenses. What expenses are these? the police are paid and clothed by Govt., consequently, the corporation has no right to throw away this sum; clerkship and inspection of chacras costs 19,800; staff of the juzgado amounts to 17,600. I would like to know what staff his worship, the judge, alludes to; every person connected with the office is paid, doubly in some cases. The judgeship and clerkship costs the town nearly forty four thousand dollars, besides the amount paid by Government. One hundred and twenty two boys and sixty four girls attend the public schools; sixty one boys and fifty nine girls attend the private schools, making a total of 306 scholars; the teachers at the public schools get independent of their salaries, subsidies from the Corporation to the amount of 17,800. A Sunday school for adults proved a total failure, not even one person attended.

There are six hundred and ninety six chacras let out to tenants; each chacra is two hundred yards wide by two hundred long; the annual rent of each is ninety dollars and they can be purchased out and out at an nphot price of six hundred dollars. The quintas are one hundred yards long by one hundred wide; there are two hundred and eighty four of these occupied by tenants at an annual rent of thirty dollars each.

Sheep have decreased in value one hundred per cent; and yet the Government has courage enough to introduce a bill into parliament proposing an increase in the property tax. I would like to ask that great financier of the River Plate, Mr. Riester, which of these, the Government, the corporation of Baradero, or the Rural Society he considers the country’s best friends in the present case.

The corporation of Baradero not content with its augmentation of the property tax proposes also a municipal export duty on every article produced by the district: live stock of every kind, wheat, Indian corn, barley, vegetables of all sorts are to be made pay a corresponding duty; oysters are not even exempted for the report says: all articles not enumerated are liable to a duty of one per cent ad valorem.

What a pity this corporation is not at the helm of the State! A passage of the memoir says:—“the municipality believe it unexpedient to burden the country with higher taxes than those proposed while the additional customs duty exists—when this duty ceases we will propose others to your Excellency.”

Monte.—Few towns bear such a cutthroat fame as Guardia del Monte; some years ago the attorney—general filed a criminal accusation against the editors of the ‘Standard’ for articles written about this district and its disorderly inhabitants; the trial was relinquished because the editors were possessed of facts that would have astounded even the careless government of that day. In this century of steam civilisation nothing is surprising; the district that drove terror into hearts of steel and had the hardness to slaughter the bravest of the brave, Major Vila, has become, in the hands of its present judge, Mr. Kell, as mild cile as and do a lady’s lap-dog. Since this gentleman has taken office; now going on two years, I have not heard of si a ngle murder; this is indeed something new in a district proud of being the head quarters of Rosas, but now the ‘estancia’ Rosas once ruled, and who taught his adepts as well as himself to stride wild stallions, is governed by the Anglo-saxon, Reid, while the district is governed by the Anglo-celtic, Kelly. The new church cost eight hundred thousand dollars, the Government subscribed 80 thousand dollars, the neighbors \$143,867 and the corporation will pay up the remainder. The school building cost \$300,000, the Government also gave eighty thousand dollars towards this building. The report states that the corporation are determined to build a town hall, a court house, and a mansion for the priest; it would appear the inhabitants of that the district are predestined to do everything by extremes: one day they are in a cutthroat fever, and the next in a building fever. It will take half a century to give that town a decent appearance, the houses are so far apart and scattered and the town on the whole has a dreary wild aspect.

Forty five girls and thirty four boys attend the national schools; there are two private schools for girls giving instruction to ninety three lively Monterasus. Parents, it would appear, are more inclined to educate their daughters than their sons; this report shows that 138 girls attend school and only 34 boys; if this plan was carried out all through the country we should very shortly have a grino-line Government Parliament, Bench &c.

There are 162 ‘chacras’ in the district, eighty of these have already been sold; sixty seven are rented and the remaining fifteen are yet vacant. The ‘chacras’ of the district are large, the report does not state their area, but if I mistake not each ‘chacra’ consists of thirty squares of ground. There are a great many ‘quintas’ yet vacant, the report does not state the number or size. The sale of eighty ‘chacras’ and four ‘quintas’ produced in round numbers \$478,253; as the size of the ‘quintas’ are not mentioned I can not give the exact average price, however the approximate average price of each ‘chacra’ is \$5,900 or about \$160 for each square of ground. The report says that the present rural police system is so based that none will enter the police corps but worthless vagabonds.

DICK.

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**THE WEEKLY STANDARD.**

"Will fold and send, all over non audem dicere."  
 Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

**THE STATE OF THE CITY.**

The last mails from Europe bring us news of the perfection which military science is attaining in the instruments of destruction. Napoleon has invented a new gun, which can be fired twenty-five times in one minute, and throws one thousand bullets into a target six feet high, at the distance of 2,500 yards. Experiments are daily made of new engines, planned with the most scientific care, to sweep into eternity the greatest number of men in the very shortest possible time. The working classes of Europe are astounded at the publications in the papers respecting the increased facilities with which whole populations can be blown into eternity by these horrid inventions, without even a moment's warning. Numerical superiority is now-a-days a delusion, since a machine worked by one man and a boy can kill at a distance of half a mile, and at the rate of twenty-five thousand per hour. The aim of legislation, the dream of humanity, and the legitimate object of all society—the protection, security, and prolongation of life, is now forgotten and defeated, and the study of the human race to-day is solely and absolutely to kill and destroy.

Grim Death can laugh with satanic joy at this turn of events, and rejoice that in the middle of the nineteenth century the sordid love of gain has baffled the very instincts of human nature. The wealth of the world, the talent and genius of nations and individuals, are all concentrated on the fiendish object of subjugating humanity, by abrogating life; and here, in this remote corner of South America, but without the bland pretext of scientific discoveries, we have men who, although destitute of the genius to create new guns, have carried death to the million by their bungling efforts to prolong life, and who have brought desolation and sorrow to the homes of rich and poor alike.

Great as is the chasm which sundered the wealthy from the impoverished, it is soon bridged over by a common danger. The intensity of a universal affliction is a leveller of all distinctions, and herein the Municipality of Buenos Ayres have achieved their triumph, a triumph which mocks the inventive genius of a Napoleon, a Colt, an Armstrong, or a Whitworth, a weird science of which Sr. Peña and his colleagues are the exponents, and which can challenge Europe for a counterpart.

The state of the city of Buenos Ayres this day is a subject too sad for contemplation, almost too repugnant for an essay. Step by step we are getting into summer; the hot weather is setting in, the second season of epidemic sickness and disease, caused by the unhealthy state of the town, is at hand; and yet, with folded arms, the citizens witness the weekly meetings of those men who, in an hour of bitter delusion, were elected Municipales. The filthy water of the Plata, more poisonous than the Bella Donna draughts of the Borgias, will be retained through the city, no matter how stands the thermometer. The dried up, scorched up streets, without sewers, without watering carts, are to be the same this summer as last. The rich, the poor, the humble, and the proud, shall plod through these high-ways of life inhaling the poisoned atmosphere of overflowing sinks and mortiferous decayed matter, swallowing down the heated dust in mouthfuls whenever Heaven compassionately favors us with the slightest breath of air. Yes, the Municipality achieved its triumph: it has not only failed to do anything itself to improve the health of the town, but it has defeated every scheme, every effort by others at improvement. We belong not to that class of panic-mongers who glory in affrighting the public by exagger-

ating the prospects of danger, without suggesting any mode of relief, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the lamentable state of this thickly-populated city is each day growing worse, and without any extraneous dangers whatever. We have within the pavement alone sufficient cause for the most serious alarm.

Mr. Coghlan's letter, published last week, settles the water question, and is irrefragable evidence of the character of the Municipality. The corrals—or killing-ground—about which we have spoken so much, are still in the same place, without the remotest chance of removal. In one word, the year has passed and not a single effort has been made to improve the state of the city, in any one respect.

Buenos Ayres, owing to the most unheard-of Municipal neglect, has become singularly unhealthy. On a hot broiling summer's day it is one of the most pestiferous spots on this continent. If God made the country, and man the town, verily it must have been the D— that introduced the Municipality, for a more worthless, nay, injurious body, never existed in the rudest village of the most savage land. And, what is much to be regretted, is the contagious influences of Municipal derelictions. Formerly, a vessel coming from a port with yellow fever or cholera, no matter how remote, was at once put into quarantine, and severe disinfecting regulations established at the Port Captain's; now, however, we have daily intercourse with ports where it is an acknowledged fact cholera exists, and to no trifling extent, yet no steamer, no sailing vessel, from these infected ports is subjected to even five minutes quarantine. We have lived so long in danger that we have become reckless, and possibly the Vice-President and his Ministers think so, and that quarantine regulations are unnecessary. But it is a long lane that has no turn—the begira from this city has already set in; everyone who can leave the city is doing so; in another month, if the army letters are of the same tenor as at present, we may look forward to a regular stampede, such as we experienced last April. Heaven grant that we may escape the impending dangers, but if we do we need not thank the Municipality, for the state of the city could not be worse.

There is a low ugly ditch, spanned by an antiquated wooden bridge, in Calle Defensa, which is a deserving emblem of the Municipality of this town. This place reveals the filth of all the neighborhood, and at certain seasons could rival the renowned Chinese "stink pots," which are so successfully used by the Celestials in time of war. Lord Dundonald himself, who proposed to kill the whole garrison of Sebastopol by means of fetid air, could invent no more effective plan to carry out his purpose than to run such a ditch under the ramparts of that fallen fortress. The exhalations from this horrid Calle Defensa fosse are far more mortal than the best manufactured Greek fire. There are other spots in this neglected city equally deleterious, but less repugnant, to the sight. If justice had her own, if outraged society would claim its revenge, it would go hard with the members of the Municipal Board, whose culpable neglect has reduced the city to what it is.

We propose the following reforms:—  
 That all steamers from Corrientes be put in quarantine at Martin Garcia.  
 That inspectors be placed at each market to watch the meat and vegetables offered for sale.  
 That in all the principal thorough-fares a couple of watering-carts be kept going during the summer.  
 That no water-cart be allowed to take water for family use from any point of the river below the gas-house.  
 That the Municipality of Buenos Ayres be for ever abolished.

**THE CARULLO WOOLLEN CLOTH FACTORY.**

The state of the wool market, even at the very outset of the season, is such as to cause the most serious apprehensions. Already we have about 5,000 arrobes of good, well-conditioned mestiza wool at the railway stations, and no buyers, save at prices so immoderately low that the farmers are unprepared to sell at such rates. It must be borne in mind that in a financial point of view the wool market is ushered in this year under the most improved auspices—money cheap and plenty, to be had at 6 per cent per annum, exchange low, freights moderate; in fact, the money market could hardly be more favorable for the producer, and yet, notwithstanding all this, the wool market opens with a depression unknown since wool has become the chief staple of the River Plate.

We have so often adverted to the wool market—its drawbacks, abuses, &c., that we confess we find it difficult to embrace the subject with the prospect of offering our readers anything new; but things have come to such a dead lock up in the Plazas, and the barraqueros have so prematurely displayed the white feather, that it is not improbable the bulk of the estancieros will become exporters, and try the best markets of Europe; since it may be fairly said there has ceased to be a market here.

