

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

NEWS BY THE HAYTI.

We extract the following items from the English papers of 13th, and 14th of Sept:—

A letter has recently been published in Paris, in which the writer endeavours to explain the policy of the Emperor Napoleon. It is admitted that horses have been extensively purchased in Hungary for the French cavalry, and that other warlike preparations have been made; but the writer of the letter in question asserts that the actual policy of the Emperor Napoleon is to keep up a strong, effective military force as a sort of warning to Prussian ambition and that the preparations made are not for war, but for armed peace. "I am sure (says the writer) that the Emperor does not want war; but I am told that his Majesty hesitates about permitting Prussia to complete her wide absorbing ambition, because it would result in the creation of military power stronger than France, and thus permanently threaten France." The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that no information has been received from any quarter calculated to restore confidence at Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. "Emperors may utter peaceful words, and diplomatists write peaceful circulars; nothing will improve and modify public feeling until a disarming takes place, instead of continual preparations for hostilities, distrusts in the minds of sovereigns and cabinets, and public uneasiness."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that "from accounts which have reached that city from Italy and Geneva, it appears that Garibaldi really intends making very shortly an attack on Rome, be the consequences what they may. The news has excited great uneasiness in the financial world, because, if the Italian Government opposes him, it will, the belief is, excite a storm of popular indignation which will endanger its safety; and if it does not prevent him, the French Government, it is thought, will be under the necessity of intervening."

The statement that the French and English Governments had addressed an identical note to their representatives at Athens, reminding the Greek Government of its neutrality obligations, is contradicted by the *Daily Telegraph*.

An understanding has been arrived at between the Austrian and Hungarian ministers of finance in reference to the financial quota to be contributed by Hungary.

The only result from the Peace Congress at Geneva, which terminated abruptly, has been the creation of a bad feeling between the Genevese and the foreigners who formed the congress.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Sir G. Bowen, at present Governor of Queensland, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, in place of Sir George Grey.

According to advices from Mexico, the British and French Ministers left Vera Cruz on the 18th of August. It is said that nearly 200 officers have been thrown into prison in Mexico for plotting against Juarez.

A letter from Aden, dated the 28th ultimo, states that a heavy rain storm had occurred there on the 20th, lasting one hour and 15 minutes, and completely filled the reservoirs, "which," it is added, "is not only a great blessing to the place, but may be looked on as a godsend to the Abyssinian expedition. These reservoirs or tanks hold 3,000,000 gallons of water—equal under ordinary circumstances to two years' consumption of the settlement."

Accounts from Madrid give a sad picture of the present state of Spain. The Government of that country is in full career of reprisals, and the most rigorous measures are being carried out against all persons suspected of sympathy with the late insurrection. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Pezuela published unlimited amnesty as a means of putting an end to the insurrection; but Narvaez, unfettered by these pledges, ships them off to the distant Philippines or to pestilential Fernando Po. It is even said that a proposal was made by Gonzalez Bravo and Narvaez to send

no fewer than 10,000 persons to the colonies, and it was abandoned simply because the Treasury finances were insufficient to defray the expenses. A still more alarming account of the condition of Spain is given by a Madrid correspondent of the *L'Independance Belge*, who says that executions have taken place at Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, and other large towns, and that the terror in the provincial capitals which have been the scenes of late events exceeds anything which he can describe. All the measures taken by the Madrid Government show that, whilst it boasts of having pacified the country, it apprehends at any moment a general insurrection.

It appears, by a telegram from Florence, that the question of the Antibes Legion has been settled, the negotiations having been concluded to the satisfaction of the Italian Government and in accordance with the spirit of the September convention.

The *Orchestra* announces a forthcoming work of interest to the musical and literary words—a volume of new songs by Tennyson with music by Arthur S. Sullivan.

The registers of marriage in England in 1865 show the marriage in that year of forty-nine divorced persons. Twenty-three divorced men married spinsters, and four divorced men married divorced women. One divorced man married a divorced woman. Half these marriages took place in London. It is reported that the body of Maximilian is lying in the Church of Queretaro, and was not delivered to Baron Magnus.

IMPORTANT FROM HIGUERITAS.

Higueritas, Oct. 20th.

About two weeks ago we had a number of arrivals at this place from Buenos Ayres of young natives flying from military service, who alleged that there was a strong levy for men in Buenos Ayres to send to Paraguay.

We have notice also of several families intending to emigrate temporarily to this side from fear of cholera, which they anticipate will visit Buenos Ayres and its adjacent villages, because it already exists to an alarming extent in the allied army.

These two pieces of news seem to contradict each other.

It is not at all likely, it seems to me, that the Government would call out and send off men to the army if the cholera existed to any great extent at the encampment. It would seem more natural to order the troops already there to abandon the infected district, return to a healthy location, and hold themselves in readiness to return to the fighting part of the business when health prevails. In all parts of the world the first condition of successful warfare is a healthy army. The money and material wasted can be ultimately replaced, but if the soldiers all die off, or become disabled by exposure to unhealthy influences, the war must necessarily come to an end.

As yet we have no signs of any movement on the part of the authorities on this side to make a levy, which at this moment would be extremely prejudicial, as the estancieros are all either shearing or preparing for it. Hands do not appear to be so scarce as it was feared they would.

The wool this year promises to be of a most excellent quality, the last three weeks of good weather having greatly improved the condition of the flocks. Thus, the want of rain, which keeps back the fattening of cattle, is favorable to the sheep and for shearing operations.

The capon saladero of Don Enrique Zimmermann has been at work for the last three weeks, and appears to be doing a good business, under the able management of Don Pedro Dumas, the former mayordomo of Saavedra's saladero in B. Ayres.

Our schoolmaster has left the town, and 'quien sabe' when we shall get another. For the present the boys are enjoying a holiday, an advantage that the Montevideo *Siglo* also participates in, since its columns used to be filled with correspondence from Nueva Palmira praising our late schoolmaster, whose talents and accomplishments must be well known to the patient readers of that happy journal.

The municipality here has not yet opened the end of the street that leads to the new wharf. They have money to dig down streets in the town, but none to remove the sandbank in front of the wharf, and with it to fill in the sluice of back water that exists between the end of the street and said sandbank. Fifty patacons would do all that is necessary to enable carts and passengers to go to and come from the wharf with convenience, but it may be years before it will be done, because the wharf was not placed exactly in front of certain property where some of the authorities wished it placed. The little governments in the little towns, just like the big governments in the big towns, are very fond of showing their authority. Luckily for us God made the place healthy, and they can't destroy that blessing with their 'caprichos,' although they may waste the money that ought to promote the convenience and comfort of all. The wharf is nearly finished, and about being paid for. It is useful as a beginning, and also because it will always serve as a model of what future wharves here should not be.

VIATOR.

CAMP REFORM.

The provincial prime Minister's Memoir or blue book led us to believe that he would present a series of Bills to Parliament tending to reform the administration and reorganize the camp authorities; every inhabitant of the camp who cared for law and order fauciated that, in the author of "Estudios sobre tierras publicas" they had at last got the right man at the helm of camp affairs; months rolled away and no reform bill had been yet laid on the table of the house; our hopes were almost dashed to atoms and we were ready to believe that our idolized Minister was not one iota more friendly to the camp than his predecessors when, in the eleventh hour, he came to the rescue of his pledged word by the bill introduced to Parliament on the 9th.

This reform bill is far from being as extensive or as perfect as our fond hopes led us to suppose it would be, but I presume we must accept half measures and thank the donor for having given the camp a thought.

Undoubtedly the country must derive great advantages by the separation of the judicial, police, and municipal authorities at present under the tutelage of one person in each district. To make the proposed reform yet more perfect it would be absolutely necessary to introduce the system of juries as proposed by the *Tribuna* of the 10th. A justice of peace in the camp however upright and just he may be, cannot always give an unbiassed decision; he may condemn and send to prison his own brother but there are some he cannot, dare not condemn however guilty he may consider them.

There in the camp, notwithstanding our democratic institutions, we have our feudal lords, as exacting, impatient of control and above all law as the proudest barons of the days when Warwick's frown made kings tremble—these feudal lords are untitled it is true, we dare not call them by that name in a republican country, but their want of title only seems to add to their overbearing pride and uncontrollable waywardness. A justice of peace, who perhaps owes his position to one of these many feudal lords cannot condemn the man who helped to put him in office; a jury can, without any fear of making a mortal enemy; consequently a jury would be a boon to the country and to an upright judge. Where a jury exists the rights of the people are safe, freedom is certain of taking root, and that once effected tyranny is ejected from the land. The best school to give the people notions of self-government is the jury box.

Until the present military system is reformed it cannot be expected that the plan proposed for electing the justices of peace will return in all cases the genuine representatives of the people; the election will be entirely in the hands of the military commanders and will amount to a nomination of the justices of peace by the officers of the national guards. At

present these military officers have the entire control of parliamentary and even municipal elections; they cite all the native population, oblige them to vote for whomever they propose and none will dare refuse, for he who does well knows he is booked for a march to the frontiers and left there to reflect at leisure on the much boasted liberty of his Argentine citizenship.

It would be then much more prudent to leave the nomination of the justices of peace as at present in the hands of the Government until the military system is reformed, which must take place very soon or the Governor must break his pledge to the people.

There is a clause in the Bill prohibiting foreigners from voting at the elections for justices of peace; this is probably an inducement to foreigners to become citizens. Dr. Avellaneda seems to be a great admirer of the liberal institutions of England, America and Belgium; when he holds out to foreigners the inducements the United States officers, no doubt may of them will become citizens, but, while the chief inducement he offers is a musket, foreigners will hold aloof, and live and die estranged to the land of their adoption. If he has any wish to encourage immigration he should be a little more liberal, and endeavour to imitate better the institutions of that country he so much admires.

On the whole the Bill has something of the Spanish cloak in it—it covers appearances and makes a good outward show; in my opinion the Government would prefer the Bill should not become law; by sending it into parliament in the last days of the session there are twenty chances to one that it cannot be carried through both houses for want of time; no one better than the Minister knows that parliamentary machinery works very slowly; the session may be prolonged for another month but a month is not enough to get through one quarter of the business of the House.

DIOK.

THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

(From the *Times*.)

Official correspondence relating to the hostilities in the River Plate, and the abortive attempt at mediation on the part of the United States, has been laid before Parliament. Paraguay has, it is said, a population of no more than 600,000 souls, and since the commencement of the conflict has had no means of obtaining supplies from abroad. In March the invading land forces amounted to about 60,000 men, and the naval fleet comprised 67 vessels, ten of them iron-clads, while the forces of President Lopez were believed not to exceed 22,000 men. But so energetic was the defence that the whole Brazilian fleet was kept at bay for 40 days by a battery built on a spit of land at Itapiru armed with two 68-pounder guns; and after a campaign of two years the allies held but about nine square miles of Paraguayan territory, a space hardly more than sufficient to contain (were they laid side by side) the bodies of those who had perished from sickness and wounds during the attempt to gain possession of it. A report on the military operations which was transmitted to the Foreign Office of London in April states that the allies could not then place in the field more than 32,000 effective men, a fifth of these being three months' recruits; the whole number of the troops of Lopez was supposed to be reduced to about 20,000, and they were suffering great privations:—"The women and children are made to work for the army, and some of the former are supposed to have fought by the side of the men, as the bodies of several have been found among the heaps of slain. The devotion of the Paraguayans to their leader—whether inspired by love or terror is not very clear—almost surpasses belief. The body of one was recovered, who must have been drowned while successfully attaching a torpedo to the screw of a Brazilian iron clad. They have been repeatedly cut down at the very muzzles of the guns which they have been repeatedly endeavouring to drag by main force out of the embrasures. It is, however,

asserted that they have never been able to withstand in the open field the bayonet charges of the Brazilian infantry, and that of late they have shown signs of discouragement. The Brazilian troops, of whom more than fully one-half are negroes and the greater part of the remainder mulattoes or Indian, appear to be in a very efficient state. Although great attention is paid to their drill it is said that, in spite of their individual bravery, which cannot be called in question, when under fire they lose the steadiness which characterises European troops, and sometimes become unmanageable. Each soldier is provided with three complete suits of uniform made of good serviceable material. When in heavy marching order weight the carried by the rank and file, including 60 rounds of ball cartridge, has been reduced from 52 lb. to 40 lb. With the exception of one battalion, lately supplied with needle guns, the troops are all armed with Minié rifles of a large bore, but the grooves of many of these seem to be much worn by constant use. The cavalry are principally armed with lances; a certain number, however, in each corps carry carbines instead of lances. The men have the reputation of being splendid horsemen, and all use both the 'lasso' and the 'bolas.' Since the Field-Marshal has assumed the command the utmost order and cleanliness are to be found in the Brazilian camps. The officers live in huts and the men in small canvas tents, which hold two in each. The latter are a little larger than the French 'tentes d'abri,' and afford but little protection either from the sun or rain. The great amount of sickness prevalent among the Brazilians may in a great measure be attributed to the use of these tents, as the Argentines, who are both ill fed and poorly clad, but live in airy huts, are healthier than their allies." In May the Government journal of Buenos Ayres had an account of the capture of a Paraguayan picket of soldiers, three of whom were only 13, 12, and 11 years of age, and they stated that the whole force was under 12,000, and three battalions were made up of boys and one of old men, and that provisions were scarce and ammunition running out. The name "Republic" is adopted in Paraguay, but the Government of that fine country is one of pure despotism, with an espionage extended to all classes; yet there is a real devotion to the service of Lopez, which is said on all sides to be beyond the powers of belief of those who have not witnessed it. Mr. Lettsom, reporting to Lord Stanley from Monte Video on the 29th of May, writes:—"I cannot but hope that ere long the voice of some strong and disinterested Power will make itself heard in a manner which will at once put an end to this desolating war, and secure for the people of Paraguay more freedom than they have hitherto enjoyed, and to which boon they have proved themselves to be fully entitled." Writing again on the 29th of June, Mr. Lettsom says:—"What the result of the war will be I do not intend to predict; but it seems probable that Paraguay will succumb from exhaustion."

LAND SALES.

The great estancia auction in the North has proved a most decided success. Mr. Billingham has peculiarly good luck in his country sales. The estancia in question, about a league and a quarter of land on the Tala, in the partido of San Pedro, realised 365,000, bought by Don Rafael Cobo. Two English gentlemen bid high for the place—Mr. Upcher and Mr. Hein—but Mr. Cobo, as linder, was determined to have it. The flocks of Mes-tiza sheep fetched from 20 to 24 by the cut, the fine flocks 35 to 56; the horned cattle, 85; mares, 83; tame horses and mares, 240. The attendance of buyers good. The following is a list of the purchasers of the flocks: Messrs. Campo, Lopez, Boer, Guerrero, Stegmann, La Plazeta, Viravez, and Depsie Boxille. The whole place realised about a million and a-half currency. Sr. Casa has good reason to feel satisfied with the result of the sale. Some of the fine rams sold well, and were bought by the Irish sheep-farmers of the neighborhood.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAYTI.