Whilst gloomily pondering on the future of our wool staple, and the headlong ruin which awaits us, owing to protection in one country and high export duties in another, the scheme of an Argentine woollen factory rising its head over the cafés and billiard saloons on the Beach comes to our rescue. Mr. Carullo has stepped before the public, and asks the right, the privilege, and the honor to stretch out his hand to our expiring wool interest, and by erecting woollen mills on his capacious premises facing the river to instil a new vitality into the wool trade.

Bright indeed is the idea of our enterprising friend, and every way it is deserving of the support and patronage of the public; but brighter still would it be if the Finance Minister, in view of the great prostration of the market, would strike from the article the export shackles which weigh so heavily on the industry.

The Carullo Wool Mill was the great topic of the day yesterday. Everyone either directly or indirectly connected with the wool market had read the prospectus, digested the preamble, and clutched the project, as a drowning man would a straw, for the salvation of sheep farmers.

We believe the idea, at least, is a good one, and a move in the right direction, but that it can materially affect the wool market we very much doubt; it may, however, do some good. There is no reason why we should not have as many wool mills as we have flour mills; time was when this city was almost wholly fed on American flour, now not a barrel is ever imported, and if Carullo meets with the proper support we may look forward to the period—and we hope not very remote—when our coats and pantalons will be made from the best Argentine broad cloth; the thing is possible, nay, if properly worked, probable. One way or another every inhabitant of the Argentine Republic wears a woollen article of clothing. We grow our own wheat, and make our own flour; why not also, as we produce our own wool, manufacture our own cloths? The desideratum is quite within the bounds of possibility.

Carullo is therefore the man of the day; he is the possible benefactor of the sheep farmer, and the sworn champion of Argentine native industry. Barraqueros and wool buyers may pooh-pooh and sneer at the enterprise, since, if carried out, it will completely cut these gentlemen out of the market; to follow their business, and make use of their barracas they will be forced to go with the tide, so that we may look forward to German woollen mills springing up around the North and South Plazas.

We hope and trust that the Governor will use all his influence to support Mr. Carullo, give him a patent for his mill, and even further, give him money to start with if he requires it. No matter what politicians may urge to the contrary, we hold and insist that Governor Alsina and his Ministers could achieve no greater victory, no more glorious triumph than when, on surrendering up office, to retire from the Government-house in dress coat, waistcoat and pantalons of the very best Argentine broad cloth.

Viewed in any light Carullo's scheme meets with our warmest approbation; supposing even that conflicting interests should be brought to bear, and the whole project squashed, the discussion and agitation of the subject at the present moment will do a world of good. The farmers have up hill work this season, no buyers, and barraqueros all pretty much of the same mind, the dilemma reminds us of the story of the English traveller and the Irish carman.

An English gentleman intent on seeing the beauties of Killarney hired a round jaunting car, and having stocked it with provisions, started on his tour. When going up a very steep hill he remarked that the carman got down from his seat, opened the door of the car, and slammed it violently; upon which the Englishman asked the carman the meaning of all this. "That's for the mare, Sir; don't speak, and she'll think you're gone." And so it proved, for the moment she heard the door banged, off she started, never stopping until she reached the top of the hill.

**THE WAR IN THE NORTH.**

**GREAT CONFLAGRATION.**

**RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.**

Itapiru, October 11, 1867.

Gentlemen,

On the 4th a partial fight took place between the Arroyo Hondo and Humaita. About six regiments of Paraguayan cavalry issued from their entrenchments, evidently for the purpose of pasturing their horses, which are in a miserable condition. They were not however allowed to continue this peaceful operation. The Brazilian vanguard, under Rivas, divided in two bodies, one proceeded to attack them, whilst the other remained in ambush. The attacking party made a sham retreat, drawing out the Paraguayans, who closely followed the supposed flying enemy until they came beyond the troops in ambush. The latter sallied out completely routed them, and pursued them to the trenches of Humaita, killing six hundred and taking two hundred prisoners. The allied loss is officially stated to be one hundred killed and wounded. The customary cannonade was kept up in the direction of Curupaity during the night, with redoubled fury, the Paraguayans doubtless smarting from their recent defeat.

To-day an American steamer came in with a Danish brig in tow, laden with mules. On the morning of the 5th the new church, built by the Brazilians was destroyed by fire. It was a brick-built edifice, with a pine roof covered with painted canvas, the resident curate lived in an adjoining room. The church stood upon an isolated spot without the lines, three hundred yards distant from the earth-works; apart from any place where fire was kept. Soon after the fire was discovered the flames completely got the upper hand, when in spite of all the exertions made by a numerous body of Brazilian soldiers, nothing of the neat little chapel was left but the blackened walls. The church was not entirely finished being consumed, when another fire of a more alarming nature occurred. One of the galpones stored with corn at the Brazilian depot within the entrenchments was in flames, which a fresh wind communicated to a number of adjoining shanties, which were in a little time reduced with their contents to ashes. A galpon, a short way from the burning one, took fire, which was fortunately extinguished. Had the fire prevailed there, no one can tell what might have been the amount of the loss of life and property. Six long ranges of pine-built galpones, all filled with commissariat stores, or war 'materiel' of every description, including many tons of gunpowder, live shells, or loaded cartridges, were close by the burning building, which was located scarce a hundred paces distant from the Brazilian and Argentine Hospitals. While it remained in doubt if the fire would reach the magazine, measures were taken by the superintendent of the Argentine hospital to place the invalids at a greater distance. Such as could walk were to take care of themselves, while those unable to do so were being conveyed in litters from the impending danger. Happily for those whose lives for the moment were in jeopardy, the fire was subdued without loss of life: the galpones, shanties, and many hundred sacks of corn were totally lost. The prevalent belief is, that both fires were the work of incendiaries.

The Argentine steamer Rosa came in with an assorted cargo, having left two tows near la Paz there not being sufficient water to pass upwards. The usual cannonade in the Paraguay river is going on. Should the river continue in its present low state for any length of time, there will be a dearth of provender. The retail price of hay is 25 patacones per bale, for corn one and a half patacones per arroba is paid. Of both the above named articles there are piles containing thousands of bales or sacks a large part of which is utterly worthless.

6th. In the morning Capt. Arguella an Argentine, the officer in command of a picket stationed at Paso de la Patria was brought over and taken to the hospital, having been stabbed in a fracas among his men who at the time he was endeavoring to pacify; he is still alive, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Seven fatal cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at la Guardia Cerrito. A group of Paraguayans made an attempt on the road leading from Tuyuti to Tuyu-Cué to intercept a herd of horn cattle, the raiders as soon as they were aware of a formidable escort, gave up their enterprise, and disappeared in the thickets. Day and night artillery reports continue to be heard fired in the river Paraguay; We see the flash of the guns, the explosive shot burst, hear the noise yet no more

of the result of the din, than if it were a fight going on in Nova Zembla. Numerous river-craft continue to arrive; all come deeply loaded with army stores.

7th. The Argentine troops are receiving a months pay which is being made in Cabal's paper which since it has become abundant, the sovereigns begin to disappear. Till now the Commercial bank notes are at par; they cannot remain thus for any length of time as the country is flooded with its currency. Already some of the prominent capitalists here and at Corrientes will not receive it which is a bad omen. Major Almada an Argentine officer came in from the army upon business matters, and put up at a tent near the depot of Mr. Lanuz at the Isla de Itapiru; the night after his arrival the premonitory symptoms of cholera appeared, a medical gentleman was very soon in attendance who found the patient speechless, pulseless and expiring, in great agony, which came to pass in two hours after the first admonition of the sickness. The Major was decently interred upon the bank facing the Parana near the place where he died, a small inclosure marks the spot. The firing in the Paraguay river does not slacken.

8th.—Three fatal cases of the cholera are known to have occurred, to-day one was an assistant in the Argentine hospital, one a peon of Mr. Lanuz and one a sutler. There were other sudden deaths, probably caused by the pestilence which no notice was taken of, as the dead were immediately buried as soon as life was extinct close to the places where they chanced to perish unchristian like as it may seem yet such is the case, to make a cemetery any where.

As yet no measures have been taken at the village to dispose of the superabundance of detestable filth and garbage; to all appearances the pest will have done its work before any attention is given to cleanliness. There is no cessation of the cannonade in the river Paraguay. The French gunboat Decidé left bound downwards. Two Brazilian steamer transports laden with war material came in.

9th.—The cholera in a malignant form is making fearful havoc in Tuyucú; it entered first into the battalion of Pipo (known as the foreign legion) where it remained fixed for a few days, it then spread to the rest of the first corps d'armée with much virulence. Three days ago it commenced with great violence into the second corps, which had until then, been exempt, causing very great loss in officers (among their numbers are Dominguez, Benites, and a long list of others) and men. In the first corps, yesterdays accounts say that it is somewhat diminishing, but continues gaining force in the second. The Brazilians also have it diffusely spreading on all sides. It is known to be making ravages in the Paraguayan camp, it is supposed that from thence the contagion was communicated to Tuyucú. Persons well qualified to judge are of an unanimous opinion that a few days or perhaps hours to come, the pestilence will be doing its work of destruction here. What else might be expected from a miscellaneous population composed of military, inmates of hospitals, boatmen, sailors, peons or dissolute women, the greater part of whom have always been accustomed to live among dirt, eating lean tired meat or any trash, drinking impure water, sleeping in damp places surrounded by puddles of mud, and yet feel no inconvenience from this method of living.

Little is said here of the cholera to-day, more than a few sudden deaths have occurred, which were followed by speedy interment. As is the wonted custom, firing is going on in the Paraguay river day and night without intermission. The weather is uncomfortably warm mosquitos, gnats, and flies are troublesome.

10th. There is but little to chronicle to-day. Trustworthy persons, who left the army this morning, report no abatement of the plague; on the contrary, it had invaded Tuyuti. Here, two sudden deaths came under my notice, as also an unusual number of burials in the Brazilian cemetery, who I subsequently understood to have been for the most part victims of the small-pox. It may seem strange, yet it is true, that the Argentine and Brazilian hospitals are but sixty yards asunder; in the latter-named establishment they are never free from the loathsom disease, while at the Argentine infirmary there is not a vestige of it, nor has there been a solitary case of it for months past.

The steamer Widgeon came in from Rosario with two square-rigged vessels in tow, both of which were laden with horses and mules. A Brazilian gunboat came down from the Upper Parana, with a large chata in tow filled with horses. There has been a

furious cannonade kept up in the Paraguary river for the last twenty-four hours. Who were firing, or what they were aiming at, I could not ascertain: all I can say with certainty is, that much ammunition was consumed. Little is known here of the ironclads, other than that they are in the vicinity of Humaita, supposed to be uninclosed to go upwards or recede.

11th. Again another dull day, at least for news. There has been no change in the positions since my last. Caxias is placing formidable earthworks round his camp, where the 'on dits' say he means to remain until the arrival of 10,000 fresh troops from Brazil.

The steam whistle of the Pingo admonishes me I must close. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, SINBAD.

THE FALL OF PILAR.

PARAGUAYAN VERSION.

Camp of Paso Puen, Sept. 21, 1867.

We understand that number of vessels are lying off the mouth of the river awaiting the arrangement of peace to bring their valuable cargoes; but the most important item on this head is that after Mr. Gould's visit to the enemy the Marquis of Caxias despatched his Chief of Staff to Rio in the swiftest boat, the San Paulo, with instructions to proceed direct without touching at any port, and return within twenty-two days. This gave rise to the report in Corrientes that the San Paulo was bearer of peace propositions, and that the war was terminated. As I do not know how far true this may be, I confine myself to the simple rumours current here since the arrival of the English gunboat Doterel in search of Mr. Secretary Gould, then our guest. Without questioning the authenticity of these rumors, which probably emanate from the desires of the enemy and the kind offices of a disinterested friend, I may be permitted to express my private conviction—that no peace can be arrived at before some great and decisive feat of arms has taken place; in other words, notwithstanding the sentiment of the belligerents and the good will of our mutual friends, "peace just now is very improbable," for our haughty enemy not yet brought to a full sense of his impotency, will always be throwing some ambitious hints in the way thus rendering the conditions quite unacceptable to a noble, patriotic people.

The latest deserters to us report the enemy suffering frightfully from hunger; our victorious legions have cut off the supplies, and so hard pushed are the Brazilians now that dried hides are sparingly distributed among them as rations. This stupid predicament it was which impelled them to make the most hopeless movement of the 19th. At daybreak on that auspicious day we observed a strong body of horse advance from San Solano towards the Arroyo Hondo; it was in reality nothing more than a foraging raid, an oft-repeated attempt to cut off our supplies; not succeeding they pushed on to Pilar, which they attacked same evening, but were driven off with great slaughter; but if unable for us in arms they are our superiors in limbs, otherwise many more must have fallen in the retreat, as it was the most our victors could lay hold of were the disregarded clothes, weapons, &c.

This slight action in displaying the cowardice of the enemy and the certain triumph of determined valor ought to have inspired our men against any odds; unfortunately it had a different effect, the brave garrison while regaling themselves after victory made but little allowance for the pangs of hunger on the half starved imperialists.

With the morning the enemy returned to the charge and quickly wrested victory from the disordered ranks of the defenders. They were not destined to enjoy long the fruits of victory; Comander Saturnino Garcia coming up in the Birabebe opened fire on the enemy, and compelled them to evacuate the town. At first the Brazilians manifested a decided disinclination to stir, until the valiant Garcia landed at the head of fifty marines and charged the hostile masses then engaged pillaging. The gunboat meantime kept up a brisk fire, one shell bursting into the Brazilian General's coach; at sight of this the streets became suddenly cleared of the marauders, except such as had already fallen victims to their valor; but the real difficulty was to root them out of the houses where they had stowed themselves in every hole and corner to escape the fate of their comrades below.

Lieutenant Galon has behaved well and merits the decorations with which

our Marshal President has been pleased to requite him. To his determination and valor the country owes this glorious victory, the inhabitants their property, and the enemy a memorable defeat. While I write the enemy are scouring the country some leagues off; I would not give them much for their chance of getting anything in those fertile wastes, and after all the loss of men, horses and honor; they will return as hungry as they came.

Marshal Lopez's plan has been supremely strategic, for by surrounding the enemy with our trenches there is no way left for him, but to march through boundless deserts or by remaining as he is to be decimated by our guns or disease. Such is the history of the whole campaign, and with the failure of the exploring expedition we may hope the allied Commanders will change the tactics, and by trying their fortune in our trenches give us an opportunity of creating in our country's history another day like that of Curupaity.

CHILE.

The following Customs decree has been issued by the Chilean Government.

Santiago 4th September 1867

Taking into consideration the resolutions of the law of the 5th Sept. 1866, determining the cash payment of Custom-house duties, with the sole exception of those corresponding to merchandise deposited in private stores, also the decree of 26th July last, ordering cash payment, although provisionally for those due in goods that may be despatched in transitu for the Custom-house of the Argentine Confederation; and lastly what is prescribed by article 30, chap. 2nd of Customs regulations. It is decreed.

Import duties on merchandize despatched in transitu for the Argentine Confederation may be paid, at the option of merchants, either cash in deposit until the arrival of the goods at the Custom-house within the term of six months is verified, or a guarantee to the effect granted in accordance with article 248 of Customs law, with penal interest of 2 per cent. monthly on total duties in case they should be levied, if at the expiry of the aforesaid term, the arrival of the goods at the Customs house for which they are destined is not proved. For this case article 269 of Customs regulations, with the modification of penal interest remains in force.

PERU.

The political state of the country has remained unchanged during the past week. Prado has busied himself in going down to Callao to inspect the work on the batteries, which is being carried on in a very lively manner. Within the forty days, as promised, all of the fifteen-inch Rodman guns will be mounted, and Callao will be ready to receive another punishment from the countrymen of Don Quixote.

Congress, after several trials, has at last succeeded in making an election of its officers. Colonel Mariano Herencia Zavallos has been chosen President of the Congress, though the party in favor of Prado did all they could to prevent it, for Zavallos is one of Prado's opponents in Congress. Quimper was the government candidate.

A law has been passed granting a gold medal to Juarez for what he has done for republicanism in America. A minister has been appointed already to Mexico, and will probably start for there in a few days. His name is Mariano Lino Cornejo, and he holds the rank of a colonel in the army. There is a proposition before Congress to proclaim the new constitution on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the Peruvian independence, and install Prado as constitutional President on the 29th. There seems to be a general desire to proclaim the constitution, but not to install Prado as yet; he has a good many enemies in Congress, who cannot forget the way he treated them at the time of the religious question, when he would have turned them all out if he had dared to do so.

A proposition is being discussed in regard to opening the territory on the borders of the rivers Amazon, Mayro and Pachitea, and inviting immigration under the following privileges:—

First. Open the Amazon, Mayro and Pachitea rivers to the world. Second. The land on the borders of those rivers to be given to any settlers there on the condition of their living there five years. Third. Settlers to enjoy all political rights after one year of residence. Fourth. Any family wanting to settle there shall have a free passage from government, food for three months, agricultural tools

necessary, and what land they can take care of. Sixth. Any family wanting to go there have only to present themselves to any Peruvian minister or consul to be sent free of expense, he paying their expenses meanwhile for any time spent in waiting not exceeding ninety days. Seventh. Government to give four hundred thousand dollars for expenses. Eighth. One hundred thousand hard dollars a year to be spent in roads and schools. Ninth. Government employes after five years to receive double salary, twenty acres of land, all necessary tools, and the privilege of retiring on full pay at the end of twenty years. Tenth. All doctors, ministers and pilots to have the same privileges. Eleventh. All discoverers to belong entirely to the discoverer. Twelfth. Three government commissioners shall be appointed to survey and lay out the land. Thirteenth. Every five years there shall be an agricultural exhibition, with \$500 premium. Fourteenth. All children born there shall receive an education free; and all orphans be supported by government. Fifteenth. Settlers to be exempt from serving in the army, except in case of a national war. Sixteenth. Any vessel free of all charges for ten years. Seventeenth. Government to guarantee two mails a month. Eighteenth. Government to construct a railroad from Lima to Huanuco.

If they carry out this proposition it will open a fine, rich tract of country, and will pay any one to settle there, as they will have a direct communication with the sea. Congress is still looking for some way to raise funds to pay the government employes, and in fact all of the expenses of the nation. The Minister of the Treasury has sent in a proposition to issue bonds bearing seven and a half per cent interest, to be redeemed in 1860, the first interest being payable in June 1868.

Nothing has been done as yet in regard to the guano, but the following proposition is occupying the attention of Congress at present:—To sell all of the guano belonging to Peru at the Chincha or any other islands, in Europe, the United States, or other countries, or on the way there, with the following conditions:—

First. The buyers to pay all the external debt of Peru, as per contracts celebrated. Second. To pay the debts to the consignees. Third. To be able to cancel all debts if the holders are willing. Fourth. To build the following works:—A railroad from Lima to Jauja and Cerro del Paseo; a railroad from Islay or Mejia to Puno, passing Arequipa, inclusive of a pier; a railroad from Pacasmayo to Hualgague or Cajamarea, with pier, all the roads to be like the one from Lima to Callao; piers in Iquique, Arica, Huanchaco, Payta and Callao; bridges of iron or suspending across the rivers Apurimac and Esquina; other places when needed, not to exceed 250,000 soles in value. All these works to begin within eighteen months and end within eight years from time of signing contract. Fifth. To pay 600,000 soles or hard dollars a month for four years. Not to pay in advance without consent of Congress. Before proceeding with the sale to ask for proposals for one year from October 1. The buyer to give guarantee for complying with contract for the guano in the United States and Europe, and the average value exported for the past five years. While the guano lasts on the Chinchas and the Islands of the North to allow to be taken away what may be needed in the country. The government to manage the railways.

By last steamer government sent several naval officers to either the U. States or Europe, and by this several men and an engineer are gone; so it is supposed that some vessel has been bought by an agent in either of those places, and these officers go to bring her out. By the steamship Limeña, which arrived here on the 19th, we get news from the southern republics. In Chile nothing notable had taken place. The allied fleet was still in Coquimbo and without orders to move to come to Callao, as was expected.

There had been some trouble in Aneud on account of the Government disbanding a regiment of soldiers in that place, where there was no way for them to make a living. They burned the barracks, and then the merchants took the matter in hand and took care of them and paid their passage to other parts of the country.

There has been a stormy discussion in Congress in regard to the policy of the government in the Spanish question, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had made a long speech defending that policy, in which he said that the war for independence was fought by the Chileans wholly on the defensive.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand that Mr. Parish has taken the quinta, near Flores, belonging to Dn. Norberto de la Riestra, having arranged with Sr. Riestra in London, previous to coming out.

Mrs. Anchorena is, we hear, about to expend 2 1/2 millions dollars on her house property, adjoining the Colon Theatre. Another four storied house. The English Church, on Saturday evening, was filled by a large attendance of British residents to witness the never-ceasing attractions of a marriage ceremony. On that occasion Miss Heath was led to the altar by Captain Winthrop. There was a musical service, due to the kind service of the amateur choir, of which Miss Heath was a distinguished member.

At the second representation at the Colon Theatre of 'El Juramento,' the new Zarzuela, there were sold 3,750 'entradas.'

Several of the passengers by the steamer Galileo, just arrived here, have called upon us desiring we would, on their parts, publicly acknowledge the kindness and attention of the Commander of that ship, Captain Lee.

We are enabled to contradict the rumor, which appears to be prevalent, that the Arno will this month leave on the 22d. The mail leaves at the usual date.