The River Plate Steamship Company's vessel Hayti arrived at Montevideo on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool, making the passage from port to port in 32 days.

List of Passengers:—C. O. Huton, James Grime, Neil M'Neil, R. Thomas, E. Mark, J. Mathison, A. Mathison, T. Winn, Abraham Bector, G. L. Calcroft, M. Cooper, G. R. Revell, W. F. Dansey, John Power, H. Newton, Robert Candlish, Robert Martin, C. H. Lewis, S. Tudor, Elizabeth Davenport, Joseph Evans, James R. Taylor, A. Curve, D. M. Cookindale, Hugh M'Tavish, John Black, Margaret M'Lachlan, T. Garrett, A. H. Page, M. M. Marshall, Richard Lotz, G. Nicholas, James Ralursion, Mary Mallaly.

The Hayti did not touch at Rio.

The following summary of the political news of Europe we take from the *Nacion* and *Courier de la Plata*:—

The Peace Congress had assembled at Geneva. The first meeting was stormy in the extreme, little in keeping with the object of the conference. The President of the Congress made the two following propositions:—

1. All nations of the universe are brethren.

2. War between nations is an absurdity, and should be rendered impossible.

General Garibaldi was the first who entered the lists to discuss both propositions. He acquiesced in their main principle, but in a very animated discourse he endeavored to show that the peace of the world must depend upon justice, and that there was no hope of peace whilst certain abuses which excited the wrath of the world were permitted to exist. The foremost disturber of the peace of the world, he said, was the Papacy: upset the Papacy, and afterwards we can decree universal peace. These words were followed by a frightful tumult in the congress. Several orators attempted to speak, but their voices were lost in the general confusion. It was impossible to restore order, and General Garibaldi silently retired. It is thought that the Peace Congress is at an end.

The King of Italy has entered into negotiations with the Court of Rome, offering to occupy with Italian troops part of the Pontifical States, with the object of protecting them from sudden attack.

The Emperor and Empress of the French will visit the King of Prussia on their return from Biarritz.

In Crete there was a suspension of hostilities.

The Russian Government had proclaimed a general amnesty in favor of the Poles, but the Imperial ukase ordained that the Russian language is to be used in all administrative acts.

In Mexico there were conspiracies against Juarez, but they had been discovered, and the conspirators imprisoned.

We extract the following from the *Noticias*:—

All the sovereigns of the Northern German Confederation will be gathered in Berlin upon the occasion of the Emperor Napoleon's visit.

The peace Congress was about to adjourn to Berne.

Various arrests have been made by the Italian authorities of armed individuals attempting to cross the Roman frontiers.

Some agitation exists among the German inhabitants of the Northern districts of Schleswig concerning the towns to be transferred to the Danish dominions.

Omar Pasha has received orders from Constantinople to suspend hostilities in Crete for four weeks.

Two sailors of the British ship of war *Icarus* had been assassinated at Nagasaki.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

New York, Sept. 12.

Gold 146. Exchange 109½. Cotton, middling uplands 25½ cent.

The line of steamers monthly from Genoa and Marseilles to Buenos Ayres is definitively established from the 15th Sept.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9th.

Exchange on London by the *Oneida* £400,000, rates varying from 20½ to 21½. Flour: stock in first hands 32,657 barrels; Baltimore quoted at 28,000, Chile 25,000.

We are indebted to Messrs. Green and Co., consignees of the Hayti, for the *Economist* of the 15th Sept.; from which we extract the following:—

Discount and Money Market.—There has been a further slight improvement in the demand for money; nevertheless, the discount market still retains a very quiet appearance, and the rates continue to rule extremely easy. During the present week, no

feature of importance has presented itself in this department; the supply of floating capital continues large, while the demand for accommodation is still on a restricted scale. A considerable amount of Indian and Australian bills mature to-morrow and in the course of next week. The rates charged for the best descriptions of paper, having various periods to run, are now as under:—

30 to 60 days.....	1½ per cent.
3 months.....	1¾ per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills 1½	2½ per cent.
4 to 6 months—Trade bills	3 per cent.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

The cotton market has been very heavy and irregular throughout this week, and closes with a further decline in every description. The great reduction in prices begins to attract more attention from buyers, both for the trade and for export, and yesterday and to-day the demand has been very general, and purchases to a considerable extent have been made both for consumption and on speculation. In Sea Island the business has been to a fair extent, at the reduced rates quoted last week. American is in general request, but has fallen ½d per lb. in the current qualities. New York advices to the 12th instant quote middling American 25½ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 14½d, per sailing vessel or steamer. Brazil continues to be freely offered, and a decline has been submitted to of about ½d per lb. Egyptian has been depressed, and sales have been made at an irregular reduction of 1d to 1½d per lb. Smyrna has given way ½d per lb. The supply of East India has been much in excess of the demand, and prices have gradually fallen ½d per lb.

In cotton "to arrive" the transactions have been few and insignificant. The sales of the week amount to 66,600 bales, including 4,510 on speculation, and 16,730 declared for export, leaving 45,310 bales to the trade.

The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, with a steady market.

London Sept. 13.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

Depression and languor has characterized our market throughout the week; there has been a great desire to sell, resulting in a further fall of ½d per lb on all descriptions but Bengal, which is ½d lower than last week. There is a slightly improved tone this afternoon, and the quotations given below are somewhat less nominal than they have been of late. Telegraphic advices from New York to the 11th instant quote middling Uplands, 26 cents. Gold, 145½.

The Growing Crop.—Our advices this week are more favourable. The injury to the cotton plant along the Atlantic coast, anticipated as the effects of last week's rain, has failed to report itself as yet, so we may believe it was not serious. We should judge that in all that section of the country the prospects were quite promising. In fact a correspondent of the *Charleston Daily News*, under date of West Point, Georgia, August 23, writes that "Georgia and Alabama are full of cotton. Good judges are placing the crop of Georgia alone at 650,000 bales." This is undoubtedly an extremely sanguine estimate, even with a continued favourable and late season. As to Southern Georgia, we hear complaints that, owing to the luxuriant growth, the bolls are not abundant and the lower ones are rotting. Some of the rumours of destruction by the worm in Louisiana and Mississippi we see contradicted this week, and others are stated to be exaggerations, so that the injury from this cause will not, we believe, be as extensive as was anticipated. Yet as almost everything even now depends upon the future, we are unable to make any estimate of the probable yield.

Manchester, Sept. 12.

We again reduce our quotations for all descriptions of yarns and goods, and without leading to any increase of business in any department. Owing to the general depression prevailing, no feature of interest has occurred during the past week. Spinners and manufacturers are producing less, as they find no outlet for the usual production, but stocks, nevertheless, continue to increase, and are likely to do still more, unless a revival of demand sets in or production is still further lessened. Yarns and goods have fallen fully more than cotton of late, hence producers are getting weekly into a worse position.

Tallow.—Town was reduced to 45s per cwt. Petersburg is without further alteration to notice, 1,006 casks Taganrog, offered by auction, were nearly all bought in.

Wool.—Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 13.—There is rather more business doing

this week, and prices are gaining in firmness, as buyers are showing more confidence, no doubt in consequence of the improved harvest prospects, and, on the whole, the favourable accounts from such quarters where the grain crops have already been secured.

CHILE.

The latest sensation here has been the reported failure of the great guano speculation inaugurated at Mexillones some months since. The vast deposits of guano at Mexillones, between Bolivia and Chile have long been a subject of investigation and of contention between the two republics, each of which laid claim to the territory. Ships venturing to Mexillones for the purpose of loading were seized by Chile, and there are now at our Legation in Santiago several claims of American houses for damages sustained therefrom. Mexillones is in the midst of a desert of sand and rock, isolated from civilization and accessible only by the sea, or by long and weary mule paths over barren mountains and burning plains. The bay is the finest on the coast, large enough for an immense fleet to swing at anchor, always calm as a lagoon, and abounds with fish of the finest quality. The guano deposit is two miles from the beach and two thousand one hundred feet high. It is not as good as the Chincha Islands guano, but still is an excellent fertilizer and eventually must become a great article of trade, as the Chinchas will be exhausted in a very few years. Until the recent attempt to open this work, the only means of obtaining the guano was by transporting it on mules to the cliffs and thence running it down to the beach in sacks slung on cables. Last year Bolivia and Chile made a treaty dividing the disputed territory, and forming an agreement by which the exportation of the guano should be shared equally by the two governments. The terms of that treaty were published in the *Herald* at the time, and it is unnecessary now to give its details. Shortly afterwards there appeared here a certain Baron de la Riviere, who represented himself as being the agent for the French house of Armand & Co., and who proposed to open the guano mines on a grand scale. The first thing done was to obtain from the Chilean government a large sum of money, variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000. It is impossible to ascertain correctly how much the Baron did get, as Congress has lately been agitating the question, and called on the Minister of Finance for the amount without receiving other than evasive and unsatisfactory answers. This sum was a sort of loan, but was to be repaid in arms, and if possible a couple of small French vessels for the Chilean navy. The Baron speedily concluded a contract with an enterprising American to build the necessary wharves and houses, a shoot six hundred feet long from the cliff to the beach, and railway from the guano to the shoot. The contractor went to California, purchased vast quantities of lumber, and returning put three hundred men at work. A long stone sea wall was built, the face of the cliffs cut away, houses were put up, and for a time everything went on swimmingly. The Bolivian authorities, with great ceremony, in which the Church bore a prominent part, laid out a town, and the future city of Mexillones became the theme of conversation all along the coast.

The guano deposit is described as being in the form of an immense hill, with various strata differing in richness, but all sufficiently valuable for exportation. Back of the guano, among the mountains, are rich copper mines, long known to have existed, but unworked in consequence of the difficulties to be met in supporting life in that arid region and in supplying coal and water for machinery. The opening of the guano trade and establishment of a city on the beautiful bay was to have afforded a reliable base of operations for extensive mining, and the Mexillones region was expected to become, figuratively, a land of gold. In the midst of the work the financial arrangements of the Baron were discovered to be strangely mixed up on the coast, drafts drawn by him on the French house were protested and affairs assumed a very dubious aspect. The contractor, however, expected remittances by each successive steamer, and kept his three hundred men at work upon promises, until hope failed and the conviction became certain that no funds were to be had immediately, if at all. The work men were discharged with "due bills," and sent to the little town of Cobjija, in the saltpetre region, on the coast. There starvation threatened them, and the authorities loaned the contractor \$8,000, with which to pacify the men

and if possible remove them. Thus terminated the guano speculation for the present. The whole affair is involved in a mystery, of which the following explanation will give some idea.—The guano was to be delivered to vessels on the wharf for ten dollars per ton; loading it would have cost a few cents per ton more, but taking all expenses into consideration, the ship would have had her cargo on board and be ready to start for Europe without having paid more than eleven dollars per ton for her guano. Freight from Cobjija (the nearest port) to France is seventeen dollars per ton, so that the guano, on its arrival at its destination, would have cost about \$27 per ton. Guano of no better quality, as shown by the best analyses, was selling in France at from \$45 to \$50 per ton, thus promising a profit of at least \$18 per ton, minus Custom House dues, in France. The export duties here were included in the \$10 paid for the guano on delivery to the ship. Even should guano fall from \$45 and \$50 to \$27 per ton—an event not to be expected at all—the shippers would then be making good freights. The firm which the Baron claimed to represent was to receive half of the \$10 for every ton delivered, and the exclusive privilege for condensing water and selling merchandise in the new city which the guano and copper trade would open, and also received as presents from the authorities a large number of the most valuable building lots laid out in the embryo town. The work of opening the guano deposit was so nearly completed for the delivery of three hundred tons of guano per day on the wharf that only \$50,000 is required to pay off the men, finish the shoot and commence loading ships. The railroad is not yet constructed; but it is not absolutely necessary, as fifty carts can convey to the shoot and discharge on the wharf from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons per day with ease. There are plenty of ships in the Pacific waiting to load with guano, and it is strange that with the assurance of receiving \$1,200 per day for delivering guano, in which only fifty carts and a few men need to be employed, the Baron or his firm should permit the work to stop for the comparatively trifling sum of \$50,000. This is more singular when the wealth of the house of Armand, and the privileges granted for future profits from copper and merchandise, are taken into consideration.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

GRAND TELEGRAPHIC SCHEMES.

General Sullivan, the United States Minister in this republic, only left Barranquilla on the 8th for Bogota, having been detained from proceeding at once to his destination by the late civil war on the borders of the Magdalena river.

The last steamer from New York brought out Mr. W. Lee Stiles, who had gone home for a short spell. Mr. Stiles sets out to-morrow for Bogota, where he hopes to succeed in making further arrangements with the general government and with those of the several States for extending the network of telegraphs which he has established in the interior. Under contract with Mosquera, the Presidents of Cundinamarca and Tolima and the Governor of Antioquia (for the chief of the Executive in that State alone has kept the title of Governor), he has set up telegraphs between Bogota and Honda, Ambalema and Ibagué, Medellin and Manizales, which lines have so far worked and paid well, and even been of some use to the press, by sending news to a point nearer the coast than Bogota. The first intelligence of Mosquera's overthrow was received here by the way of Ibagué, where it had been sent by telegraph from Bogota, and whence it was transmitted to us via Cartago and Buenaventura. The dictator interfered, as with everything, so also with the wires; but now it is to be hoped that Mr. Stiles will be able to extend his lines as he intends to do. By his former contracts that gentleman has taken about twenty-five per cent of the shares in the different lines, the respective above named governments taking seventy-five per cent (only two shares in one line are held by a native private individual). He is confident that the same arrangements will be made with the government of Bogota—Santander and Cauca, so as to extend one branch from Bogota eastward to Socorro and carry the line which now ends at Ibagué to Cartago and thence to Buenaventura, a port on the Pacific, where, in future times, a connection may be made with Panama; also from

Cartago back again into Antioquia, with a prolongation down to Quidbó, on the Atrato, and in that river down to the Atlantic.

The laying of a cable in the Magdalena down to the Caribbean Sea is impossible on account of the shallowness of that river, which is always full of drifts of timber, while the Atrato is deep, and has good, hard bottom, so that the cable can be sunk out of the reach of drift wood. The enterprise of this American gentleman deserved more than a passing notice, and when fully carried out according to his plans will be of great importance for the progress, moral as well as material, of the country.

Speaking of arrivals, I may mention also that of General T. Kilby Smith, the long appointed and long looked for United States Consul at this place.

The British ship *Mutine* arrived here on the 20th from the Mexican coast, bringing some \$340,000 in smuggled silver, according to the profitable although unlawful, practice of the British vessels of war on that coast. She also had on board four French soldiers, picked up at San Blas, escaped from a Mexican prison.

Cholera is committing fearful ravages in Nicaragua, according to the official statements published in the government gazette. The transit route seems to be comparatively free from it, and in Realejo only a few cases are said to have occurred; but in Matagalpa the disease was very violent. In the district of Jinotega whole villages have been desolated. From Managua, Granada and Rivas the accounts are rather better; but in and around Leon the mortality was extremely great. In Leon more than fifty deaths occurred every day. An official list records 794 mortal cases up to the 17th instant at the latter place, and private letters speak now of 1,500. The epidemic had extended to the Mosquito coast, carrying off the Indians at a great rate, and causing the rest to flee to the mountains. This is the account given by D. Manuel Gross, who was sent by the government to the Mosquito settlements, and who states that about 200 families have been carried off by the cholera.

THE ISLAND OF OPARA.

THE NEW STATION FOR STEAMSHIP BETWEEN AUSTRALASIA AND THE ISTHMUS.

The New Zealand papers contain the following particulars about the island of Opara, which have importance from the fact that the steamers between Sydney and Panama will in future stop there, for the purpose of coaling and renewing their stock of provisions. The attention of whalers and traders in the South Pacific may also be directed to this new harbor of refuge and place for refitting.

A New Zealand paper of June 6 says:—The departure of the ship *Midas* from Wellington, for Sidney and Newcastle, deserves notice as being the first step towards the establishment of a coaling station for the Panama steamers at the Island of Opara. The *Midas* has gone to Sydney to be docked and fitted up as a coal and store-ship; she will then proceed to Newcastle to take in a cargo of coal, return to Wellington to embark store, buoys for making the channel at this island and other necessities, and will then sail for Opara, where she will be permanently stationed.

As this Island is little known, a brief description of it may be interesting. We may premise that the *Kaikoura* visited the island on her last voyage from Panama, when a survey of it was made. It lies in about 27 deg. 20 min. south latitude and 147 deg. west longitude, and is about ten days' steamer from Wellington. Its circumference is about sixteen miles. The island lies high, the scenery is pretty, and excellent water can be obtained. One side is formed of a valuable petroleum slate, called "coal" by the natives. The native population, consisting of about 1,500 persons, are of a friendly disposition and were delighted at the *Kaikoura's* visit. Although the establishment of a coaling station on the island is important, as being likely to insure punctuality in the delivery of the mails, it will also be a benefit to Australia and New Zealand by opening up the South Sea Island trade, which is yet in its infancy. Opara is only some six hundred and fifty miles distant from Tahiti, and the produce of a large number of the most important of the islands, much of which from its perishable nature requires quick transportation, can be brought to the island, and thence conveyed by the Panama steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

The Sandwich Islands are three thousand miles distant from Opara.

MEXICO.

New Orleans, July 24, 1867. The latest dates from the capital stat that Marquez, O'Horan and other prominent chiefs were still at large. Generals Andrada, Lacunza, Larez and others were found secreted in the English Minister's house, and arrested on the ground that foreign Powers did not recognize the liberal government; therefore no consideration was due the Minister.

The northern army has left the capital for the interior. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with 7,000 men en route for the Sierra de Anca to oppose Lozada. Garcia reports to Diaz that Merida has been taken by the liberals.

Diaz recently obtained from eight commercial houses two hundred thousand dollars, without interest, to pay his army.

Prominent army officers are offering their resignations every day, but none are accepted.

Diaz has appointed Felipe de Jesus Zerra Governor and Military Commander of the State of Tlaxasco.

While in Queretaro Juarez issued the order for the convocation of Congress and the election of a President of the Mexican republic. He himself is a candidate for re-election. The election will take place immediately.

Otero, Castillo and ten more generals, according to private accounts, were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the fact was prohibited by the authorities.

Canales has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions upon Victoria, San Fernando and other places. He is supported by a small force. The people are much excited and call upon the government for protection. Assistance has been promised, and three thousand troops have left Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoros.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN SALTA.

Salta, Sept. 15th. The traitors Varela and Elizondo are sacking the country in all directions. Nothing escapes the lawless marauders—everything portable is swept off to the Chilean markets, and such as cannot be conveniently moved are destroyed on the spot. We live in a perfect chaos. But what else can be expected when the place is entirely in the hands of banditti. The inhabitants are powerless, and the Government takes no steps to prevent the depredations, so that Varela with a dozen men may at any moment take the capital, and then God help the unfortunate citizens, the most resolute of whom have long since learned the utter futility of attempting any resistance.

About the middle of August we heard of the arrival of Varela, and the Government at once despatched a force under Don Pepe Frias to confront him. This gentleman spoke in such a very pompous manner of whipping the rebels, even did they muster double their actual strength, that our authorities were content to trust all to his honor, without taking any measures for possible emergencies. On the 31st ult. we received intelligence that a party of 300 Montoneros under Elizondo had routed a corps of 700 led by the redoubtable Frias. The disgrace of the defeat was heightened by the shameful nature of the fight: on the approach of the enemy Frias displayed the most cowardly indecision, neither forming to receive or attack: the men were impatient to meet the foe, but Frias assured them 'twas no use, as the odds were too heavy against them, and that their only chance lay in flight. Some add that he was bribed to this. Certain it is that he returned to this city without his corps, and endeavored to raise another; but as we had already lost 700 men, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the authorities did not like to trust themselves again to Mr. Frias, so seizing all the fighting materials they could lay their hands on, they enrolled all the men, about 400 in number, marched off for Tucuman—Governor, Ministers (with their families and treasures) and all, leaving only women and children in the town. In this way we waited for their return with the Tucumanos, but they are not forthcoming, and there is nothing for it but that the women and infirm left shall perch themselves on the house tops, and assail the rebels when they come with broken bottles, stones, boiling water and oil.

POPULATION OF PARAGUAY.

Believing it is of general interest, more than for the sake of entering into any discussion with the *Tribuna*, we shall proceed arithmetically to prove that Paraguay has a population

of 1,000,000 souls, and consequently it is no way impossible for Lopez to have 60,000 men in arms. The stupid error under which we have so long labored, that Paraguay, was uninhabited, arose from a publication of Rosas in the 'Archivo Americano' in 1846, wherein he sought to make the country appear an easy prize!

The idea of reviving the Viceroy in Buenos Ayres, as expressed by Dr. Elizalde to the British Minister, and which has been subsequently ascribed to Dn. Juan Carlos Lopez, in reality emanated from Rosas.

According to the Argentine Dictator the population of Paraguay in 1839 was 220,000. As few cared to study the point, and none dared to contradict anything the enlightened ruler said, the grand edifice of popular belief was constructed on this false foundation; now that it has begun to quake, it is high time that we change the site before it opens in a burning furnace under our feet. In plain words, let us view it in the light of reason, guided by past experience and present events.

In an old Spanish register of the past century, we find it clearly laid down at 200,000. Colonel Graham, followed by Mr. Parish, estimated it in 1837, at 750,000. According to a census taken in the same year by Gratti, Paraguay is divided into 25 departments, peopled by 1,337,439. Custom-house returns on imports for the year 1837, 1,000,000 patacons, and the product of the yerba crop for the same period, 1,200,000 patacons.

Now, it must be borne in mind that as far back as 1730, in the wars between Antiguera and Bishop Palos, the armed belligerents amounted to 30,000. Furthermore, in the time of Francia, when Commander Olimpo contemplated taking Matto Grosso, no fewer than 100,000 men flocked to his standard. The father of the present Lopez had a census very carefully taken in the year 1857, and it is from this that Gratti derives his information. Marshal Lopez opened the campaign with 100,000 men, no extraordinary figure, when old Lopez had 12,000 regulars, besides 46,000 militia.

Taking this date as correct, and judging by these figures, we may safely take for a starting point the population at 500,000 in 1830, for out of less Dr. Francia could not possibly pick 100,000 fighting men.

(Siglo)

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO

THE HORNE MURDER

SANITARY REGULATIONS. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) October 15, 1867.

The murderer of poor Mr. Horn is still at large, but I am happy to say that the authorities are taking proper measures to secure him. I addressed a letter in my official capacity to the Governor of the Province, and immediately received the following reply.—

"Santa Fé, October 13, 1867.

"Sir, "I lament in the highest degree the unfortunate and horrible affair that you relate in your letter, that occurred in the Canada de Gomez, and am about to despatch immediately an active agent, commissioned to make all the necessary investigations, and lay the trains that I hope may lead to the apprehension of the assassins. You must not doubt for a moment but that the necessary steps will be taken, and with the greatest activity, to secure the author or authors of the crime.

"I am, Sir, "Your obedient servant, "NICASIO OROÑO."

The alarming intelligence, in reference to the cholera in the army, has had as great an effect on our society as in Buenos Ayres. The last steamer brought us down news of the death of some distinguished persons, among whom are General Dominguez and Colonel Sero Ortis, brother of the broker of that name in this city. The Municipality is bestirring itself, and I trust that having sufficient warning the disease will find us prepared, should it unfortunately make a second appearance here. Still I have great fears for the lower orders. It is almost impossible to induce them to take the commonest means to prepare for the danger. It is proposed here to unite the Commission of the Municipality with another, composed of respectable citizens of the town. It is impossible to commence too soon, and to work too hard, in presence of such a danger. This year it is probable that the cholera will not attack only the lower orders. The virus will in all probability take a wider range, and we must possess more extensive means for combatting it. The half-dozen philanthropists who worked here last

year with so much zeal and abnegation, and some of whom were caricatured for their pains, must have their number augmented, and must be in the possession of ample means to carry out their good work. One advantage we shall have, and that is, the medical men will not now be taken by surprise, and their experience of last year will be of vast importance. The National Government ought to have a sufficient fund on hand to be able to remit money at once to any locality attacked, and large stores of medicines and flannel shirts should be prepared at once. I shall urge the Provincial Government to take immediate steps to preserve the health of Santa Fé and Rosario. Possibly, a merciful Providence may save us from a second visit of the dreadful disease, but in the meantime no possible human efforts should be postponed. I am glad to see that the *Standard* is taking up the question in a proper way. In this country the worst enemy we have to combat is apathy. No one appears to think it worth while to prepare for any kind of danger, until it is down upon them, and then generally it is too late.

By the by I forgot to correct a statement of yours in reference to the Banks of Santa Fé. You were misled by the wording of a law sanctioned by the Legislature, and say that the establishment of other banks is prohibited in the Province. This is an error. The law in question only prohibits the concession of any extraneous advantages. All Banks are to be on equal terms—a clear field and no favor.

The Legislature has had a bill presented to it by the Executive, authorizing the collection of a poll-tax of 75 cents per head from all inhabitants of the Province over fourteen years of age. This is an excellent movement, and will shed more glory over our go-a-head Administration. It is some time ago that I suggested the carrying out of another great characteristic of the Education System in the United States: the measuring and laying apart in all the Departments of a few leagues of land, as a School Reserve. I am surprised that such a simple and economical plan should not have been adopted before now in this country. By this means the education of future generations would be secured with a very small cost.

The Government has published the 'reglamentacion' of the Marriage Bill, and it certainly is a very notable document. It appears to leave nothing obscure about the law, and certainly ought to dissipate any objection to this great reform.

The Maua Bank has changed its Manager. Mr. Biuns, to the regret of the whole town, leaves Rosario for Montevideo, where, I understand, he will occupy a position of trust and importance. His place will be taken by Mr. Barker.

I beg to rectify you in a point relative to the public bakery in Rosario. I do not want you to make a baker of me yet. All I have done was to initiate the idea, and procure subscribers. The society will be managed by a committee of the shareholders.

The propaganda in Australia and New Zealand is already bearing fruit. Seven young men have just arrived from the latter place, by way of Valparaiso. They tell me that many more are on the way. By the bye, will you have the goodness to publish my letter to Mr. Woods, of New Zealand, that I remitted you. Apart from the good it may do in disseminating intelligence, it is important for me to have such documents in print. They are always the result of much study, and when people come to me, for information, it saves me a world of trouble to place these letters printed in their hands.

I have before given you the intelligence of the Fraile Muerto folks taking to agriculture. It is probable that before long this colony will be agricultural instead of pastoral. Messrs. Paul and Purdy are getting up a handsome establishment, and are busy planting. A gentleman told me that he saw there as handsome a field of white clover as was to be seen in England. Messrs. Kemmis and Wheatley, at Totoras, are also putting in large quantities of English grass seeds. The extended cultivation of these grasses in the Litoral is the real key to success in the Argentine beef trade.

I am sorry to say some blackguards entered the Protestant Church a night or two ago and did some damage, cutting the bellows of the harmonium, and knocking the furniture about. The perpetrators of the dastardly act are unknown.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

W. P.

LATEST FROM CORDOVA.

Cordova, Oct. 4th. Cordova is certainly going a-head. Here and there a brick house may be seen in process of erection, and old 'adohe' walls are patched up, holes punched in them for windows and doors, a few bricks built on top, a new roof, plaster, and whitewash, so that to-day is an old shanty or garden wall to-morrow will be a new house. Side walks are being paved with unpolished marble from the Sierra.

Talking of improvements here reminds one of the French pedlar who had to pass a night in a Brazilian forest, with his pack full of red night-caps; awaking in the morning what was his surprise to see the forest full of monkeys in red night-caps, those imitative animals having covered their heads as the pedlar had done himself; in a rage the pedlar threw his cap on the ground, and the monkeys did the same, so our friend had nothing to do but gather up the caps, and continue his journey. The people of Cordova are the same in their imitative disposition. Some time ago a German opened a Beer-garden: now the quintas are fast being turned into beer-gardens; an enterprising stranger opened a Bank: now we have a swarm of banks, with several men in each, and a few bolivian dollars rattled chink-chink all day like mock auction shops to attract customers; a Yankee schoolmaster commenced business here, but in a few months he saw new schools springing up in nearly every street; someone proposed to publish a new paper, and now the printers have all they can do preparing new papers, so that we shall soon be fully enlightened. One or two native Cordoveses have been known to imitate the foreigner so far as to give up their 'siestas,' while some young ladies have actually walked around the square in which they live. We are promised wonderful things when the Railway comes: but when will that be? One would imagine by the irregular manner in which the correspondence comes that the railroad is now getting further away instead of nearer. Formerly the diligence required three days to come from Rosario, when the railroad was opened to Frayle Muerto it came through in four days, and now that it is finished to Villanueva it takes six days. The cause of this probably is that the Diligence Co., knowing that their business will soon be at end, do not go to much expense for horses, &c., taken away or destroyed during the revolution.

We have peace here now, and will probably enjoy it so long as the National troops remain. To say that Dr. Luque has no friends is only to express the character of the Cordovese people. Friendship, in the true sense of the word, is not a plant that flourishes in the air of Cordova, but there is a pseudo-friendship which flourishes luxuriantly, but, like Jonah's gourd, it grows in a night and withers in a night. No matter who is Governor here, he will have no friends after the first change of the moon.

We notice considerable difference since the cuartels have been filled with Porteño soldiers: they are civil and gentlemanly.

There has been a report circulated that some two thousand Chilenos had taken Mendoza, but it needs confirmation.