Owing to the stiff easterly wind, exorbitant charges were demanded by the boatmen who carried the passengers to the Rio Uruguay, which left on Monday to overtake the French mail.

A very useful work, the 'Manual de Escribanos,' has lately been published by Mr. Munilla. By those competent to judge, it is spoken of very highly. It will probably be interesting to the public in general, in a country where every man is his own lawyer. Could not some one write a 'Manual de Abogados,' with a tariff of fees? At present the question of the 'honorarium' is really left too much to the discretion of only one of the parties interested.

A provincial paper mentions as a significant and reprehensible circumstance, that a circular which recently issued from the Provincial Government of San Juan, was stamped with the arms and motto of the Republic of Chili.

Up to the 11th the cases of cholera in the Argentine forces were 300, of which 100 were fatal. General Dominguez, Colonel Ortiz and other officers had fallen victims to the epidemic.

By the arrival of the Espigador we have dates from the seat of war to the 11th inst. We refer our readers to the letter of our correspondent Sinbad. There is now no longer any doubt that cholera is making fearful ravages in both camps, and the disease is likely to be aggravated by the refusal of Lopez to allow the dead bodies on the field of the late encounter to be buried and grant an armistice for that humane purpose.

We see in the 'Noticias' that the French Consul has arrived at Humaita, and he is supposed to meditate a resuscitation of the peace negotiations commenced by Mr. Gould. The Paraguayans are represented to be anxious for peace and in the last stage of privation and misery.

According to the 'Noticias,' the project for the expropriation of the property of religious corporations, will not pass.

According to the latest news from the Northern provinces Varela had not moved from Antofagasta. The chief of the rebel invaders in the vicinity of Salta was Elizondo. He had not with him more than 400 men. The Governor of Salta thought that the forces under General Navarro would suppress the rebellion. Taiboda and the Governor of Tucuman were nevertheless resolved to push on with their contingents into Salta. Juan Saa was reported to be in Bolivia.

We understand that some members of the National Government have been persistent in the conviction that quarantine regulations are now abolished in Europe; this however is a grave error, last year we had the most stringent regulations in Ireland on account of the Rinderpest, and this very last mail has brought us news of the British authorities having established quarantine at Gibraltar owing to cholera in the Mediterranean. We may mention the fact that last April, at a house in this city where a servant that had arrived from Corrientes was stopping, everyone in the house was attacked.

On Tuesday the Southern Railway brought in five hundred arrobes new mestiza wool, but the market rules very flat, the chief buyers are Frenchmen. A small lot good clean mestiza bought by Geineux outside at 58 and

sent to La Llave could not fetch over 64, which price was declined. We hear that most of the principal wools in the South have been bought by a Barraacas barraquero at from \$66 to \$68 deliverable in town at the barraca.

For the last few days there has been great talk of another Custom-house fraud, in which several parties are implicated. As far as we can understand the manifests of some 8 or 9 vessels are not forthcoming.

From a diligence man who has just arrived, we learn that it has rained copiously out towards the Moro-Camps are in splendid condition and estancieros out there are preparing to shear.

We hear of the formation of a new Fomento Company, capital several millions. The object of the new society is to purchase city property on speculation. City house property keeps so steadily advancing, that it is thought the new company will do a splendid business.

There seems to be great doubt as to the name of the new War Minister. Moreno, we hear, declines the honor, and now General Conesa is talked of. The portfolio is the most arduous in the Government-house owing to the present position of the country.

We call the attention of our camp-readers to a lengthy document published in the Tribuna, addressed to the Minister of Finance by the Director of the Western Railway, and relating to the new tariff of fares and freights. We shall take an opportunity of extracting therefrom some of the more useful details.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of immigrants to an advertisement offering a free passage to all artisans and laborers to Patagones, by the steamer running to that port, and belonging to Messrs. Aguirre and Murga. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the new world they are literally creating in those remote regions. The climate of Patagones is more suited to northern Europeans than these parts, and it may be a question whether it is not better suited for the growth of wool, particularly of the classes which after all are likely to pay best. We are not sufficiently well informed as to the prospects of colonists in Patagones to recommend our newly-arrived countrymen to at once seek their fortunes in those quarters; but our columns will always be open to Messrs. Aguirre & Murga, and others who can supply the information.

On Sunday the native races announced for the benefit of the wounded in Paraguay, took place on the Belgrano race-course. The laudable object which gave rise to the idea of holding these races does not permit us to comment severely on the apparent incongruity of holding a race meeting for such a purpose. As was to have been expected the whole affair was something like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. All was good but for the want of the only two things that characterize a race meeting—sport and champagne. Four in hands, three in hands, barouches, dogcarts, wagons and horsemen lined the road to Belgrano for an early hour, and notwithstanding the clouds of dust that accompanied the pleasure seekers from the moment they get off the paved street, and which might give rise to a graphic description of the days amusement by saying it was dust et preterea nihil.

The course presented a very animated appearance. The events of the day succeeded each other with tolerable punctuality, but they can only be described as most wretched apologies for racing; and we have not thought it fair to our subscribers to inflict upon them any more detailed account.

The Montevidean Bank is authorized by the Banda Oriental Government to issue the bonds, and pay the dividends of the internal debt, on the same terms as the Mauf Bank.

Shearing has commenced in most of the English and German estancias in the Banda Oriental. Advices from Entre Rios are to the same effect. We observe in the Entre Rios papers the ugly decree prohibiting the export of horses, mules, and oxen for the army.

The Government of Santa Fé has proposed a species of poll tax of 75 cents silver, the proceeds to be applied to schools and the diffusion of primary education. A committee has been appointed to devise means for the reception and assistance of emigrants. The Chief of the Police of Coraudo, in Santa Fé, has imprisoned the curate and the sacristan of the church there. The former for reading the protest and writ of excommunication issued by the Bishop of Parana, and the latter for posting it on the doors of the church.

The Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres is determined by its activity to throw the National Congress into the shade. The *Tribuna* of yesterday publishes a projected law relating to the jurisdiction of the country districts, which is of serious import, as it tends to place the appointment of the "Jueces de Paz" in the hands of the people. The abandonment of judicial appointments to popular election is not one of the points in democratic institutions, which has gained the most favor with politicians. Permanence and thorough independence are the ends to be sought in such appointments. That of Juez de Paz is however not a permanent post, and if the Juez is to be dependent at all, it is better he should be responsible to his neighbors than to a Government who will use him for party purposes. We look upon the project as a very great reform, and hope it will be sanctioned by the legislature.

We are requested to remind the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly consented to assist at the approaching concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society (in aid of the funds of the Comision de Socorros); that the second rehearsal for same will take place to-morrow evening (Saturday) at half past seven o'clock punctually, and that as the concert comes off shortly, and the programme almost entirely composed of new music, it becomes positively essential to the success of the concert, that all persons who have promised to attend should be constant and punctual.

The Provincial bank balance sheet for the month of September, has been published. We note that the specie on hand is close on 4½ millions patacones, and the paper money 10¼ millions. This is a very small amount of paper money to start with at the commencement of the wool season, but then we have the exchange office to fall back on.

The Exchange-office has proved its stability, and weathered the storm. The last month has been beyond all question the most severe, but the statement before us shows that the office as an institution is sound, and notwithstanding the heavy export of gold, can be fully relied on. The specie on hand amounts to 1,181,197-90 etc. and the paper money returned 71,470,000 mc.

The Chilean Government have just made a most important reform in the Customs laws, rescinding the previous obligations on the part of merchants in the Argentine Provinces to deposit beforehand the duties on goods they send into Chile via the Andes. The decree is dated Santiago 4th September. We shall publish it in extenso to-morrow.

We notice some Montevidean politicians are trying to make great capital out of alleged statements respecting the strength of Paraguay, by some of the officers of the Doterel. We think it right to remark that Lopez did not count out his whole army before the Doterel, and the statements published in the Montevidean papers are utterly destitute of the slightest authenticity.

A heavy specie remittance has arrived from Montevideo for the Brazilian army. The gold will be at once shipped to Paraguay.

In consequence of the frequent escape of prisoners, the Provincial Government have very properly ordered that a separate police guard be stationed at the city prison, the sentries will remain as usual in their boxes, and the police will act as a sort of extra guard around the premises.

The steamer *Julia* has been completely refitted at Allan & Sherman's ship-yard, and is now ready to leave the Boca. She is a splendid steamer, and bought for a mere trifle by Messrs. Lantz. The carpenter work, by Mr. Palmer, has been finished in a masterly manner. The *Julia*, when they get her out of the Boca, will be put on the Corrientes route.

General Pauero has ordered the concentration of all the National forces at Mendoza, where he purposes making a stand against Videla and his horde of invaders.

The Southern Railway, yesterday brought in several lots of wool, and there can be no doubt if the weather keeps fine we shall have the plazas full of wool before the expiration of the month. We hear from the very best source that as yet there are no orders. Several wool men are expected in the packet—Mr. Wells, broker, from the States; Mr. Perry wool buyer, from the States; Mr. Gilmour, from Utica, United States; M. Botante, a new French wool buyer; and several others whose names we forget. It is surmised that the bulk of this year's clip will be bought for French account.

The Proceedor, from Paraguay, arrived yesterday, bringing a few days later news from headquarters, nothing however of much importance.

The Galileo has brought out some excellent long woolled rams for some English estancieros at the Saladillo, in Santa Fé. We learn that the cross of the Cotswold and the common criolla has given favorable results.

Respecting the reward subscribed by foreigners for the apprehension of the murderers of the unfortunate Ogilvie, it has been hinted by one of our colleagues that the money should be paid over at once. Such a course however would be without precedent; the terms of the reward were, payable on conviction and punishment; any departure from these terms (which is the well established custom in England and the States), would instead of aiding, tend to defeat justice.

All the letters from the army speak of the cholera as now existing in both camps; this is the very worst news we could get, as summer is setting in fast. The Municipality has done nothing whatever, and in fact we are worse off now than ever.

The Brazilian Government has not less than 21 steamers chartered as transports, at a cost of 228,000 milreis per month. The list is published in the *Telegrafo Maritimo*, but this of course only comprises the steamers chartered in Rio.

The great lottery at Montevideo, prize six thousand pounds sterling, was played on Monday, and it affords us almost satisfaction as if we had won the prize ourselves, to state that D. José B. Salas, formerly Bolsa King, and now second manager of the Argentine Bank, drew the whole prize. Our subscribers are usually very lucky.

Our colleague *El Argentino* calls us over the coals about the bases of the treaty of peace, and our censuring Lopez for not accepting them. As to the bases of peace we published them as news, nothing more; precisely as we should record the sale of an estancia or the full account of a railway accident; a daily paper that must be got ready at a certain hour for its subscribers cannot stop to reflect on the invasion of democratic rights nor of monarchical institutions. News is news; the bases we published were a bona fide document, and therefore was proper matter for publication. As to censuring Lopez for not accepting peace, this is a mere matter of opinion; ours is that Lopez has missed a great chance, which probably will never again offer.