We have had some rain, and now the camp begins to appear green once more. This is a very unhealthy time of the year here, and there is now considerable sickness: several sudden deaths have occurred, persons dropping dead in the streets. In two or three weeks more the weather will be settled, when we have a fine season.

Yours, &c.,

N. E.

GREAT SANITARY INSTITUTION.

Many times have we heard spoken of this beautiful establishment now in construction, as being a monument destined to honor the whole South American continent: but as we had no idea, not even relative to the building and much less of its inner arrangements: we thought it wiser to keep a prudent silence than to emit description which might lack exactitude.

To-day after having looked minutely over the works and listened to several explications as to their future march and administration: we think our duty to give the public a full description thereof, though convinced that the columns of a newspaper are not sufficiently large to give as clear and extensive an idea as it was our wish; and much less to give the due praise to the two intelligent and high spirited proprietors of this establishment, Messrs. F. Lassence and Clausolles.

Let us now give a brief idea of this

institution and its object, holding over for some future date, when its doors will be opened to the public, a description of all the beautiful and sublime, which it contains.

The building which we now describe consists of two bodies, of which the largest one is completely circular, the other standing transversely behind the first.

The spot chosen for this establishment is the most appropriate, picturesque and healthy in Buenos Ayres; it is situated on the top of the barranca known as the Barranca de Sta. Lucia, in the calle Larga.

Fancy to yourself a wide circular line of pretty apartments, with large windows and balconies, facing a beautiful garden abounding with flowers, plants and fountains, and with outlets into a grand gallery paved with black and white marble, giving a view upon six triangular yards with marble statues and urns full of beautiful flowers; succeeded by as many saloons destined for the infirm of the working classes, and you will have an idea of how agreeable it must be for the sick to live in this much required mansion.

These six saloons and yards converge like the spokes of a wheel toward the central point, which is formed by a very handsome rotunda with marble floor and covered by a splendid dome resting upon twelve elegant pillars.

A circular gallery separates the lower saloons from the chapel, and another at mid-height of the chapel, being a continuation of the upper saloons permits the occupiers of these to assist at the ceremonies.

There will be no want of marble fountains distributing hot and cold water in all the saloons, and the arrangements for due ventilation and circulation of atmospheric air are admirable.

The higher and lower saloons are at their extreme ends shut by large doors of iron and beautifully stained glass: these doors may be opened either way, and shut without the slightest noise.

The windows are provided with shutters, which, not to be an obstruction to the beds, are made to slide into the casement of the walls.

The higher saloons lead upon a circular 'azotea,' corresponding to the line formed by the larger building, wherefrom a beautiful panorama presents itself to the view, and tends to elevate the spirits of the infirm.

The altar is circular in form of a tabernacle, a master work of architecture, constructed by the able carvers, Messrs. Clusellos and Garcia.

This tabernacle stands upon a moveable floor, which during the ceremony turns round imperceptibly, and allows all the sick in the lower saloons to hear Mass without moving from their beds.

The second body of the building stands transversely behind the first. One extremity looks toward the North the other towards the South, its front towards the West and back part towards the East.

In this second building are all the various dependencies of the establishment; a large and commodious kitchen, store-houses, wash-house, stables, a beautiful hydropathic establishment provided with the best modern apparatus; Russia vapor baths on an entirely new system, invented by the intelligent Director Dr. Clausolles; and many other instruments recently invented for the cure of maladies which had been thought incurable; and lastly, habitations for lunatic patients.

Four beautiful exterior gardens full of flowers and fountains, and illuminated with brilliant gas lamps; a large kitchen garden with all kinds of fruit and vegetable, a steam engine for various uses, telegraphic communication within the establishment and with the centre of the town, permitting the friends of the sick to inform themselves gratis, at all hours, about their state. Coaches to take the invalids to the establishment gratis also; in a word, the working man who can subscribe himself to this establishment, expending the moderate sum of \$30 (paper), receiving during his illness that special treatment which allows the luxury of an establishment that has cost millions; all this we think cannot fail to call the attention of the public to the great advantages which this establishment offers to its subscribers.

In conclusion we take a great pleasure in congratulating the enterprising owners, hoping that the public of Buenos Ayres will know how to patronize an establishment which will be of the greatest utility to a population in which abound so many persons without kindred to nurse them in case of sickness.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." Chicago. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

THE SALADERO INQUIRY.

Finding that a Decree of Government has been published, naming a new Commission of Inquiry into the working of the saladeros, we have taken some pains to ascertain what has been already done on the subject, and we find that the treatment of it, though not quite up to the Municipal mark, has been sufficiently tedious. At the end of April last Government appointed a Commission to report on any plans which might be adopted for permitting the resumption of work (then suspended by special decree) at the saladeros, without prejudice to the public health. The result was a recommendation that the workings should be allowed, on the conditions that no blood should be discharged into the Riachuelo, and that the 'agua de cola' (liquid running from the steaming vats) should be treated with disinfectants. The saladeristas accepted those conditions, which have since then been observed.

In the course of discussion, various plans for treating the objectionable matters were proposed, and in consequence a Commission of Saladeristas was named to call for propositions, of which several were received and submitted to Government, with the report of the Commission, recommending that that of Mr. Coghlan should be preferred, and speaking favorably at the same time of a system proposed by Sr. Herrera, if the execution of it was found practicable. A short time afterwards Dn. A. Cambaceres, sen., the acknowledged leading scientific and practical man amongst the saladeristas, returned from Europe, and the whole matter was submitted to him by the Government. He, we were informed, recommended the adoption of Mr. Coghlan's project, as the only one that offered a radical remedy to the evil complained of; and it was believed that Government would have ordered the immediate execution, but we find, as we have stated, that after an interval of some months a new Commission has been appointed.

The substance of the various propositions, as far as we can learn, is as follows:—

Mr. Coghlan proposes to collect the liquid refuse matters from the various saladeros, through a system of pipes, and to drive them, by means of steam pumps, through a main tube, to a reservoir, near the Ranchos de los Pescadores, nearly five miles below the mouth of the Riachuelo, from which they would be allowed to flow into the rivers at the most suitable periods of the tide. He considers that a large quantity of the liquid, if not all, might be used with advantage to irrigate and fertilise the lands along the course of the main tube; but even if the whole should be conveyed into the Plate at that distance, and with an ebbing tide, it could have no deleterious influence on the waters used for the town. The whole quantity of liquids from all the saladeros is estimated at one thousand pipes a day, whilst the sewerage conveyed into the Thames below London, by the new system of main drainage, amounts to fourteen millions of cubic feet, or about 670,000 pipes daily.

The system proposed by Mr. Coghlan is that generally adopted in European cities for the disposal of sewage. In Paris the solid matters from the drains, from which the liquids have been separated, are driven by steam power, a distance of seven miles through an iron tube.

The proposed contract paid for executing the work is 127,000 (one hundred and twenty-seven thousand hard dollars.)

Sr. Herrera's plan is to erect somewhere above Barrancas a bridge, 'a represa,' or dam, across the Riachuelo, fitted with sluices. At high tides the water would be retained behind the dam and let flow through the sluices at low stages of the river, when, it is suggested, the rush would be sufficient to effectually cleanse its bed.

Without discussing the feasibility of executing in the shifting sands of the Riachuelo a work of entirely novel character and of greater magnitude than those of the first Napoleon at the mouth of the Rhine. We do not consider that its successful completion would materially abate the saladero nuisance, as all the noxious liquids would still flow into the Riachuelo to wait, perhaps for days, for the action of the sluices, and would then, as now, be sent into the Plate right in front of the city.

All the other propositions are founded on the chemical treatment of the refuse matters, and the manufacture from them of animal guano and other substances.

At first sight any proposal for producing useful materials from waste seems worthy of encouragement, but the saladeristas unanimously reject the interference of the chemists, saying that the experiments have been tried repeatedly by skilful operators (Cambaceres and others), without success; that a central deposit, in which the various substances would be manipulated, would be an intolerable nuisance, and that the best proof of the uneconomical features of the various proposals is, that each of the projectors required the payment to him for ten years of a tax on the cattle killed, which would amount to about a million and a-half dollars currency per annum, a sum certainly sufficient to pay for a large amount of fancy chemistry. It appears to us that any substances which can be obtained at a profit from the refuse matters of the saladeros, are sure to be utilised by the saladeristas themselves, an intelligent body of men; and as for the remainder, better employ them directly for manure, without manipulation; or get rid of them at once in the least offensive manner; and we do not wonder at finding the saladeristas prefer the mechanical to the chemical processes.

A word as to the composition of the new Committee. We regret to see that Sr. Cambaceres has declined to act, so that the saladeristas are unrepresented. Sr. Olivera is a distinguished agriculturist, who can bring much valuable experience to bear; but all the remaining members are doctors and chemists, men high in their profession, and as such unexceptionable; but, we confess, we should prefer to see the practical, industrial element more strongly represented.

WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapiru, Oct. 18th, 1867.

Gentlemen. Since my last nothing of moment respecting war movements has occurred; in fact, the weather of late has been too stormy for military operations, raining copiously for a week past, while at times it is supportably warm, which has given the 'coup de grace' to a large portion of the remaining stock of hay. On the 14th a Brazilian transport came in with a numerous contingent, said to be composed of 600. Some of the recruits were patriotic donations given by Brazilian planters to aid in the conquest of Paraguay. Like other contingents that have lately arrived, they were for the most part negroes or mulattoes, with a sprinkling of Caboucle Indians: many of the officers were blacks. It was evident from their style of marching that they were newly enrolled, not a few of their numbers were observed to have very crooked legs, doubtless caused by carrying heavy weights upon their heads; this defect would have incapacitated them from serving in any other army. They were dressed in woollen suits, and armed with Belgian rifles, having sword bayonets. An Argentine steamer from Rosario came up with two tows, steamer and tows were laden with mules or horses. Notwithstanding the raging storm a cannonade was commenced in the direction of the Paraguay river on the 16th at 1 a.m. which lasted without a minutes intermission till noon of the 18th, being a continued roar of heavy artillery in the interim. The firing is understood to have been caused by the Paraguayans disputing the erection of earthworks which the Brazilians are endeavouring to raise in the neighborhood of Laguna Piris, to prevent an attack upon their rear, which is exposed at that point, since the river fell. The French gunboat Decidée left here three days ago bound to Curuzú; to-day she returned; the Commander reports the ironclads to be midway between Curupaity and Humaita, out of the range of the guns of either fortresses. Soon after the gunboat's return, the Commander, well mounted, was on the road to Tuyuty. The march from Tuyuty to Tuyu-Cué has thus far proved to be a perplexing event; it obliges the allies to keep a portion of their troops employed in the

harassing duty of escorting herds of cattle or convoys of supplies, wearing horses while they are much needed for other purposes. Insalubrious as are the swamps which surround the Estero Bellaco, those of Tuyu-Cué are pronounced to be more so, this at once explains the cause of pestilence to which its sojourners are liable, and must exhale, particularly during the heat of summer, as unwholesome vapours as those which arise from the worst fens of Italy. On the 17th two gunboats came down from the Upper Parana, each had chatas in tow filled with fat horses brought from Rio Grande. An Argentine steamer left with provender bound below, to succor grounded mule laden vessels. The river is low, and continues to fall; in its present state craft drawing over eight feet of water cannot pass; quite a number of steamers and sailing vessels are reported to be on the sand-bank, in some instances lying high and dry, where they will remain until the periodical rise of the stream floats them off. I have just seen a requisition from Caxias ordaining the purchase of fowls at any price, even if they should cost a doubloon each. All exertions were made by Mr. Lanuz's agents, however but a small number were obtainable at the moment, which cost from two to four patacons each pullet. Here there are no new cases of cholera reported other than persons brought in from the army, who in most instances die upon the road or soon after their arrival at the hospitals. The pest is declared to be diminishing at the allied encampments. The Paraguayans are said to be suffering sadly from its ravages; be it as it may, there are still enough of them in existence to keep the allies in uneasiness, causing Caxias to dig formidable ditches around his camp to protect it from their insulting raids. Query? if the foe were such a runaway rabble as they are represented to be, would it not be better for the Visconde to put himself—

"At the head of his remaining troops, attack the foe, Break through the thick array of his thronged legions, And charge home upon him."

On the contrary, it is confessed that 10,000 additional troops are necessary to invest Humaita; meantime matters are to remain in statu quo till the arrival from Brazil of the aforesaid numbers. The Argentine troops have received a months pay, they still have an arrearage of eleven months due. The authorities of Corrientes have been discussing the propriety of establishing quarantine regulations, vain measure; the Brazilians would not tolerate them for an instant, as they are virtually masters of the city; besides there are not wanting in the town persons of influence who prefer gold to every other consideration. In conclusion I will note that a Standard printed on the 12th came to hand at Itapiru on the morning of the 16th. Gentlemen, if you are remarkable as being the first to establish a daily paper printed in English on this continent South of the Equator, you have likewise a claim upon its readers for the promptness it is placed within their reach.

With respect, SINBAD.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE CISNE.

No military events of importance have occurred at the seat of war since our last dates. The cholera appears to be decreasing in the Argentine army, but continues among the Brazilians. There is a great want of attention to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements in the camp and neighborhood of Itapiru.

The reported expedition to the interior under Col. Correa has resulted in nothing.

The allies have a cavalry force at San Solauo, but are not in possession of Pilar.

According to the Tribuna correspondent the extreme right of the allies, is on the Rio Hondo, and until a position can be held and fortified on the river Paraguay, the enemy's supplies and means of forage in the neighborhood cannot be cut off. He calculates the allied forces at 47,700 men, of which 7,000 are Argentines, and 700 Orientals. To complete the lines of circumvallation would require 10,000 men more. The Paraguayans on the other hand may number at the most 20 or 30,000 men; quite insufficient to guard both their line of entrenchments on the land side of Humaita, and the quadrilateral menaced by the Brazilian iron-clads, much less to make any serious attack on the allies.

Lopez, to display to his enemies the numerical strength of his artillery, fired on the 16th inst. a salute from 200 pieces—commencing at the battery on the Laguna Piris, and finishing at his own head-quarters at the Paso Pucú.

Col. Correa in one of his raids came across 15 cartloads of Paraguayans, chiefly women and children, emigrating to the north of the river Tibiquari. The colonel, of course, allowed them to proceed unmolested.

The correspondent of the Nacion informs us that the Paraguayan troops are at present running naked, whilst their suits of leather garments are undergoing the operation of being dried after the late rains.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF EUROPE FROM CHOLERA.

BY E. GOODEVE, M.B.

The quarantines recommended are of two kinds—quarantine of observation and strict quarantine.

1. Quarantine of observation consists in keeping separately and under surveillance a ship, its passengers and crew, for a period of some days from the time of the admission on board of the health guardians, the time to be regulated by the local sanitary authorities. It does not require the disembarkation of the passenger, nor the discharge of goods or merchandise, unless they be injured or in decomposition. It enjoins free ventilation of the ship and general measures of hygiene, but not its disinfection. It may be gone through at any port in which a sanitary establishment exists. In some special cases the passengers may be disembarked and lauded at the lazaretto. It is applied to ships in good sanitary conditions, which have not suffered from cholera.

2. Strict quarantine is the isolation for a fixed time of the ship and persons, with disinfection of all that may contain the seeds of the disease. It demands the discharge of all the merchandise into the disinfecting houses, the disinfection of certain articles or goods, and the landing of passengers at a lazaretto. It is applied, 1, to ships from an infected port with a foul bill of health, with certain exceptions; 2, to ships which have had cases of cholera on board during the voyage, although they may have a clean bill of health. Strict quarantine begins with ships in ballast when the quarantine officers commence their watch on board; for other ships, after landing of the goods; for persons, immediately that they enter the lazaretto.

Thus, according to the Conference, quarantine of observation is a term of probation, of simple watching; while strict quarantine consists in the landing of passengers at a lazaretto, with the use of disinfection and of every measure of precaution that can be applied to arrivals from infected ports.

Time of separation of suspected persons.—The Conference has recommended by a majority the period of ten days as the time of separation or isolation of arrivals from infected places both for land and sea quarantines. This term has been fixed upon because, while it seems likely to accomplish all that we expected from quarantine, it will not be so onerous to the interests of commerce as the periods of sequestration adopted by some nations during the present epidemic. The Conference in this matter has endeavoured to regard both the demands of commerce and the interests of science.

The Conference has considered the question as to whether the time of passage may in any case be reckoned as part of the quarantine, and it has decided that in certain circumstances it may be safely allowed. The circumstances which will permit a ship sailing from an infected port to have this advantage are—first, the presence of a surgeon on board appointed to the duty; and secondly, the submission to a series of precautionary measures at the port of departure, during the passage, and at the port of arrival. The measures at the port of departure will be mentioned further on, the object being to ensure a clean ship, inspection of the persons embarked, and absence of crowding. During the passage, measures of disinfection, free ventilation, and cleansing are required. All this is to be done under the inspection of the medical officer, who will keep a register of sickness occurring on board, and submit it to the sanitary officers at the port of arrival. Under these conditions, and with the absence of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea during the passage, the Conference is of opinion that the time of the voyage may be taken as part of the quarantine, and the ship will be submitted to twenty-four hours' surveillance only at the port of arrival. Most of the regular passenger ships meet the above conditions, or can make arrangements to comply with them without great difficulty. It will

be obvious that ships under these conditions making long voyages will suffer but little delay, but the reverse is the case when the voyages are short. The scale of quarantine runs as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Duration of observation (24 hours to 9 days) and corresponding number of days (2 to 9).

For those beyond nine days, twenty-four hours of observation should always be required.

STATISTICS OF RIVER NAVIGATION

Extract of the Annual Report, read by D. Marcos Costa, Director of the Italian Fluvial Mutual Insurance Company, to the General Assembly, held in the Exchange on the 6th October, 1867. To show to the general meeting the importance of the fluvial navigation of the River Plate, inside of the Capes Santa Maria and San Antonio, your director has taken the following figures from official sources:—

On the 30th of September last this commerce required by absolute register—

- 52 Steamers. 41 Polacres. 1185 Pilot-boats, schooners, ketches, and smacks. 966 Sloops, whale-boats, and other small craft. 2244 Vessels of all classes under the Argentine flag. 40 sloops and schooners under the Italian flag.

46 Merchant steamers under English, Italian, Brazilian, and Oriental flags. The number of sailing vessels under the Oriental flag have been taken at only 150, without counting the vessels from beyond sea, which now navigate the Paraná, performing a transitory service in the coasting trade, on account of the war with Paraguay, and which exceed 80 in number, of from 400 to 1,000 tons burden. We have thus (2,490 two thousand four hundred and ninety vessels of all kinds, permanently engaged in the coasting trade of these rivers. These vessels represent 114,000 tons, requiring 14,544 men for their crews, and are valued at 12,000,000 hard dollars. There are more than eighty vessels now in construction in the ship-yards of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Corrientes; and constantly vessels and steamers arrive here from the United States, Italy, and England, which are destined for the Interior navigation of the River Plate. 92 per cent of all this property, of the crews, as well as of the ship-yards, is Italian; the remainder is Spanish, Argentine, and other nationalities.

On examining the official data, for the purpose of drawing up this report, it was consolatory to see the progress of this river trade during the last ten years: a progress constant, and yet always increasing; and yet, if at the first view, the estimated population of the immense extension of coast bathed by the tributaries of the Plate, appears to be, as it really is, relatively insignificant to the enormous quantity of land under a most excellent climate, still calling aloud for inhabitants, and as if it could not nourish so large a merchant service; nevertheless, not only does this small population give continual occupation to this number of vessels and steamers, but it is not sufficient for the demand; and the proof of this assertion is found in the fact that during the last fifteen months the general increase in the value of vessels and of steamers, as well as in crews, has been more than 25 per cent.

On presenting those statistics to its readers our colleague, the Tribuna, has well said that nothing can more efficaciously help the efforts which are actually being made to improve our riverine communication with the Interior, whether by the river Parana or by the Uruguay. After the wharf is finished in San Fernando, the opening of the Arroyo de Capitan will naturally follow. Then, and only then, can we say that we have a secure, punctual, and cheap communication with that vast interior, which must come to our port with its raw products on their way to the factories of the external world. Then the Upper Parana will send its commerce by the Palmas branch, and a navigable stream between it and the Guazu, north, communicating directly to the Uruguay river, will be the preferable road for the Uruguay commerce of Entre Rios and Corrientes, thus avoiding the banks and gales by the old and dangerous route of Martin Garcia.

We particularly call the attention of our merchants and capitalists to the above figures, because we know no data upon this subject which merits so much confidence.

MARITIME INTERESTS.

A petition lying on the Bolsa table praying of the Minister of Marine to adopt some regulations respecting the navigation of the Riachuelo, has awakened our attention to the subject of maritime interests—interests, we confess, very much neglected for although the nation pays twelve thousand paper dollars a month to a Minister of Marine, the Port Captain at the mole head, is the only party who has the slightest concern for such matters. True some slight effort is now being made to clean what is technically termed the port; two proposals are now before the Government (neither of which have as yet been accepted) to blow up the sunken wrecks and haul ashore some scores of anchors, is the sum and extent of this proposed improvement, and there is as much noise about this business as if we were to have granite piers run out, and a proper harbor like that of Kingstown, near Dublin, contracted for.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is increasing so fast that possibly it may be reserved for the next Argentine administration to attempt such necessary works. For the present we must be content with small mercies, and if the actual Executive clean the port and open the mouth of the Riachuelo, we shall permit them to float out of power without the full measure of censure which they merit.

There is probably no branch so neglected by the Argentine Cabinet as our maritime interests; so studied has been the neglect that even the natural highways of commerce are gradually becoming unserviceable; the state of the Parana is such that at every bend of the river costly steamers, fine schooners and foreign barques lie hopelessly stuck in the mud. From Martin Garcia to Chuzuz not a single buoy is to be found in the river; the most experienced pilots are at fault owing to the never ending changes of the current, and as if the moving sand banks were insufficient to weigh upon our river trade, we have the coastwise trade in the hands of men apparently above the law and destitute of responsibility. Last year we had a painful proof of this in the case of Mr. Boothe, who shipped his wool in San Nicolas, consigned to Buenos Ayres, and to this day has seen neither the wool nor the ship in which it was laden—all gone to the bottom, but to a bottom that never yet could be discovered. We have no river police, no cutters guarding from port to port. The trade in the river Parana is a question of hazard. It is a mere chance whether a vessel arrives at the mouth of the Boca or is stranded and the cargo robbed if not lost in the river. To remedy this seems beyond the calibre of our public men; merchants and traders appear to acquiesce in this, and hence the humility of their present petition.

The state of the Riachuelo is even worse than that of the Parana; and the abuses have become as it were a chronic nuisance; right in the mouth of the stream the mud so accumulates that at low water the boatmen can almost walk across the bar; when it rains heavily outside, and from the green hills of Matanzas the torrents rush into the Riachuelo, then this mud bank owing to the powerful current gets cut away, and a good canal opened for the vessel. The rain storm is the only drag which the Government uses to clear the bar, but another and a still worse nuisance has of late sprung up in the Riachuelo, namely, the utter and absolute want of all order and regularity in the anchorage of vessels; the river boats come in, drop anchor in the very middle of the stream, jam up against other vessels, lay hold of private moles, swing at times athwart the very channel, thus effectually barring up the river, shutting lighters out, and river vessels in. Might is right in the Riachuelo, and the edict of the river boatmen is lie to or fight.

Now it does seem to us the very acme of absurdity that this Republic should be fighting a tremendous war up in Paraguay for the free navigation of the rivers, when here under our very nose no such thing exists; we spend millions to get rid of Humaitá yet down at the Riachuelo how many Humaitás are tolerated. Is it any wonder therefore that the merchants and brokers should all so readily affix their signatures to the petition in question, when that document is in truth a serious remonstrance against the grossest administrative neglect?

The Minister of Marine, is but marine in name he knows as much about docks and harbor management as he does about splicing the main brace; we doubt even if this high official knows how to swim. His education and training are more terrestrial than

aquatic; he may be a very excellent war minister, and fully competent for for such a portfolio, but as a Minister of Marine he has as yet displayed no qualifications. For such a post we require a man intimately acquainted with our trade, who aware of the abuses which exist and the evils which spring up, can point to the proper remedies to be applied and reforms effected; such a man would render the most invaluable service to our maritime interests, and the right man for such a place we most unhesitatingly say is Don Mariano Casares.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MENDOZA RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Finance Committee, and a Committee of Legislation have made their reports to the Senate on the extension of the Western Railway to Mendoza. The two committees are not agreed. That of Finance, composed of Messrs. Esteves, Haedo, and A. Lezica, recommends that the Government should at once proceed to the construction of the railway, creating for that purpose 50 millions of public bonds, to be issued at 75, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

The Committee of Legislation, composed of Messrs. A. Somillera, E. Agrelo, and J. A. Acosta, propose on the other hand that the sum of 1 million dollars should be voted, and applied only to the preparation of plans and survey of the line. When these preliminaries are concluded, the Government, in the opinion of the committee, will be able to judge if they are possessed of the necessary means for carrying out the scheme.

The Finance Committee in their report seem to anticipate the objections of their colleagues, for they say that once the project is sanctioned by Government the surveys and plans follow as a matter of course, but not necessarily for the whole line; so that if the direction of the line is to be altered, or pecuniary resources fail, neither time nor labor will be lost, as so much of the road as may have been surveyed will be in progress or completed. Moreover, they ridicule the idea that the proposed extension is to be carried through unknown regions, like the military roads of the Romans in Gaul or Britain. They tell us the road from Chivilcoy to Junin is well known to everyone, and that by Melincué and Las Tunas to San Luis was the old post road, but abandoned on account of the proximity of the Indians.

The previous survey thus not being any difficulty, the committee at once go into the question of finance. On the supposition that funds became scarce, and that the enterprise already commenced should remain uncompleted, of what consequence would it be, the committee asks—would it be a disgrace that a great idea remained incomplete? A far greater disgrace, the committee thinks, would be that an idea so prolific in material benefits to the country should have been left unattempted. A nation is not like an individual limited in force and years, only give the first impulse to a national undertaking, and the people will complete it one day or another.

The financial basis of the project was to apply to the work the net proceeds of the part of the Western Railway already in existence. Last year these amounted to \$6,000,000, and this year they will probably be more. Judging from past experience the cost of the proposed extension would be £3,000 per mile, so that with the six millions 16 miles could be constructed annually. But in proportion as the line advanced the returns would increase, and this without counting unknown resources which would naturally be developed once any part of the line was in operation. The line thus, in the opinion of the committee, would continue by a certain arithmetical law of progression—say 16 miles in the first year, 20 the second, 30 the third, and so on. The total length of the proposed line, we may here remind our readers, is 500 miles.

The committee appear at a loss to comprehend how it is that the Provincial Bank, being already a creditor of the Western Railway for the sum of 52 millions, should object to increase that amount, seeing that it was contemplated in the original project to give the line to the Bank as its absolute property, on the condition that it devoted the annual net proceeds to the extension to Mendoza. The report alludes to the fact that the Bank holds in deposit upwards of 55 millions upon which it pays no interest, and the committee appear to accuse the directors of selfish policy, reminding them that the institution was in a very different situation to what it is now when the privilege of receiving judicial deposits was granted to it, and it might now when in better circum-

stances disburse its profits for the general good, when the securities offered are material and national.

Failing the assistance of the Bank, the committee again refer to their proposed means for at once launching a scheme so vital to the well being of the country. At any cost they seem to think the work should be at least commenced—with all the enthusiasm it deserves, and with a humble faith in Providence for its ultimate completion.

INAUGURATION OF THE COLEGIO PARANA.

On Tuesday the 1st of October took place in this city the long expected event—the inauguration of the college Parana. One universal feeling seemed to animate all on the occasion, the rich and the poor, the great and the humble all in fact regarded it as a duty to add solemnity to the act, and celebrated it in a manner suited to its importance.

At an early hour, under the direction of Don Domingo Comas, our Gefe Politico, the splendid edifice was decorated with the provincial standards—the National as well as the flags of all nations, which presented a gorgeous sight, as they floated gracefully in the morning breeze. Long before the specified hour for the commencement of the ceremony, the spacious 'patios' porticos and corridors were crowded with the fashion and beauty of Parana, eagerly awaiting the opening of the great saloon. On arriving at 12 o'clock the appointed hour, I found it difficult to make my way up the grand staircase, and on entering the saloon the sight was truly grand and imposing—every available spot was filled—verandahs and halls leading to it. I noticed many English families present on the occasion, Captain and Mrs Russel from Limerick, the Messrs. Boyd, Capt. Forrester and Capt. Bain, Don Lorenzo Meyers and lady &c. At the extremity of the great national hall sat the President under the Argentine flag, the members of the commission on his right Dr. Fitzsimon in full academic costume with the professors and students on his left, punctual to the minute.

After the speeches of the President and professors were concluded the large folding-doors leading to the council chamber were thrown open, where a sumptuous lunch was prepared, to which it is useless to add ample justice was done—everyone was determined to be happy and really was so.

It would be unfair to omit saying that all the arrangements were carried out under the direction of Don Salustiano Puente, who both by pecuniary and personal sacrifices, has contributed largely to the realization of this great design. During the night the spacious front of the college was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lamps &c. The plaza was crowded up to a late hour with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the music of an excellent band.

Since the days of official ceremonies and the meeting of foreign ambassadors in the great saloons of the Government-house of Parana, this old city has not witnessed such a day as the 1st of October 1867.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo 19th Oct. 1867.