The mails from Rosario bring us the melancholy news of the assassination of Mr. Horne. We publish all the particulars at hand of this dreadful affair, the crime is even more revolting than the Marshall murder. We hope Governor Oroño will do something in this matter, all his great reforms so much talked of amount to nothing, since assassins in Santa Fé escape capital punishment.

Advices from Salta announce that the montoneros have not attacked the city, they are located in the valleys and number some 1800 men. The Governor might have waited a little longer therefore, without any danger to himself, and his impetuous 'hegira' has raised a very strong party against him. Varela it seems was afraid to attack the city, owing to the spirited conduct of the citizens, who headed by an Irish Apothecary long resident in Salta, prepared for the worst and told the rebels to come on, up to the present they have found it inconvenient to do so.

Shearing has at last fairly commenced, we hear from all quarters of the camp that the sheep farmers and estancieros are busy shearing. The continued fine weather although bad for the camp is at the moment a boon for the estancieros. Out towards Junin the drought is represented as terrible, in other parts things are not so bad, but our advices from frontier parts of Entre Rios could not be more unfavorable, in the district of Nogoya cattle are dying by the hundred, and we regret to say the evil extends to the banks of the Uruguay. From the way in which the season has opened, it is probable that the bulk of the wool will arrive early in market this year. The farmers in some districts complain of a scarcity of hands and peones wages are extremely high, cartage however promises to be very low, owing to the immense quantity of wool brought in by rail.

The news from Rio is to the effect that all the National guard of the Empire is to be called out, and the Paraguayan recruits to be drawn by lot. Since the 1st of January, to the 28th Sept., Brazil has sent to the war 11,400 men, now she is about to send 20,000 more, and these new levies will be sent on as fast as possible so as to reach headquarters, before the end of the year.

We notice that a new steamer has been placed on the Gualeguay route by Messrs. Rubio and Foley. The people of Gualeguay will doubtless be well

pleased at this, and we hope to see 'Mariannita' well patronized. The trade between Gualeguay and Buenos Ayres is gradually increasing, and the lands about there all settled on by English.

Probably the most important news of the day is the prohibition by the Government of Entre Rios of all further army supplies. We had heard the matter mentioned, but attached no importance to it until we saw it plainly stated in the *Tribuna*, which now must be regarded as the Government organ. We have looked through the papers received yesterday from Uruguay, and can find nothing whatsoever about the matter; still, by well-informed parties it is positively asserted to be the fact, and no further supplies of cows, horses, &c., will be allowed for the Paso de la Patria.

The Montevidean Government has formally recognised Major-General Asboth as United States Resident Minister, accredited to the Republic of the Uruguay. We believe the General has the honor of being the first United States Minister named to Montevideo. We earnestly hope that now the fine weather is approaching H. E. will find himself sufficiently strong to pay a visit to the new field for his diplomatic talents.

The Provincial Legislature, at the noble instigation of the Government, has passed a vote awarding \$2,000 to the unfortunate families of Riñora. The accounts we have received of the utter ruin and desolation in that Province is truly heart rending.

We received from an English gentleman, recently arrived, a very severe attack on the treatment which passengers receive on board of some of the river steamers. As the agent of the line in question happened to be in our office at the time we handed him the communication, which he promised to have at once attended to, and returned his best thanks to the party in question for calling his attention to abuses about which he knew nothing.

We may note as a sign of the times, an auction of shears and twine which came off in the Fortin de Areco the other day, this shows the excessive over trading which is going on.

The wretched state of our rivers calls for the attention of the authorities. The stream is now so full of sandbanks that experienced pilots have difficulty in circumnavigating them, even with steamers of light draught.

Between this and Rosario some of our old traders are now aground. This in itself might be no unusual fact; but in addition to the common dangers of navigation, there is now a risk of river pirates, who it appears inhabit the islands which tigers had well nigh abandoned. In the case of the Esmeralda, now high and dry at the Paso de Garibaldi, the cargo was landed as is usual in order to lighten the ship; during a stormy night the land-sharks took advantage of the darkness to make off with valuables to the amount of \$2,000 lbs. Only the other day a British gunboat had to fire on the wreckers on the coast near Montevideo. If a river police and coast guard are impracticable, the merchant vessels will have to carry arms.

The unsuccessful peace negotiations one would think were now numbered with their long list of predecessors. But the great organ and supporter of the alliance, the *Nacion*, has thought proper to revive the subject in rather a silly and offensive tone. Our contemporary calls upon Mr. Buckley Mathew to produce the reply of Mr. Gould to the note of Mr. Caminos, the Secretary of Lopez, and also to give explanations to the Argentine Government in reference to the progress and issue of the negotiations. Our colleague does not seem disposed to wait for the English blue book with the desired information. Gen. Mitre, says the *Nacion*, who had sufficient confidence in Mr. Gould to receive from him Lopez's bases without signature or guarantee more than his word, ought to be saved from responsibility by the production of the documents; and if Mr. Mathew does not volunteer the information, the National Government should ask for it. And then the tirade is wound up by suggesting that the Government could get all the documents and information from Gen. Mitre! Of course it could, and the *Nacion* might have said that at first.

Sunday auctions are beginning after all to go out of fashion; the two great auctions announced for last Sunday proved decided failures. The land put up for sale at that charming suburban locality called the Lomas de Zamorra, could not be sold, the highest bid being five thousand dollars per square, whilst the Serna guluta, on the road to Belgrano, had to be withdrawn owing to no higher bid than \$100,000 being offered.

After the most ceaseless efforts on our part, we have at last found out one of the English widows from Paraguay at present in Montevideo, and hope by return mail to be able to give our readers a full statement of how things stand in Asuncion.

On Wednesday Mr. Nazari holds a great horse auction. We notice that the auctioneer has given names to all the horses. Dyer's plan was to give the horses numbers; we believe however there are some good chargers in the lot, and advise those of our subscribers who require a pair of carriage horses or a good nag, to attend the sale.

Probably one of the most important and most necessary measures adopted by Government is that respecting vaccination in the camp. Orders have been sent out to the various Municipalities, directing that all the children attending the State schools be at once vaccinated. We highly approve the measure, public vaccination in this city has proved a great failure at the 'vacua establishment' which at a cost of nearly \$10,000 per month is maintained by the Municipality, scarcely a child is brought for vaccination, the parents as a general rule preferring to employ a private doctor.

On Sunday the Civic registry of voters for the National Deputies, who will elect the new President, was opened. This registry a very useful measure was introduced by President Mitre, as a sort of safeguard against electioneering frauds, as none can vote save those inscribed on this registry. Foreigners however have no interest in the matter, as they have no vote.

The inauguration of Dr. Fitzsimon's college at Parana was attended with the greatest eclat, all the principal people of the town attended, grand speeches were made, and the Doctor in full University costume, delivered an excellent address. The numbers of pupils already matriculated is over fifty this shows the determination of the people to support the college, which promises to be the first in Entre Rios.

During the last week there has been a great fall in the Plaza in the price of the commoner class of sheepskins, dry cowhides also begin to look a little weaker, good sheepskins heavy woolled sell at \$200 per dozen, and are in demand, but other descriptions have suffered a fall of 25 per cent., and the cause of this sudden decline is not known save that some French buyers have retired from the market.

In consequence of the frequency with which the troops of carts are attacked on the Mendoza road, the Minister of War, Gen Julian Martinez, has issued a note ordering that in future they are to be escorted by the military. The order is addressed to Lieut.-Colonel D. Placido Laconcha, Commander of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry of the Line. It is dated Rosario, Oct. 3. The decree has given great satisfaction.

The sale of Mr. Latham's rams came off yesterday, and, considering the lateness of the season, was a success. The average price was \$1,900. Two rams sold at \$4,200 and \$4,500. On next Monday 30 more rams from this famous cabaña will be sold by Messrs. Balbin & Plöves, 19 Calle Peru.

Out near the 9th de Julio the Indians on the 30th ult. made an invasion. Col Granada when he received the intelligence mustered his men, and with some friendly Indians of the Coliquer tribe set out in pursuit of the marauders a short fight ensued at a place called Medano de la Firma, where the marauders got worsted, 20 of them got killed and a number taken prisoners.

We hear that some enterprising residents of the Boca, entertain the scheme of opening a pleasure park on the South east bank of the Riachuelo. The locality although low is picturesque, on the one side the sedgy banks of the Riachuelo, and on the other the noble expanse of the River Plata. The whole 'bañada' or land about there belongs to Demarelli the wealthy druggist, and if the place can be turned to any use, it will prove a small mine for the lucky owner; he bought the place for a mere trifle, and now as the Boca is gradually extending the place is attracting attention. We believe however at high tide and in rainy seasons this valuable property is about three feet under water.

Col. Granada has sent to Government his official report of his fight with the Indians which we mentioned the other day. It seems to have been more decisive than was at first supposed, and we congratulate the Col. on his victory.

Mr. Hector Varelas last letter from Europe is rather interesting, and his disquisitions on German politics will doubtless be read with avidity by

by our German friends. Respecting the late meeting at Salsburg, he states that although the alleged object of the journey of Napoleon was to condole with the Emperor on the fate of Maximilian, the real object was to form an alliance with Austria against Prussia which the descendant of Maria Theresa flatly and peremptorily declined.

The Chambers have approved of the grant of 4000 'fuertes' to the widows and orphans of Riñora; the amount is very trifling for such an object, as the ruin and desolation caused in the interior by the rebels is almost universal. We hear that Gen. Arredondo who leaves for the provinces, takes this money with him.

It is rather amusing to witness the anxiety of some of our colleagues, about permission being at once given to the new Gas Company to open the streets in order to lay down the gas pipes. The Municipal committee, has had the matter before it, now a week and the *Tribuna* complains that it has not yet been despatched. One would suppose from this, that the new company was in working order, and had its pipes &c., waiting to be placed. When if the truth be told the new company has not even a habitation, and exists but in name. Those who take such lively interest in the success of the new company would further its interests by subscribing for the shares. It is really ludicrous to read about application to open streets &c. before a single share in the new company is paid up. If in three years hence the new company is prepared to lay down pipes and light the streets, the affairs of the new company will be well managed.

Day after day we continue to have a strong sirocco-like wind from the eastward, raising clouds of dust in the streets; but, alas! there is not a watering-cart to be seen. The city is almost uninhabitable, and the worst of it is, there is no refuge from the dust outside of it. The road on Sunday to Belgrano races was smothering. Dusty roads, however, are a natural inconvenience in the country, but in an orderly, highly-taxed city, like B. Ayres, the least we can expect is the luxury of well-watered streets. This simple requirement can be separated from the great water-supply question, its delays and its difficulties.

At one of the late sessions of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Serna proposed that a committee should be named, to examine the contract of Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Serna's motion was negatived, although supported by Messrs. Huergo and Saavedra.