The news from this district are of a very pleasing and satisfactory nature. The Rev. Mr. Smith of the Scotch Church in Buenos Ayres, who three years ago unsuccessfully endeavoured to establish a resident clergyman here again paid us a visit for the same purpose. After preaching an excellent sermon applicable to the occasion, a general meeting of the English inhabitants of the district was held to hear Mr. Smith's statements on the subject, and, if approved of, to adopt his recommendations. Mr. J. W. Bell from Buenos Ayres, who was present, was elected Chairman. I am glad to say that it appeared to be the unanimous desire of the meeting, that a clergyman be permanently settled in our midst, and from the liberal spirit displayed by the Chairman, there is no doubt that the wishes of the people will be carried out. A committee was formed to act as the Executive to consult with the Rev. Mr. McNeill the proposed clergyman, and I believe it has ultimately been arranged; that a flock of sheep be handed over to him in lieu of stipend, Mr. Bell the Chairman generously contributing not only the half of said flock, but also the necessary camp and house. It is needless to eulogise conduct so evidently praiseworthy to all, or to do more than record the disinterested exertions of Mr. Smith whose christian deeds are not confined to the knowledge of the few. It is by noiseless enterprises such as these, that the great work of civilization is carried on, and while native

chiefs are fighting for place and power, the still small voice of the gospel, in spite of the noise and din of the battle, reaches the hearts of men, inciting them to deeds of peace and good will to all. It is gratifying to the people here, that this district has been the first to set the noble example, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed in all the departments of the province, till churches become as plentiful as pulperias. As a set off against the attractions of the drinking bar and rice very little extra expense would be necessary to furnish reading rooms and libraries, so that young men coming from home, may have some encouragement to continue in its innocent pleasures, and less inducement to fall into the customs and vices peculiar to this country. It may be objected that, owing to the prolific nature of sheep, rendering long leases at present impracticable, the establishment of Churches in the camp can effect little permanent good, yet though true to some extent, the objection loses much of its strength when we consider that if the example were followed and churches erected through all the province, people on removing would still be brought under their influence. And when they were obliged to migrate to a greater distance where the country was less populated, every man by his former training would become a missionary carrying with him a spirit that would prompt him to seek the same advantages which he had enjoyed in his former neighbourhood.

The weather continues very dry, so that fears are beginning to be entertained for the Summer. The shearing is going on, and by the time this reaches it will have become general.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that from the probability of some of the neighbours removing at the expiration of their contracts which have not long to run, it has been arranged that a money stipend be paid to the clergyman at least for another year, and that a house in the centre of the district be prepared in which to hold Divine Service. Mr. Bell has kindly undertaken to pay the whole salary himself the residents paying only the expenses of converting an unoccupied house into a temporary Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Water at last! We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Emilio Landois has received permission from the President of the Municipality to commence at once laying pipes for the conduct of water from the river. The districts of the city to be immediately supplied are in a line from Mr. Landois's establishment in the 11 de Setiembre, to calle Bolivar, No. 320, and to the corner of calles Rivadavia and Catamarca. We have at present no idea of the details and comprehensiveness of Mr. Landois's scheme, but it is something that the Municipality has made a move in a question of such vital interest.

The flag-ship Narcissus, it was thought, had already arrived in Maldonado from Rio Janeiro. The gunboats Doterel, Spider, and Gleaser had gone to meet the Admiral.

The news from Paraguay this week amounts to very little. Cholera is still very prevalent in the army, and it was rumored in town yesterday that another officer of distinction from Buenos Ayres had fallen victim, but as yet, there is, we are happy to say, no confirmation whatever of this report.

Several of the principal families of Buenos Ayres are now preparing to migrate to Lujan, where rents are extremely moderate, and good houses easily obtained. Lujan is considered by physicians as the most salubrious spot about Buenos Ayres, and but for its great distance from town would long ere this have been the great summer retreat for fashionables. Belgrano being more convenient is already crowded, and scarcely a house or room to be had: we hear of another sale in this charming little town—the delightful residence of Dr. Moutes de Oca, on the barranca near the church, which has been sold with household furniture, carriage, &c., in the round sum of \$180,000, and considered a great bargain.

The National Government has ordered the Prussian schooner Elba which has arrived from Corrientes, out to the Ponton to undergo three days of quarantine. All vessels now of every description arriving from Itapiru, are at once placed in quarantine for three days. We understand that at the Tigre and Martin Garcia the Government is about to establish quarantine establishments, Estenada being deemed too far off.

Yesterday it was very currently rumored that advices had been re-

ceived from the upper provinces, announcing the sudden death of Felipe Varela; it seems however, to be a mere rumour, in Rosario they know nothing about it.

Governor Oroño, and if we are to credit the general rumour, most of the other provincial Governors protest against the National Government remaining as it is in Buenos Ayres without jurisdiction. Oroño goes so far as to say, that as such a state of things is unconstitutional, the province of Santa Fé protests against it, and will refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the National Government unless the capital be at once removed to Rosario or Cordova. That there is a storm brewing about the subject there cannot be the least doubt; but the Government must *noles volens* remain here until the next session of congress, which as no other place has been named must meet in Buenos Ayres.

Mr Green of the River Plate bank is expected out next month. The Riestra quinta in Flores about which there has been so much talk, will be tenanted by Mr. Green during the summer. It is one of the sweetest places about the city and now owing to the numerous families who have taken quintas out at Flores is a highly fashionable quarter.

Col. Lamela, a man who on various occasions figured in the political and military arena of his country, was interred last Sunday. The Colonel belonged to the old federal party, and about six years ago created much excitement in the Fortin de Areco by attempting a revolt, but which at once collapsed.

Gen. Martinez is at last fairly out of the Government-house. We mentioned the fact of his having resigned about a month ago, but of course some of our colleagues contradicted the news; now, however, as his formal resignation has been published we suppose there can be no further question. The portfolio has been offered to Sr. Moreno, who refuses to be our new Minister of War, and has resigned his present post.

Orders have been sent to all the ports along the Parana to compel every vessel coming down the river with any sickness on board to lie to and hoist a yellow flag. We highly approve of this most necessary measure. The Municipality in town also seems about to stir itself, and several sound measures have at last been adopted. The flying rumors through town yesterday of the existence of cholera in this city are without foundation: some cases of dysentery are in the hospital, but of cholera there are none as yet. Still the greatest precautions are necessary, and the first step is to see to the meat and vegetables selling in the markets, as tired meat in this season is nothing short of rank poison: vegetables unsold on the day brought to town are kept over to the next, and so on until sold—this should at once be stopped, and only fresh vegetables brought in each day allowed to be sold.

We have been requested by a leading shipbroker in Montevideo to contradict the statement which appeared in one of our late numbers, that the treaty between France and the Republic of Uruguay had expired. According to the authority quoted, it remains in full force. Our original authority for the statement was the *Telegrafo Maritimo*.

The old barrack in Calle Mexico is now turned into a Custom-house deposit. It appears that half of the premises have already tumbled, but as the Government had no fund set apart to rebuild them, the only alternative is to pay a much higher rent, and let the owner be at the expense of the repairs.

The members of the Philharmonic Society are notified that the next rehearsal will take place this evening at the Coliseum at 7.30 p.m. punctually, instead of Wednesday, the customary evening.

The Hayti from Montevideo was expected up yesterday, but she will probably be up this morning.

Respecting Don Norberto Riestra's quinta in Flores, we hear that it is not yet certain whether Mr. Frank Parish will take it or not, in the event of his declining, it will probably be occupied during the summer months by the Provincial prime Minister, Dr. Avelaneda.

Yesterday we received advices from the Guardia del Monte. Shearing is going on at most of the estancias, and some of the small farmers already finished. Price paid to shearers \$10 per hundred. Good wool tyers are very scarce; they refuse to keep the belly wool a part. Some large sales of sheep with the wool on have been effected, about 7000 at \$15 by the cut, cash; a quarter of a league of laud sold, but a reserved price.

General Oonesa, the new Minister of War, is expected hourly in town. When last heard of he was at Villa Nueva.

Governor Oroño has written a letter to the partner of the unfortunate Mr. Horne, assuring him that although the murderer has not yet been caught, he will use his utmost to have him arrested.

We regret to say that some burglars entered the Protestant Church in Rosario the other day, and besides robbing the temple, committed great depredations. So scandalous an act calls for the most searching inquiry by the authorities. Happily these outrages are few and far between in this country.

A grand question, incidental to the cholera-phobia, will assuredly be the stoppage of the saladeros. This is a very difficult point for the Provincial Government to decide. For whatever may be thought of the urgent necessity of such a measure, the interests, both individual and collective, which are interfered with by an arbitrary regulation of this kind, are enormous. If the members of the Provincial Government are unable individually to decide upon the merits of the different proposals placed before them for the disposal of the refuse of the saladeros, they should at once appoint a committee, 'ad hoc,' composed of scientific men. This, in fact, should have been done six months ago. If sickness comes, it is now very doubtful if the authorities will be able to close the saladeros without an opposition not pleasant to deal with.

The Messrs. Mackern have just received from the United States a collection of pamphlets and works on the origin and treatment of cholera.

To show the decline in real property, which is taking place in this country, or so far as estancia property is concerned, we may mention that an estancia situated near the Estacion Rodriguez which was sold some five years ago for \$1,300,000 currency, has lately been offered at \$700,000, without finding any bidders.

We have received a copy of the "Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina," and shall review it at leisure.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Board permission was granted to the new Gas Company to lay pipes in the streets, on certain conditions being complied with.

The parties who have contracted to remove the refuse of the city have petitioned the Municipality to have the contract rescinded. After some discussion this was agreed to, the parties continuing to fulfil the present contract until others are found to undertake the duty.

The criminal process against Juan Gay and others, concerned in the murder of Ogilvie, commenced on Monday last, by the examination of witnesses. We have no doubt the proceedings will be watched by those who have kindly interested themselves in bringing the criminal to justice.

By the last accounts from Montevideo the Tevere was filling, and there were little hopes of getting her off.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the British Library to consider the best means of establishing an English Club in connection with that institution. The idea is admirable: the union of the two would very much enhance the attractions of both. We earnestly hope that the English residents will prove their sociability and good taste by carrying out the project. We are at all events beset with letters on the subject.

We are glad to see that the Athletic Club prospers, and that they announce a very attractive meeting on the 1st prox. at Palermo. The objects of this association are year by year more recognised in civilized places, and the example it sets in this country will not be lost on the native youth. We should not be surprised to see the meetings of the Athletic Club among the most successful fetes in B. Ayres. The entries for the coming meeting close on the 18th inst.

The *Esperanza* of Corrientes calls attention to a suspicion that the Paraguayans draw their supplies from Calacaty. This place now imports large quantities of provisions, quite out of proportion to the ordinary consumption of the neighborhood. The commercial speculators engaged in the traffic will be open to grave responsibility.

The Montevideo papers inform us that the new organ at the Matriz was publicly tried, preparatory to its inauguration, by Mr. Round, the organist of the English church. They give us in full the programme, which included a composition of Mr. Gottschalk, who was present and played also on the organ. There was a very

large attendance of English, who very much relished Mr. Round's performance of "God save the Queen" with variations.

The Municipal authorities in Montevideo are taking urgent measures to protect the city against the possible approach of cholera.

We learn from Messrs. Balbin and Plowes that they had an offer of \$30,000 mpc. for the Emperor, a two year old Rambouillet ram, bred by Mr. Latham at his Cabaña de los Alamos, Quilmes; also an offer of \$30,000 mpc. for El Gaucho, the sire of the Emperor, whose offers were declined. Every judge of sheep that we have conversed with report that these animals are by far the most perfect ever seen in this country.

Tourlouron, the war correspondent of the *Tribuna*, indulges in a presentiment that the cholera will abate in the camp. He insinuates that the deaths among the officers which have taken place have been the result of intemperance. The same correspondent vigorously defends General Mitre against the aspersions of certain of the Brazilians unfavorable to his military tactics and capacity.

The Municipality of Quilmes has at last taken up the repairing of the road, an inspector has been named, and a very good staff of peones placed on the road; this looks like business. Mr. John Clarke, who kept the road in repairs during the winter, has received the thanks of the corporation, and been refunded some \$2,000 expenses incurred. The Quilmes road has many attractions in summer, the quintas and chacras in the neighbourhood are each season crowded, many of our readers will therefore be glad to hear of the proposed road repairs.

The Provincial Senate has at last passed the Mendoza railway bill, which now goes before the Deputies, where it is rumoured the measure will possibly meet with some opposition. The funds for the building of the road will be raised by the emission of 6 per cent Provincial bonds at 75.

There is now no longer any doubt as to the great Custom-house fraud which we mentioned the other day. The only question it seems is to the actual amount of the defalcation; one of our colleagues states that the total amounts to only 4000 pats., but on the Bolsa it is said to be immensely larger, and that no less than 9 manifests of ships are missing.

We are in great hopes that bakers will have soon to increase the size of their loaves. At present the bakers of Buenos Ayres adopt the same plan as the brickmakers are doing in Montevideo, who make three bricks out of the material which formerly served only for one. The Montevideo Government contemplates decreeing that bricks should be sold by the weight, instead of by the thousand. We understand that owing to the latest news from Chile, where the prices of wheat and flour are exceptionally low, and the good prospects of the wheat harvest in this country, breadstuffs in Buenos Ayres are at this moment quoted at merely nominal prices.

The proposal to erect a splendid edifice as banking premises for the Provincial Bank is now before the Government,—the building to be the finest in Buenos Ayres. In Thursday's *Tribuna* the specifications, which are very long, were published. We advise the directors, since they are about to build a new bank, to construct it of Martin Garcia granite, as the durability of the building will more than repay the additional outlay. It is rather remarkable that although with such fine granite quarries so close at hand, we have not a single building in this city built of stone. A miserable make-shift for bricks, manufactured in the very rudest manner, is the stuff used in buildings in this town, and it is not surprising therefore that the place should have such a tumble-down appearance; 20 years is the average lifetime of a good house in Buenos Ayres, and some do not last even half that time. Mud, mortar, and soft red bricks which crumble at the touch, are the elements of our architecture. When Mr. Green commenced the new River Plate Bank building, at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista, we called his attention to the matter; but although he fully coincided with us, the bricks had already been contracted for, and it was too late to interfere. Now, however, there is time to discuss the subject in this case, and we call on Messrs. Folmar, O'Shea, Camman, and the other bank directors to vote with us for Martin Garcia granite.

The 'Comision de Socorros,' in view of the last alarming news from the army, has despatched to Itapiru \$20,000 worth of mustard, &c. Some of our English apothecaries here and in Montevideo have received immense orders for the same article for the

Brazilian hospitals. We notice that there is an effort to get up a charity lottery once a week for the wounded, and application has been made to the Government on the subject.

It is rumoured that H.B.M.'s Plenipotentiary, George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., will shortly leave for Maldonado, to have an interview with Admiral Ramsay: 'on dit,' another British gunboat is about to be ordered up to Paraguay.