In the debate on the ways and means, Mr. Rom proposed the suppression of Aide-de-Camp and Chaplain to the Ministry. This too solid and practical proposal was also negatived, and very properly. Not that a Minister could not be quite as much respected, and be equally competent in his department without the ornament of an Aide-de-Camp, or the consolation of a private Chaplain. But the proposition smacks of Puritanism, of a sort of Scotch worship of essentials unsuited to this country, and, likely, if not checked, to defeat the ends of the liberal party.

The sums voted according to the budget of the Minister of Finance were 1,000,000 dollars for public works, and 500,000 for contingent expenses. A further demand for the service of the police and prisons, an expense entailed by the late transfer of the jurisdiction of the city to the Provincial Government, was referred to a committee.

The fine steamer *Oriental* is aground at the Esquinas, between Corrientes and Entre Rios.

A Brazilian transport has arrived at Montevideo, laden with arms and ammunition for the forces in Paraguay.

The *Tribuna* reminds us that on the 12th of October it was just 395 years since the caravel of Christopher Columbus arrived at San Salvador, one of the West India Islands. 395 years ago there were grand aqueducts and noble Municipal works in the cities of South America. 395 years have passed since the Spaniards commenced to destroy the public works of the Indians, and to establish Christianity, and we have yet no drinkable water in B. Ayres, except when it rains.

On the other hand, Baron Liebig writes to the Rural Society of B. Ayres, of which he is an honorary member, complimenting them on the fact that the Argentine landowners have entered into the grand era of improvement that commenced 20 years ago in Europe, and which is destined to banish blind empiricism, and erect in its stead a system of production, founded on scientific principles. Let our land-owners, who insist on trying bellies in their fleeces look to this.

THE STANDARD ABROAD.

LETTER No. 1

Tijuca, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4.

Here I am after my first week's journey, some 10 miles inland from the city of Rio, surrounded by the most delightful scenery that ever human eye rested on.

We had a very pleasant passage from Montevideo; the Arno is exceedingly commodious, the captain and officers are above praise, and the treatment on board is in every respect 'comme il faut'.

This morning I got up by break of day to see the entrance to the famed bay of Rio Janeiro. The spectacle that burst upon the view at sunrise was grand, solemn, and imposing.

The sugar-loaf is perhaps the most striking feature in the picture, and rises to a height (almost precipitous) of 3,200 feet, and I am told that an American lady some years ago climbed to the giddy summit.

The Arno came to her moorings alongside Coal Island; the Oneida lay a little outside us (among her passengers are Mr. Consul Parish and family, and some other old friends returning to the River Plate).

In coming ashore we noticed Capt. Harrison's new steamer Rosario, an American screw vessel called City of Pittsburg, another steamer the Cambria; and the iron-clad Rio Grande, intended for the Amazon river.

Rio Janeiro is wholly different from any city I have before seen: it has nothing South American about it, and no wise resembles the large towns you see in France or Italy.

The natives are very polite and understand a person talking Spanish: I find it very easy to converse with

them, and the Portuguese falls on the ear like Spanish spoken by a person that has lost a front tooth.

At 11 o'clock I took a seat in the diligence for Tynasa; which starts from Praga San Francisco; a young Brazilian and five sailors, of H. M. ship Egmont occupied the other seats.

Numerous charming cottages, sprinkled here and there over a fertile zone of gardens and orange groves occupy the line of route as we ascend towards Tijuca.

After a thousand different turns we are now on the highest terrace that overlooks the city, the bay, and the panorama of Rio Janeiro, lying at our feet.

The aristocratic hamlet of Boa Vista is beautifully situated, and now as we begin to descend the far side of Tijuca we get a glimpse of the sea at another quarter.

The English Hotel is in a hollow, although still at a great height; the proprietor is Mr. Bennett, who lives up the hill, and the manager is a polite Frenchman, from Picardy.

Mr. Bennett receives a few select private-boarders at his house, and it would be difficult even in England to find anything to surpass the neatness elegance and comfort of this house.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS.

Since my last letter from this place application has been made to the government of Chile for an exclusive privilege to extend a telegraph line from Panama by an American company, within the limits of Chile, and to connect it with the present line in operation from Valparaiso to Caldera.

benefit of private parties. The present proposition does not promise to meet with much success; nor can I foresee any advantages to be obtained by any company in the construction of such a line, except in the large sums of money which at some future day might be obtained from these republics, when their finances shall have assumed a more satisfactory appearance.

The benefit to the respective South American governments to be derived from such a connection with the United States and Europe are evident; but there is no prospect of their ever building the telegraph themselves, and the history of the lines now in operation here undeniably proves that the income of such a telegraph would not pay the interest on the money invested.

Internal improvements are progressing in Chile as satisfactorily as could be expected under the present circumstances. The telegraph has recently been extended to Caldera, and to-morrow the railroad from Tongay to the great copper mines of Tamaya, thirty miles in the interior, is to be formally opened.

The United States steamer Nyack, Commander Pendergrast, has arrived at Valparaiso, to relieve the Dakota, which had been stationed there for the past six months, and which recently proceeded northward to Callao.

General Kilpatrick has received from the consignees of the English brigantine Julia Kingsley a letter of thanks for assistance afforded that vessel by the United States steamer Ossipee while passing through the Strait of Magellan, when the brigantine was in danger of falling into the hands of the savages collected on the shore for her capture.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro 1st Oct. 1867. My last went forward by the Galgo on 29th ult. and I now take advantage of this conveyance to hand you further advices.

The Marques de Caxias transport arrived here yesterday bringing us later advices from the seat of war and copies of the Standard in which are published the bases of the proposals for peace offered by President Lopez.

The Council of State under the presidency of the Emperor has now held several sessions of late and it is currently reported that the present Cabinet was requested to retire from office unless it could guarantee from

15,000 to 20,000 men at once for an army of reserve. The Ministers then held consultations among themselves and their supporters and the result was a promise from the President of the Cabinet that the soldier required should be forthcoming. The public belief is that the following means will be immediately employed.

Admiral Joaquin José Ignacio has been created by the Emperor Barão de Inhauana. During the month of September the number of men sent by the Imperial Government to reinforce the Brazilian Army in Paraguay was 604, making thus a total, since the 1st of January this year, of 11,140 men.

The Diario do Rio of to-day has an important leading article entitled 'What peace is this?' and which declares the bases of the peace proposals to be out of all consideration, as it would be less shameful for Brazil to have her last monitor sunk by the guns of Humaitá than to accept such terms of peace as are now offered.

Pernambuco 23rd Sept. Exchange on London 21d to 21½. On Paris 455rs. per franc and on Hamburg 856rs.

Rio de Janeiro 5th Oct. 1867. My last went forward by Messrs. Tait's fine steamer City of Limerick and I now proceed to hand you my usual packet letter.

Rio continues excessively dull, the all absorbing topics being the propositions of Lopez and the probability of peace being soon concluded; the Brazilians however are much opposed to the conclusion of the war on any such bases as those published by the Standard and the Imperial Government is strongly urged to send forward immediately all the reinforcements that can be obtained in order to ensure the speedy termination of the struggle by victory if not by diplomacy.

The steam-transport Marquez de Caxias leaves to-day for the River Plate with 250 men for the Brazilian Army invading Paraguay, and the 'Jaguaribe' will leave in a few days also taking troops.

The Diario do Rio has published several leading articles on the peace question, advocating a peace honorable to all parties. Numerous articles have appeared in all the Rio papers relative to the war, the position of the Allied armies and the probabilities of peace; some writers of the Conservative party to which the Marquez de Caxias belongs, have urged upon the Generalissimo the advisability of his throwing up the command for fear of his meeting with the same treatment on the part of the Government, as Sr. Paranhos received after forming the convention of 20th February 1865.

The Picardie the second steamer of the French Mediterranean line is expected to arrive here about the 5th inst.

His Majesty the Emperor has fixed the 19th inst for the distribution of the prizes awarded by the Jury of the Brazilian National Exhibition.

I enclose an extract from the Jornal do Commercio by which you will see the amounts fixed for the Revenue and expenditure of the Empire during the financial year of 1867-8 and the means for the increase of the revenue which the Government is authorised by the Chambers to employ.

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

On Paris transactions have been effected at 447rs. to 452rs. and on Bordeaux at 448rs. per franc.

Some 7,000 Sovereigns have changed hands at 11½500 but the price is weaker to-day as the 'Arno' brought up a large number from the River Plate.

Brazilian 6p. Stock continues to sell at 7 p. Bank of Brazil Shares, business in these done at 190p.

Banco Rusal e Hypothecario Shares are quoted at 150p and Banco Commercial Shares at 50p and at par. Brazilian Packet & Shares are selling at 105p.

The following steamers are now expected from Europe and the U. States.

From Marseilles &c. French St. Picardie about the 10th inst.

From London &c. Eng. St. City of London about the 22nd inst. besides the usual packets.

If there is any thing worthy of note to communicate at the last moment I will send you as usual in such cases a telegram through your worthy Montevideo Agents.

CABRAL.

GRAND FUNCION IN BARRACAS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the South Barracas Municipal Schools, was performed on Sunday with great solemnity by the Vice-President of the Republic. The races in Belgrano, though less meritorious, were far more attractive, and notwithstanding the fineness of the day, or the civility of the railway officials, but few of the city folks were present.

At 11.30 a.m. his Excellency Dn. Marcos Paz drove up to the Juzgado, where he was received by Mr. O'Gorman, the band playing the National Hymn. A short time was passed in receiving the salutations of the chief residents who eagerly thronged to welcome his Excellency on his first official visit to these parts.

Not being one of the favored few who was permitted to enter the sanctum sanctorum of Dn. Enrique's head-quarters, and give vent to the feelings of the moment, like Messrs. Herrera, Atkins, and other superior mortals, we strolled leisurely about the Plaza, where half-a-dozen ill-dressed soldiers were engaged letting off rockets.

To the left of the church is a large open ground, where there was a grand display of colors. Here was to be erected the new edifice, and the site was marked out by the flags of all nations: amongst the most conspicuous were the Argentine, Oriental, British, Brazilian, French, and Italian, forming a pleasing sight as they fluttered gaily in the morning breeze.

At noon the Archbishop appeared in full pontificals, attended by several clergyman. After these came the Vice-President and local dignitaries, close behind were the school children, some 200 in number, all strong and healthy, neatly clad, and distinguished by a blue and white band over the shoulder.

The church is lofty and spacious, and is a fine building, though unprepossessing outside; to-day it looked to advantage, being tastefully decorated here and there with lights and flowers. The high altar was in a perfect blaze, and the richly draped pavilions for distinguished sponsors were judiciously placed a little to one side to avoid any accident from the current of fresh air, which poured in from the open doors and windows.

Dn. Marcos Paz stepped forward, and with a golden pen signed the documents which were handed him for that purpose. No time was lost in reading them; probably they had been previously digested in the judge's office, where they were all now anxious to return and try their hands on something else, and having deposited the papers in a small crevice of the bottom stone, his Excellency took from the hands of Comandante Forrest, a delicately wrought silver trowel, with which he laid on a thick coating of cement, above this was fitted a heavy square block of granite.