The steady arrival of Brazilian transports in Montevideo with reinforcements for the army, shows that the Rio cabinet is straining every nerve to carry on the war with redoubled vigor. Within the last few days four transports have arrived: we hear nothing as to whether these vessels had any sickness on board or not.

In Rio Grande there seems to be the greatest alarm, and all the male population called to arms, in consequence of some 'chasques' from the Upper Uruguay having arrived with news that Urquiza meditated an invasion, at the head of some 5,000 men. From other sources, however, we hear that it is a Paraguayan force which is rumoured to be on the march for the Rio Grande frontier.

The new steamer City of Limerick, Captain Green, will leave to-morrow; we have received a plan of the cabin and state room which are fitted up on the most expensive style; parties anxious to secure state rooms can see the plan at our office, already several first class passengers are engaged. The staff of the steamer is on a par with the mail; she carries an experienced surgeon. For the accommodation of ladies she has a separate cabin, bath rooms, &c., also a qualified stewardess. The steamer is provided with a capacious bullion room sufficient to meet the most severe export demand of the Plate; she will be due in London on the 21st November.

The Liverpool steamer Hayti has arrived opportunely. She brings us 6 days later from England. Owing however to the mail bags in Montevideo having been placed on board the Lady Lang instead of the Edward Everett, we did not receive our papers until late; it appears it was a very rough night in the river, the Lady Lang left Montevideo at 6 o'clock, and until late in the night followed in the wake of the Edward Everett. We would suggest however to the Montevideo Postmaster the propriety of henceforward sending the mails by the Everett in preference to any other steamer leaving the same night.

We received advices from various parts of the camp yesterday; it has rained North, South, East and West. In Entre Rios where the rain was so much required the whole country has been deluged; out towards Parana and Nogoya it has rained in torrents. In Rosario the rain has lasted several days; in fact, it seems to have rained copiously everywhere save in Buenos Ayres, and few places require it more than this city; most of the albiges in town are empty, and the few that have water people complain that the water has a brackish taste; but even supposing that the albiges were full, the state of the streets calls for rain; for more than a month now the streets have not been washed clean owing to the most scandalous Municipal neglect. The only scavenger the people of Buenos Ayres can boast of is the rain from Heaven.

Although strict sanitary regulations should be observed by every family, still it is our pleasing duty to inform our readers that it is the opinion of the most experienced medical men in this city, that it is probable should cholera revisit Buenos Ayres that it will not be so virulent as previously; in fact if the Government adopt the slightest precautionary measures, the doctors think that we shall have no cholera at all, it is possible however that cholera may break out in places which hitherto escaped.

It is becoming now obvious to all that we require a new Argentine geography. New Railways, even now civil commotions call into notice places hitherto unknown; for instance the raid of the montonera in Cuyo has brought under our notice towns and villages never before familiar to our ears: whilst the proposed railway to Mendoza strikes right through territories as unknown to the general public as Abyssinia or Timbuctoo: who for instance knows where Blanca Manca, Bincó Lob, Rancoche or Buta-cura lie on the Argentine map. We question much if their latitude and longitude have ever been ascertained, and yet these are places where ere long the shrill whistle of the locomotive is destined to call into life, to create population, trade, and commerce. The proposed Mendoza Railway as far as we can see will plunge through the pathless wilds of the open pampa for lea-

gues and leagues: indigenous names have a charm for us, they should be preserved and respected. But it is really unfair towards the unsophisticated public, to propose Railway stations and depots in such outlandish spots, without first publishing a new geography or a pampa handbook.

General Gregorio Suarez has written to the Minister of war in Montevideo, indignantly complaining of the Gefe Politico of Mercedes, who in a late decree included him in the category of common culprits. The general thinks that 27 years of service and 21 wounds, might have saved him from that disgrace.

The celebrated pianist Mr. Gottschalk is now in Buenos Ayres. We heard yesterday that since his arrival he had met with some slight accident resulting in a sprained wrist. We shall be glad to learn that no such misfortune has occurred to prevent the public having an early opportunity of hearing his masterly performances on the pianoforte.

One of our subscribers from the Fontesuclas (Partido de Arrecifes) says that it rained there eight hours on Friday night last; the weather mild, and out of six flocks shorn only about a dozen old sheep had died. This rain was a great blessing to the flockmasters there.

Sr. Alberto Suserna an ex-naval officer in the Italian service, is endeavoring to establish a company for the construction of floating salt water baths and a hydropathic institution at Montevideo. The capital of the company is to consist of 500 shares of \$250 each.

The Municipality it appears has at last made a stir, and the parish committee have been ordered to begin their regular inspections. The move is a good one, and since it costs the Municipality nothing has as a matter of course been ordered. But what about the Corrales and the Recoleta, what about the water-carts; these fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the municipality, and ergo must be neglected. Probably on the face of the earth is not a more active body for fining and ordering than the municipality, but we must turn the tables on these gentlemen and begin to fine them for the scandalous state of this naturally healthy city.

Marshal Caxias offered to the last Paraguayan prisoners to send them back to Humaita if they so desired; only one of the prisoners signified a wish to return, but when the hour came for his departure, according to the correspondent of the *Republica*, he refused to go.

The American steamer Regulator arrived yesterday; this steamer has been aground in the Palmas four or five days. A gentleman connected with the river navigation has called our attention to the fact that as there is no examination of pilots in this place many of the losses in the rivers may be attributed to inexperienced pilots; it is right however to say that so neglected is the state of the Parana that no matter how good the pilot at times they run aground, so shifting are the banks and the current. We hear that some buoys placed at the Palmas by the Captain of the Regulator have been stolen. What does our Minister of Marine think of this?

We find in one of the Montevideo papers a lengthy letter from a merchant in Asuncion to a friend in Rosario; the letter gives a great description of the state of things in Asuncion and the interior of Paraguay; also a full account of the fighting at Curumba. Several Bolivian merchants have arrived at Asuncion with goods. Since the 24th of March there have been three levies for the army; the last by far the most vigorous, and the men are all kept in the barracks in Asuncion and not sent on to Humaita. We purpose publishing the letter in English in a few days.

Our own advices from Paraguay are of a character which inspires a conviction in the immediate termination of war. The great want in Paraguay is salt; some of the English Doctors in Paraguay have now a splendid opportunity of gathering the most interesting data in this respect; salt seems to be as necessary to life as air; disease and sickness defeat all skill owing to the primary want of salt. Extraordinary diseases are said to exist in Paraguay owing to the want of salt.

The Philanthropic Society has offered to pay \$25,000 monthly to medical men who will volunteer for the care of the sick and wounded in the army.

The 10 per cent 'contribucion directa' of Buenos Ayres amounted to \$464,424 to the end of August. This sum has been placed by the Minister of Finance at the disposal of the Municipality.

The Government has officially nominated a committee to examine the

plans presented for the disposal of the refuse of the saladeros.

The *Noticias* announces that quarantine is to be immediately imposed on all vessels arriving from Corrientes. The vessels during quarantine will remain in Martin Garcia.

The appointment of Dr. Moreno to the Ministry of War is definitively arranged.

The Zarzuela 'Jugar con Fuego' was given at the Colon on Friday night to a full house. This evening the 'Juramento' will be repeated. The opera of 'Norma' was announced by the Italian Company for yesterday evening, the performance being in aid of the funds of the Philanthropic Society.

We hear a great deal of the new rifle invented by the United States General Roberts. The arm is supposed to have reached perfection in the way of a breach-loading weapon. The principle besides being simple and efficacious possesses the advantage of being easily applied to the old musket. General Goicorrea, a distinguished officer in the United States service, and who is now on a visit to this city, has, we believe, specimens of the Robert's rifles in his possession.

We received yesterday, by the mail from the West Coast, the first numbers of a new English newspaper, published in Valparaiso, the *Valparaiso and West-Coast Mail*. We salute our young contemporary, and sympathise with it in the attacks it has already commenced on the Municipality and Police of Valparaiso. But in that more favored spot the Municipality has at last commenced a new cemetery, and is about to provide the city with public drinking fountains. The air from the Andes is evidently more bracing than that from the Pampas, and the Valparaiso people will go a-head of us.

A correspondent from Fray Bentos complains of the irregularities in the transmission of newspapers from this port. He informs us that his last batch of *Standards* came to him, via Montevideo.

We must call attention to an abuse committed by the authorities at Colonia, which can have no other object save that of annoying visitors from Buenos Ayres, and being wantonly injurious to the interests of a place that at no distant day and under different management may become one of the most flourishing ports in the River Plate. The abuse we refer to is that when the packet-boat Veloz arrives after dark, generally speaking passengers are not allowed to land, and even if they are, under no circumstances can they take with them the smallest possible parcel. A few days ago the Veloz after a very stormy passage arrived in Colonia at 10 o'clock at night; some ladies who were on board were not permitted to land and had to pass the whole night tossed about most miserably in harbor. One of our subscribers went over on Tuesday last in the Veloz, and arrived at Colonia about eleven at night; as he intended to come back next day, he had only provided himself with the most diminutive of carpet bags, but the officer of the 'resguardo' would in no way allow him to take it with him ashore. Fortunately for our friend Sr. Herrero, Receptor de Aduana, Captain of the Port, and President of the Junta Economica, happened to be a fellow passenger, and as he certainly was not of opinion that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, even his heavy luggage and the bauldboxes of his daughter were at once put in a boat, and our friend having appealed to him was allowed to take his seat in the boat, carpet bag and all. In the interest of the public we call upon Sr. Herrero to repeal so absurd and obnoxious a regulation.

Although we make it our general rule to abstain as much as possible from taking any part in local politics, we cannot avoid noticing with sincere regret the very unbecoming manner in which the leading organs of the liberal press here treat our distinguished Minister, Dr. Rawson. We must emphatically deprecate the disparaging insinuations touching the private motives of a gentleman who is not only devoting his time and energies to the service of his country, but whose character has ever enjoyed a spotless reputation. Dr. Rawson's chief fault in the eyes of his countrymen is his pedigree, and this alone would entitle him to a prior claim on our support, but independently from this we can assure him that whilst we are ever fearless in denouncing abuses, we also pride ourselves in being foremost in doing justice where justice is due, and that in the name of our country we shall ever be too glad to bear our testimony to his liberal and enlightened policy, which entitles him to the rank of one of the most distinguished and disinterested of Argentine statesmen.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

We have no object, still less any desire to keep from our readers information derived from the most authentic source respecting the state of things in Paraguay; but there are times when a species of editorial reserve is essential, and with a view to rescue from the slightest particle of responsibility our fellow countrymen who are residents in Paraguay, we have abstained from publishing various items of interest which have come under our notice. Yet it must be obvious to even the casual observer that the beginning of the end of the great Paraguayan campaign is approaching, the war is drawing to a close, and probably for the first time in the world's history, victory has been achieved by an agency hitherto unknown.

All is fair in war, and President Mitre and Marshall Caxias may have said to have stumbled upon victory. The fortress of Humaita still mocks the most powerful fleet that ever rode at anchor in south American waters. The shoeless half starved suffering Paraguayan soldiers stand knee deep in their muddy trenches imprecating the wrath of heaven on the invaders, and with attenuated frame and exhausted constitution hold their ground whether through patriotism or fear, or both, against odds which commands sympathy, even from their very foes.

The struggle of the Greeks in 1830 against Turkish sway, their sufferings and their daring is surpassed by a race that boasts of neither the pedigree of Homer nor the example of Epaminondas, and casting aside every political bias, viewing the combatants on the battle field of Tuyu-Cue and Tuyuti, as man ranked against man it is difficult to say whether the dogged impassive resistance of the Paraguayans can be attributed to aught save the most unblemished patriotism. We search through history for a counterpart, and save the fitful resistance of the peasants of La Vendee we find none. Fear may have, and doubtless has immense influence amongst such a people as the Paraguayans, but it never could arm them with the fortitude necessary for such an unequal struggle; it is, but in the attributes of the sublimest of all virtues, that we find motives for such constancy and attachment on the part of a whole people, a whole race.

No task could be more ungenerous, on the part of a free and enlightened people, than to rob from conquered fellow man the taint halo which patriotism sheds round a sturdy resistance. The allies are about to enter Paraguay, let them take all the cities and towns, level their fortresses, strip the country of every element of resistance; but let them have the greatness and the magnanimity to admit that they fought a brave, innocent, and patriotic people,—let them not seek to diminish the lustre of their own victories by ascribing the most sordid motives to the protracted defence of the enemy. The Paraguayans have fought with a bravery and heroism which command respect, nay admiration; and even now, at the eleventh hour, they are as indomitable as when the war began.

With all our correspondents, army letters, &c., there are few after all in Buenos Ayres who comprehend the real state of affairs in Paraguay. The farms are tilled, the mandioca crop was never more abundant; women and children work in the fields, the shops are open in the towns, the railway runs as usual, the arsenal was never busier, the noise of the sledge-hammer echoes through the streets of the capital. But all this industry is artificial; there is a canker at the bottom, which, more powerful than the allied army, eats into the vitality of this extraordinary nation, and following out the inscrutable ways of Providence accomplishes some wise purpose, of which humanity reaps the advantage.

Let warriors and philosophers sneer as they will, the sequel of the Paraguayan war is about to establish the supremacy of salt over gunpowder. Paraguay cannot hold out much longer, but she succumbs less to the power and strength of the allies than to the undiscovered agency of salt. Salt has triumphed over Lopez and his country,—Salt is the great victor of the day.

The utter absence of salt in Paraguay is now beginning to tell on the country; the men at headquarters, no matter how well fed, are weak and attenuated. The women in the country towns, even the children, all betray evidences of some generic disease, which without the slightest premonitory symptoms defies the skill of the physician and invariably terminates fatally. For more than six months the country has been without salt, and each day this physical debility is said to be on the increase. Some opine

that the mandioca has lost its nourishing qualities, others that the tobacco which the people smoke is diseased, but the utility of salt has been overlooked and it is rather a strange circumstance that neither in the Gran Chaco nor in Paraguay is there a particle of salt to be found. Salt is generally said to be the most abundant substance of the Globe; it is universally diffused and inexhaustibly supplied; it is a necessary of life like air, water and food. It is found in every climate and in the most varied forms; the waters holds it in solution, the earth contains it in solid masses, every sea contains it; many inland lakes and ponds are impregnated with it. Such is the beautiful and cheap supply of of this article, which a beneficent Providence has provided for man; strange therefore that in so rich a country as Paraguay there should be no salt of any description, yet it is beyond all question there is not the slightest particle of salt in the whole country.

As to the position of the ironclads we have little to remark—the balls and shells have created some damage, the hospital had to be removed, the quarters of one of the doctors were knocked down, and immense quantities of shells were thrown into the London Battery. The Brazilians keep an eternal watch, as one regiment volunteered to jump into the river with knives in their mouths and board one of the ironclads, but one vessel always remains with steam up, and desperate as such an attempt would be it would fail, as the other vessels would fire on the vessel attacked.