His Excellency, in a few appropriate words, endeavored to impress on his audience the importance of the present work, and the extraordinary beneficial effects of education on the human mind, elevating us above the paltry squabbles of the times, and preparing us for eternity. As such he congratulated them on these new schools, exhorting heads of families to unite in their support by keeping the children regular in their attendance.

Amidst the loud cheering which this speech produced, the Archbishop proceeded to administer his blessing, after which all returned to their homes, except the favored few, who staid to partake of the hospitality of our worthy Justice of Peace, Mr. O'Gorman. Amongst the papers deposited we noticed several copies of the 'Daily News,' 'Standard,' 'Tribuna,' 'Nacion,' 'Pueblo,' and 'Nacional.'

The Belgian brig Princess Royal, on her voyage from Buenos Ayres, has sold about 400 barrels of grease, to pay expenses.

FRANCHISES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(A. D. 1867.)

No. 5. Mauá Estancia to Boca of the Negro

Although the town of Mercedes, and the Baron de Mauá's 'estancia' house, are at the distance of a league from one another, on the same side of the river Negro, it is necessary to make a diversion to South and West, in order to cross a narrow pass of the River Dacca when 'en route' from the town to the country mansion. The residence here presents more the appearance of a castle, or palatial residence, than a dwelling place for an 'estanciero.'

The Baron's property here presents a frontage of from seven to eight leagues to the river Negro. It has thirteen 'suertes' of land, a 'suerte' being three quarters of a league, all occupied by sheep and cattle. The former amount to nearly seventy thousand. Of mares, mules and horses there are above fifteen hundred.

That the Baron de Mauá's 'estancia' is excellently situated on the edge of a navigable river, the Negro, which debouches into the Uruguay, there is no doubt. That it is well watered and of good soil is equally true. But why represent it, as is done in the appendix to a work on the Republic of Uruguay, to be "nearly envied by the three navigable rivers,"—when it is approachable by no river but the Negro?

Why call Soriano, which is near it "a fast rising town"? when we know it is a "Deserted village"—by far more desolate than a forty thousand poetic power of any second Goldsmith could ever depict,—a town of the old Spanish time erected in a swamp, with nothing in it now, save a church and a few ranchos?—Why drag in General O'Brien to talk such platitudes as of "tenure and transfer of land being simple and effective," when all the world out here knows it is encumbered with red, tapem ad infinitum?—of competence being "to be acquired with small outlay by agricultural pursuits?"—of "a few years moderate industry securing a healthy independence?"—In fact why publish a sketch of the Baron's 'estancia' that strikes any one who has visited the locale, and who knows somewhat of the ropes in the River Plate territories, as being a little of the Von Morrison, with a decided dash of the Herr Holloway, yet this is done in a pamphlet of which we receive by every mail an advertisement in several of the English newspapers under the Barnum heading of:—"Price one shilling. Post free. By authority of the Montevideo government. The Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo, Geographical, Social and Political, to which is appended life in the River Plate, a Manuel for emigrants, with maps and illustrations. London Effingham Wilson. Royal Exchange. At the office of the Montevideo Legation London, and all booksellers, 1862."

It is perfectly true that the Mauá estate is of the finest undulating, pastoral, and arable land; but puffery of the kind such as is contained in the Manuel for Emigrants (!) with illustrations (!) to which I have alluded, will not induce any one to expend money in a thing of the sort without knowing from experience the facts of the law being "mild, inexpensive,

[ojala] and justly administered!"—of "the tenure and transfer of land being simple and effective" and of a few other contingencies in the government of this part of the world, which your humble servant, although of several years experience out here acknowledges that he is not able to profess his faith in yet. And where General O'Brien writes of "competence being to be acquired with small outlay by agricultural pursuits," he might have said no man can gain even the smallest competence in this country by agricultural labour unless he works with his own hands, or brings out Europeans as tillers of the soil. This is the truth as the Standard well knows.

But let me resume my journey. For I am now embarked on one of the universal Matti's steamers, on my way to the Boca of the River Negro to meet another of the Mattian—riverine locomotives for Paysandú. Of this episode of voyage in the black river commencing at noon, and terminating at 5 p.m. when anchor was cast to wait the up-coming steamer Rio Paraná, there are only a few points to be noted. Mr. Barker kindly put me on board [in the small boat] from the estancia house, and our course down shewed only a most tortuous river passage,—a few low flat, and uninteresting islands. A new Grasero, about being established on the estancia—land near the river;—the turrets of Soriano, with the roofs of a few ranchos, and a number of peach trees being visible from deck.

My fellow passengers consisted of three women, two little girls, and a man with a barrel organ. If your paper be read by Professor Babbage; or Mr. Buss, I may hope for their sympathy by telling them that at every village I visited in the Banda Oriental there was invariably an organ grinder. And here was one of the class on the deck of this little steamer, as palpable as the hereditary dog of the Dorly! His time was passed between Mercedes and Soriano where I thanked God to see him going ashore, in grinding his organ, spitting about the decks, and contrary to all precedents in every part of the world "talking to the man at the wheel."

Out of the Rio Negro we turn to the right against the stream in what is called the Yaguarí branch of the river Uruguay. For here there are two channels to the main river one, (the false), going downward through which there is no passage for any kind of craft, the other, (the true) turning upwards, and at the higher end of which we are to wait for the steamer coming up from Buenos Ayres. In this channel, whose lower mouth is a league and a half to two leagues from Soriano, we pass by the island of Biscayan to the right and the island of Lobos on the left. Emerging from the upper mouth the pilot points out to us the ruins of an old fort on the right hand side that was erected here during Garibaldi's time in the Banda Oriental. Where we drop anchor here, there are half a dozen vessels; and the noble Uruguay is at this point from three to four miles wide.

(To be continued.)

ECCLES HAIGH'S CIRCULAR FOR RIVER PLATE WOOLS.

Liverpool, Sept. 6th. Although the tone of the Markets in the manufacturing districts is a little improved, there is no appreciable increase in the consumption of Wool, and makers continue to buy for only positive requirements; this along with the small quantity and inferior descriptions of the Stock now on hand, permits of a merely retail business; we make no alteration in prices.

The prices at the London Colonial Wool Sales which are still in progress, continue to be well maintained for all average and better descriptions; but inferior kinds which are in greater supply than usual are quoted a little easier.

Table with 3 columns: Good, Middling, Inferior. Rows for Montevideo, Ds. Ayres, and various wool types like Merino, 1st Mestiza, etc.

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ON 'CHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for various locations including Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds, and other financial instruments.

The Government accepted the offer of Mr. Wm. Leslie, and the amortization was effected at 53.23. The Provcedor, from Corrientes, arrived to-day—she brought no news of importance. The Galileo arrived to-day from Montevideo, and the City of Limerick will be up in the night, having left at one o'clock to-day.

In wools very little to note. The Remedios wool has gone into deposit: one small lot sold at 60. Two carts old wool sold to-day at 45, full of carretilla, and in a shocking condition.

The Gueaguay Railway has been rented to Messrs. Allen and Co., of Entre Rios, for 3,000 patacons per annum first year, and after that 1,600 patacons per month, which gives a rent of about 16 1/2 per cent. per annum. The financial advices per Galileo are— Buenos Ayres Stock 81, Argentine 73, Southern Railway 15 1/2, Central, do. 13 1/2, Northern, do. 6, London and Brazilian 24 dis., Consols 95.

Money 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Div.—Overend Gurney and Co., £900,000. By telegraph it was announced to-day that the Tevere had gone ashore near the Cerro and was in a bad way.

Mr. Smithers, of the River Plate Bank, was on 'Change to-day,' having returned from Cordova. Exchange looked rather up to-day, 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. A fair business done.

The screw steamer Flamsted, bound from the River Plate for Brazil and Antwerp, touched at Southampton, and landed £94,000 in sovereigns and gold coin. The following vessels have cleared:— French ship National, by Christophel, Havre, tallow, wool, and hides, American barque James E. Brett, by Sassenberg, New York, dry hides, hair, &c., Portuguese barque Ocaso, by O'Shea, for Pernambuco, beef, British barque Rosario, by Green, for Antwerp, wool and hides, French barque Ernestine, by Sagory, for Bordeaux, wool and hides, British barque Miami, by Green, for Valparaiso, coal, iron, and bricks, Some splendid samples of wool from the Prange estancia, Banda Oriental, were exhibited on 'Change to-day. The lot is one of the finest in the River Plate, 13,000 ar., and offered at five patacons; but there are no buyers at this price. The wool is in superior condition; light, clean, and an excellent color.

Mr. Burmeister offered for sale to-day in the South Plaza a small sample lot of the Espartillar wool. The highest price offered 72, which was declined, and the wool gone into deposit. This wool is the best that has as yet come to market, in excellent condition, bellies apart, clean, and, in fact, a first-class lot; the price offered therefore may be taken as a quotable rate.

Mr. Beckhaus purchased a small lot of new wool from Chacabuco, Mr. William Ball; reserved price, but said to be 65. The wool is fine, clean, bellies apart; Mr. Youens sold this wool.

Another lot of new wool, sold by Arias, fetched \$63; the wool, although good, is dark and heavy; about 250 ar.

In the North Plaza there was a sale of one lot of new wool, bellies apart, at \$66; and another lot, with borrega wool, entering at same price, sold at \$65.

October 10, 1867.

Nothing whatever done in Bonds to-day. The large holders refuse to sell, save at the market rate, and as none will buy at the price, the Bonds are completely off the market. Money, however, is coming into such active demand, that it will be difficult for the holders to carry such an immense number of Bonds for any great length of time. Already call loans on Bonds are being called in, and money at advanced rates paid to renew the loan. Nine per cent. is the current rate for loans on Bonds, but ere long it will touch 12.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2, and 48 3/4 on England, and on France 5.10 to 5.11. The purser of the new steamer City of Limerick, was on 'Change to-day; he reports the new line to consist of five steamers, all new, and built expressly for the trade— City of Limerick, City of London, City of Buenos Ayres, City of Montevideo, City of Rio Janeiro.

The City of Limerick is 1,800 tons burthen, and is a magnificent vessel. So full was she coming out that part of the cargo had to be put in the cabin. The City of London is the next on the line, and was to have left on or about the 1st of October.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that the shipping firm of Sagory & Lennuys is dissolved. We are happy to say that the news from Cordova is most favorable. Mr. Smithers has just returned from there. The River Plate Bank is now fully established up there, and commences business under the brightest auspices.

Mr. D. Gowlund has declined, on the plea of ill-health, to act on the board of management of the Northern Railway, and Mr. H. Wyatt Smith named in his stead. Mr. Santa Maria is the Chairman of the Board.

The French packet leaves Montevideo, for Europe, at 8 a.m. on the 16th inst. By arrangements made at the postal agency, telegrams for the Brazil and Europe will be received up to 7 a.m. on the morning of the sailing of the packet from Montevideo. For this purpose the offices of the Telegraph Company will remain open until 9 p.m. on the 14th, and be re-opened at 6 a.m. on the 16th.

A very important wool sale was announced to-day on 'Change, some seven thousand ar., from an English estancia, deliverable at the railway station, near Ranchos, at 66. Dry cowhides and sheepskins have fallen considerably in the Plaza. The La Place left this evening, taking about £40,000 in gold. £50,000 in gold arrived from Montevideo for the Brazilian army. Gas Shares, 90 premium. Bolsa do, 20 prem.

October 11, 1867.

National Bonds, 52 1/2. The continued stagnation in National Bonds is becoming a more serious matter than is generally supposed. The opinion held by large holders that Bonds must rise, is not convincing to those who have advanced heavily on these securities, at 60 per cent. valuation, and a nervous feeling is apparent that the present price is entirely nominal. Any forced sales might drive the market price to 48 or 50; so much is this probable that an outsider was obliged to-day to accept 52 1/2 for some 10,000 Bonds sold cash; had the amount been 100,000 Bonds forced for sale the decline would have been very pronounced.

The maintenance of a nominal price in Bonds is not only injurious to the bulls, but to the Government itself; capitalists feel uneasy at the public indifference to invest in these securities, and the facility with which the Exchequer has hitherto been able to raise money to meet obligations, is due in a great measure to the active business formerly carried on in Bonds, now that no one can see bottom to the fall, if the present speculation break through; or more still, that the public appear to shun national securities, bankers and capitalists must necessarily show the greatest caution.

In Exchange, business done on England at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. On France, first-class paper 5.10. On Rio, 36.800. On United States, 1/4 per cent. discount; and on Montevideo, several drawers at 1/2 discount. Total amount passed for packet, £200,000 sterling.

Gas Shares are again in demand. Sellers ask an advance on last sales. Discounts are firmer. The Provincial Bank collects 5 to 10 per cent. on all bills falling due.

In Coliseum Shares we heard of 8 offered for sale. We believe this society will pay a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum in November next. A small house sold in Calle Talcahuano, close to the Cinco Esquinas, 17 1/2 front by 60 deep, in \$80,000 mpc. The building site in Calle Juncal, lately offered in auction, was sold to-day in \$65,000 mpc., being 20 front by 40 deep.

The decline in dry hides and sheepskins in this market is attracting great attention. Within the last few days prices have fallen from \$140 to \$120 per pesada. The belief is that exporters prefer buying wool.

The Hanoverian brig Leonora, chartered to-day by Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co., at 30s., for Antwerp, to load the wool of Mr. James Black, at Gualeguay. The wool of this establishment is estimated in 400 bales, and is the best lot that comes from Entre Rios.

We heard on 'Change of the sale by contract of 4,000 ar. fine wool, estancia Dr. Peña, Partido San Vicente, at 64, deliverable at the estancia. This wool sold last year at 74.

In the South wool, a large lot of Lezama's wool sent to deposit. Sr. Patino sold 400 ar. good new wool at 63. To-day very little new wool arrived. Mr. Hale's wool is being shipped. We hear of large purchases in the South by a Riachuelo barraquero, at about 67 and 68, deliverable in town.

Prange's wool not sold yet. The steamer Tevere, it is said will prove a total loss.

October 12, 1867.

There was nothing done in Bonds to-day. Some were offered, but the highest bid being 52 1/2, they were not sold. The tenacity of the holders has completely paralysed the market. The brokers complain, with much reason, that their business has been injured, and this without effecting any good for the holders, who apparently are afraid to have a quotation on the black-board. The result is, that since few know the price the rates keep falling. The present price for Bonds cannot be quoted higher than 52 1/2.

In Exchange nothing done to-day: closing rates, 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. The exact amount of specie taken by the Aunis was not known on 'Change. The Arno has brought only £1,000 in gold to H. S. Lopes. The specie which the Arno took from here last mail, was landed at Rio.

Advices from Rio are to the 5th inst. Some speculation in sovereigns, closing rate 11.500, and apparently weak. In Exchange some large transactions at 21 and 21 1/2. Parties engaged in army contracts are becoming very circumspect, owing to the tone of public opinion in Rio and Buenos Ayres. The impression there and here is gaining ground that the war will be concluded in fifteen days.

The City of Limerick is now discharged, but owing to the stiff gale the lighters are not yet unloaded. The City of London, the second on this line, is due in Rio on the 22d inst.

In the wool market, although only a few lots in, there is depression. Irrogoyen's wool could not be sold, only 64 offered, and some two or three other lots also sent into deposit. In the South Plaza we heard of some small transactions, but it was said on 'Change that as high as \$70 was paid for a nice lot.

It is stated on good authority that the treaty of commerce between France and the Banda Oriental having expired the Customs in Montevideo are levying the differential duties, and have commenced with the cargo of the Maria Victoria, arrived from Montevideo. The differential duties on cargoes not shipped in French vessels are in wool, hides, and sheepskins 3 francs per 100 kilos, and tallow 2 francs per 100 kilos.

The consignees have petitioned that the cargo of the Maria Victoria be exempted from the additional duties, as the treaty had not expired when she left Montevideo. The Marcellis correspondent of the 'Telegrafo' reports that market to be dull for produce. The sheepskin auction sales were a partial failure—out of 2,000 bales offered only 400 were placed.

A letter from the late Mr. Boyd Thomson is published, demanding from the Government the payment in anticipation of the guarantee to the Northern Railway, on the same terms as granted to the Southern Railway. The Provincial Government publishes its reply, which concedes the demand, but on the conditions that within six months the railway be in thorough working order, and unless this condition be complied with the guarantee will be withdrawn altogether.

October 14, 1867.

National Bonds 52 1/2. To-day there was a little more animation in the Bond market. Some large sales for the end of the year were effected at 53, but not quoted; the sales for cash amounted to 40,000. The present holders seem determined to bull the market—they buy still on time and for cash freely. It was said on 'Change that some of the banks are calling in their advances on bonds, to meet the increased demand of their customers for money. In exchange something done to-day for the supplementary mail at 48 1/2.

Several lots of new wool arrived in market on Sunday and to-day. Three carts prime wool from Lujan, Mr. Gurraghan's, consigned to Mr. Hayes, have arrived, but owing to the wind and dust these carts have not yet been opened. At the station there are five piles of new wool, say 4,000 @, not a pound of which has yet been sold. One lot, we hear, was bought outside at 70, with freight and charges will cost in the Plaza 76, and yet not within \$10 of this price has been offered. The attitude of the market is such that it is very questionable if farmers would not best consult their interest by keeping their wools back a little. It is said that not a single barraquero has as yet received orders to buy, and that any purchases made at present are mere speculations of barraqueros.

A bad \$6,000 was presented to-day at the Argentine Bank by a broker, who knows the party from whom he received it. Owing to the blustering weather all communication with the outer roads was to-day cut off, the lighterage business brought to a complete stand-still, and for a time it was thought doubtful if the steamer with the supplemental mail could get off. During the night it blew a gale, but no losses in the shipping.

The Galileo sails on the 16th [Wednesday], and the City of Limerick on the 19th for London. Both these steamers, it is said on 'Change, will take specie.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the British barque Blanche, to load tallow and wool in the Paraná, 80s. and 5 per cent. They have placed on the berth the British barque Majorian, and also the Hadleys, for Antwerp; current rates.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following: No buyers in the market this morning, owing to wind and dust. No sales in wool. Sr. Torres received an offer, \$70 for good wool last Friday: sale made rescinded, and wool could not fetch to-day 60. Good sheepskins sold to-day as high as 200. Prices range from 120 up. Dry cowhides still falling. Sales to-day, 115. Grass on pansa at 35, in bordalesa 42 to 45s. per ar. Horsehair, 115 to 121. About 150 ar. of Espertillar wool arrived to Burmeister, gone to deposit. Sr. Gandara received 192 dozen sheepskins, 1.180 ar. grease not sold. The market could not rule duller. Four carts good wool, to Unzue, not yet sold.

October 15, 1867. National Bonds 52 1/2. The business in National Bonds to-day was extremely limited; still the few sales made show the market rate. Bonds could hardly be worked, and to weaken the market still further, some of the new scrip was offering on sale to-day. As yet no sales have been reported. We suppose as the new Bonds enjoy the same rights as the old ones, and pay the same interest, they will sell at the same price. Still 600,000 new Bonds thrown on the market, just at this moment, cannot fail to have a most serious effect. Of one thing there cannot be the slightest doubt, the bulls have been caught in with the Bonds, and they must carry them now or be prepared to realise at a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The news from Paraguay to-day was regarded as most alarming. Cholera appears to be making great ravages, and so long as no quarantine regulations are established here, the greatest fears are entertained as to the safety of the city, and the ultimate effect it may have upon business in general.

There was much talk on 'Change to-day about some wool circulars which were handed round, and which some brokers have thought proper to send to the camp. The prices of new wool indicated in these circulars are so high, that they attract attention. We offer no opinion on the matter, but certainly from the appearance of the market, there is very little prospect of such prices being obtained even for the best merino in the market.

About 3,000 ar. new wool arrived to-day by the Western Railway, but none sold. In the South market we have the following:—By train some 600 ar.; offers made from \$60 to \$70; no sales. Frenchmen appear the best buyers, but they state that there are 25,000 bales River Plate wool yet unsold in Havre.

In the North Plaza about 1,500 ar. Tatay wool arrived. Gone to barraca. Sr. Gandara sold a large lot of grease, at 14 1/2 rls. Dry Hides—About 12,000 in South market. A contract made to-day for 30,000, and perhaps to be extended to 60,000, hides, 1,000 dry hides, sold by Carman, 124, 1,000 do. Capdeville, 127.

In charters nothing. Owing to the great gale and stormy state of the river, it is probable that the Galileo will not get away to-morrow. She has about \$20,000 in specie engaged, and probably will take about as much more.

October 16, 1867. National Bonds 52 1/2. At Ladbrook's Gardens, London, on the 3rd September, the wife of Owen S. Tudor, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE. On the 12th October, at the English Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. O. Ford, Captain Stephen Winthrop, late of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, second son of the Rev. B. Winthrop, Hardenhuish Park, Wilts, to Louisa Dolores Jacobs, eldest daughter of Mr. James Heath, of this city.

DEATHS. At Copley House, Cheshire, on the 29th Aug., Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Williamson, Esq., shipowner, Anstruther, Fifeshire.

On the 8th inst., at 503 calle Piedras, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, widow, in the 77th year of her age. Deceased had resided upwards of 40 years in this city, esteemed and respected.

On the 7th Oct., at his estancia, Baradero, Mr. Michael Bourke, aged 48 years, a native of Westmeath. Deceased was for many years a resident of this country, where by untiring industry he realised a handsome independence.

On the 11th Oct., at the Irish Hospital, Mr. Michael McAndrew, aged 83 years; a native of Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland; and for 60 years a resident of this country.

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