The little Paraguayan river steamers ply only at night, and land their cargo and passengers noiselessly somewhat above Humaita; but such is the watch kept by the Brazilians that not a cart or a man can escape their fire, which they keep up night and day. The Paraguayan trenches extend for 14½ miles, to guard which our readers can form some opinion of the number of men required: moreover along the river side Lopez has a strong guard to drive back the Brazilians should they attempt to land, to put up a battery. The total number of English all told is 96, there are some few Germans, some in business in Asuncion, they all prefer to remain in that country where they have all their property to leaving in gunboats. The magnificent palace of Lopez in Asuncion is finished, and is a stately pile which can rival anything in South America. Madame Lynch the Catherine of Paraguay is living in Asuncion. Authority holds the same sway as ever; but the upheaving is at hand, all the country clamors for peace, the *Seminario* holds out hopes, peace is talked of in every circle, from the camp of Paso Pucu, to the lonely hamlets in the Interior. Lopez is still fixed in his determination to yield in nothing, and to conquer a peace. His threats and his promises are but the delusions of the moment; he has played his art. Physical debility has crept into his camp; every man taken to hospital dies; there are few medicines; the doctors can do nothing; common humanity clamors for peace, and Providence seems to ordain that the appeal shall be heard.

WOOL IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Now that the jubilant creak of the sheep shears, the cry of the shepherds driving their flocks up to the 'galpon,' and the incessant shout of 'medico,' calling the assistant youth to staunch with tar the ugly gashes inflicted on the 'silly sheep' by unskilful shearers, are heard over all the region bathed by the waters of the mighty La Plata, we consider it our duty to abandon for a season the ungrateful task which the daily turmoil of political strife and Municipal incapacity imposes upon us, and turn our attention to what, after all, is the true source of vitality in these countries, and compared to which all the silly attempts at law-giving, all the windy speeches about 'libertad y democracia' are but as dust in the balance.

It is well for these countries that while the favored few who batten upon the honey, amuse themselves in attempting to govern, there are others (the real backbone of the country) who labor unceasingly towards our material progress. Fortunate it is for the future of these regions that its population is not confined to those parties who, 'wise in their own conceit,' consider themselves 'la patria,' and flatter themselves that any one without their charmed circle is nothing but a helot, destined by Providence to minister to their wants and provide for their extravagances.

What would we now give to be able to cast aside the pen and rush far from the daily task, which binds us like a galley slave to the oar. With what

pleasure would we not, after savoring in the labors of the day, enjoy our paper cigar and our 'maté amarga sub tegmine fagi.'

We seem to hear the distant bleating of the sheep, the sound of the indefatigable 'guitarrero,' and the merry shouts of the 'paisanitas,' who applaud with silvery laugh the 'gracias' of their attentive swains. Alas! we can only regret our inability to join in the merriment, and thinking of the happy days we have passed in their guileless company, re-echo Dante's wail—

"Nessun maggior dolore che ricordarsi del tempo felice nella miseria."

Still, though we cannot indulge our desire to mix with our fellow-countrymen in the festivities of what may well be termed their harvest home, we drink to their health in a 'sherry cobbler,' and wish them every success, hoping that they may obtain a good price for their wool.

We trust they may have a fine clip, a clean wool, and a long staple, and that appreciating customers may grant them a long price. It would be a sorry matter if, after a long year's constant care, after having maintained 'puerteros' and 'peones' on the fat of the land, and helped by their example to introduce civilization over the face of the land, their expected profits should disappear, and that they should be constrained to cry out to each other, like the bees and sheep of old, 'sic vos non vobis.'

We are very sorry to be under the necessity of stating here, what even those most interested in sheep-farming must confess that the present position of estanciaeros, who years ago invested large sums in sheep at the then high prices, is anything but a satisfactory one. Since the year 1863 they have experienced a fall both in stock and wool which must have told heavily upon their gains, and produced a most disheartening effect, for notwithstanding the rapidity of increase, which doubles a flock in a couple of years, their effective capital in specie is not larger than it was five years ago, and a larger extent of camp, and a larger amount of outlay are required for working it.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, had the wool kept in price the farmer at the end of the year might have been able to show a good balance at his bankers, after paying all expenses, but unfortunately a steady decrease in the value of wool has, year by year, been experienced; at the same time that the article itself has been improved beyond conception by the introduction of fresh blood from Europe, and by a useful and judicious selection from their descendants born in the country.

It must not, however, for one moment be supposed that we think it necessary to lavish our pity upon these gentlemen, nor to throw away upon them a lot of needless and unsolicited sympathy. We happen to know many of them, and we must confess they look 'particularly jolly under the circumstances,' as Mark Tapley would say, and although the business is not now such a gold mine, as it was some few years ago, when a year's increase could be disposed of at a moment's notice, for three patacons each, 'al barrer;' there is still a good result to be obtained by a farmer who attends to his business, while those who invest at the present low prices must reap a large reward.

It is singular to observe the fluctuations that have occurred within the last few years, in an article of such prime necessity as wool.

In the year 1863 the market price in Montevideo ruled from 44 to 45 rls. the arroba; in 1864 from 40 to 42 rls.; in 1865 the opening rate was 38 rls., and it closed at 34; in 1866 buyers opened at 38 to 39 rls., and closed at 32.

The clip now expected (1866-7) promises to furnish an article of most superior quality. The staple is longer than has been known for years, and on account of the comparatively dry winter the flocks have been perfectly free from scab, while the now approaching heats must tend to the development of yolk and the preservation of elasticity and strength in the fibre.

Notwithstanding these good prospects, it is an extremely difficult matter to form a correct estimate of the prices likely to rule at the opening of the Montevidean wool season, but we think we are not far wrong in predicting that fine lots will be placed at prices varying from 33 to 38 rls. the arroba.

Even these figures do not come up to Buenos Ayrean quotations, if we take 65 and 75 as the true rates, when we consider that the Banda Oriental wools pay much less export duty, and weigh from 10 to 15 per cent. less than those of this side, besides being of a longer staple and more elastic fibre.

The low lands of Buenos Ayres make it extremely difficult to keep the wool in clean marketable condition, and the points are often found to be burnt or carbonised and almost useless to the manufacturer, while on the left margin of the River Plate the frequent undulations of the ground, and the rocky sides and bottoms of the rivulets to which the sheep repair to quench their thirst, prevent that disadvantage.

The monthly prices current testify to the fact that the Banda Oriental wools are much sought for in the Antwerp and Havre markets. Last year they have again fetched much higher prices than Buenos Ayres wool; and it is not at all to be wondered at, while such a difference exists in their weight, colour, and general appearance.

The Montevidean fleeces look like lumps of "Yell! O!" butter, such as the notorious Liverpool Kelly would approve, while those from our side unfortunately too often bear a not indistinct resemblance to a Dutch cheese or cannon ball. This defect, we infer, will be found very difficult to remedy, so long as flocks are crowded together as at present, thus rendering the use of the 'chiquero' a perpetual necessity.

Our farmers had better look to it. Our neighbours in the Banda Oriental are quickly placing themselves in a position which we are losing from want of due care and attention, and as they are better off than we are, inasmuch as they experience no losses from periodical epidemics, inundations, or 'secas,' it is difficult to say to what extent they may yet command the foreign markets, as Australia now does; while our wools may be but little sought for, and only bought up as a last resource.

But a few years ago the Banda Oriental wools were unknown in Europe, and the small supplies that went forward were swallowed up under the generic designation of Wools from Buenos Ayres, or at farthest River Plate Wools.

Now they have established a character of their own, which their growers are every day making new efforts to enhance. Much of this progress is to be accounted for by the fact that the British and German sheep farmers in the Banda Oriental are of a different class from the majority of those on this side. There the principal estanciaeros are young men of education and intelligence, whose means allow them to indulge in what many of our friends in the Buenos Ayres camp might term fancy farming. Their experiments may perhaps cause an immediate diminution of the *tanto por ciento*, but they undoubtedly produce a wonderful effect in advancing the quality of the stock, and in obtaining in the long run a name and character for their produce not to be looked for on the principle of allowing the flocks to run to seed. It might as well be attempted to produce for a length of years a first-rate wheat crop from an exhausted soil, without manure, as to expect a good quality of wool in spite of a continual breeding in and in, or by using rams of an inferior or weedy character.

It has cost us some trouble to obtain the following data, but we guarantee their correctness. The figures leave us no longer in doubt as to the principal cause of the prosperity of the B. Oriental.

The exports of wool from Montevideo, since the year 1863, are as follows:—

1863.	
England	2,405 Bales.
Continent	2,102 "
France	5,116 "
Mediterranean	324 "
United States	1,263 "
	14,210 Bales.
1864.	
England	4,240 Bales.
Continent	3,647 "
France	6,494 "
Mediterranean	464 "
United States	3,818 "
	18,662 Bales.
1865.	
England	5,793 Bales.
Continent	6,418 "
France	11,403 "
Mediterranean	659 "
United States	1,337 "
	25,610 Bales.
1866.	
England	8,209 Bales.
Continent	12,213 "
France	14,186 "
Mediterranean	941 "
United States	4,167 "
	39,706 Bales.
1867.	
(From 1st January to 30th September, there being still a large stock of last year's wool in barraca.)	
England	7,489 Bales.
Continent	6,424 "
France	16,728 "
Mediterranean	2,287 "
United States	2,608 "
	36,524 Bales.

The increase has been remarkably steady: in 1864, 31½ per cent. upon the preceding year; in 1865, 37¼ per cent.; in 1866 over 55 per cent.; so that in the year 1866 there has actually been an increase, as compared with the exportation of 1863, of 180 per cent.

Does not this speak volumes as to the future of the Banda Oriental for sheepfarming purposes?

We must state that these figures refer solely to vessels despatched from the port of Montevideo, with complete exclusion of all those lots shipped from the Uruguay and River Plate ports direct for Buenos Ayres, which, as every one connected with the trade must allow, amount to no despicable figure.

But so as to be able to get an approximate estimate of the number of sheep in December, 1866, let us take as a basis only the number of bales exported as per above return: 39,796 bales, each on an average weighing 35 arrobes, give us an export of 1,389,710 arrobes for the year, let us then take the very low estimate of 2½ lbs. yield for each sheep, or 10 to an arroba, and we have a result of 13,897,100 sheep in the Banda Oriental.

At the lowest calculation then, there were in that country at the end of 1866 15,000,000 of sheep. Should this increase continue, and there is no reason why it should not, Buenos Ayres may well look to its laurels, and our cry of 'alerta' may not be misplaced.

From the above statistics it may be seen at a glance that the exports to Great Britain are very insignificant as compared with those sent to Havre and Antwerp, a fact which shows that the Banda Oriental farmers are falling into the same pernicious errors as those on this side.

Many are evidently holding on by the worthless Negretti, forgetting that what they produce in fineness they are losing in length of staple, and are confining themselves by so doing to already-overdone markets. The weight of wool employed in fine merinos, woollen laces, and other fancy fabrics, is an almost imperceptible item as compared with the labour bestowed upon their manufacture; so that the material employed becomes a most insignificant part of their cost.

On the other hand, the West of England and Yorkshire manufacturers are crying out for long stapled combing wool—wools which are worth more than Merino, and which may be produced in fleeces of a much heavier weight.

Is there no one public-spirited enough, or, we may well say, knowing enough, to put himself in correspondence with the members of the Bradford Chambers of Commerce, who will at once forward samples of the wools wanted, and who offer besides to select proper rams for shipment for any one who wishes to invest in the same.

The splendid lustre wools of eight or nine inches in length, samples of which they forward for inspection, are our great desideratum.

Until ronefforts set in that direction our farmers are only making a rope of sand, throwing away their time and intelligence to sorry purpose.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

We have received dates from Valparaiso to 21st. ult. We take the following items of news from the "Valparaiso and west coast mail."

Since our last, trade has been inactive owing to the approximation of the national festivities. They commence to day at 12 o'clock, and as all the Banks will be closed until the 23rd inst., business will not be generally resumed before that date.

Custom house.—It is calculated that the duties received by the Custom House, during the last month, will reach the sum of \$700,000. Assuredly, August will be a red letter month in the Minister of State's Almanack.

The discovery of gold still continues in Cachiyuyo, and we hear gold has been found at Cerro Blanco, near to Carrizal Alto. Little importance, however, is attached to the latter discovery.

Mejillones continues to attract considerable attention, not only on account of the guano deposits which exist there but also because it is believed to be a rich mineral district. Several experienced miners have already gone there for the purpose of exploring.

George Petrie, Esq., general agent of the P. S. N. Co. has arrived and will proceed to Santiago shortly for the purpose of adjusting a contract between the government and the Company for the establishment of a line of Steamers through the Straits. We have been informed the Company ask for a subsidy of \$150,000 which is a very moderate amount if we take

into consideration the advantages to be derived by this country from the establishment of the proposed line.

New fountain.—It is confidently expected that the new fountain in course of erection in the "Plaza de la Victoria" will be completed by the 18th inst., anniversary of the independence. We are informed a proposal will be made shortly to the corporation for the purpose of erecting ornamental drinking fountains in various parts of the city, we do not know if in connection with the Valparaiso Water Supply Company or not.

Earthquake.—On Wednesday night last, at about half-past nine o'clock, one of these most unwelcome visitors made its presence known in Valparaiso, and for some time frightened a number of the citizens from their propriety. Although several years have passed since much damage has been done to the city by earthquakes, yet we cannot refrain from uttering a word of warning against the present rage for high brick buildings, which will certainly suffer considerably in the event of the occurrence of a serious shock, to which this continent is so liable.

Copiapo.—The mine "General Las Heras," situate at a place called Cabeza de Vaca, is, on account of its extraordinary richness, the theme of conversation here. It is calculated that if its present rate of yield continue up to the end of the year the production will be equal to 100,000 marks of silver.

Cachiyuyo.—The gold fever is at its height. Quite a village is springing up. There are more than 150 mines in full work. On Friday last (30th ult.) Messrs. Espoz discovered a vein which bids fair to eclipse all those found up to the present time.

CRIME IN LONDON.

The alarm which some time ago was expressed with regard to outrages and robberies with violence, seems to have subsided; but the cause which led to the outbreak of alarm has not by any means passed away or diminished. A single glance at the records of any one of the metropolitan police courts for any morning in the present week will show that there is great reason to fear that the lower and more savage instincts of the people are gaining an ascendancy which is equally serious and inexplicable, or that the present organisation for the preservation of the peace is not equal to the growing requirements of our mammoth city. A thoughtful friend, whose long experience and constant habit of comparative observation give force to his opinion, said to me the other day that so far as his recollection could guide him, the state of our streets by day and by night is now pretty much what it was before the formation of the new police. Indeed, the thousands of officers in and out of uniform who now patrol the streets are scarcely better able to cope with the "dangerous classes" than were the decrepid watchmen of 30 years ago. It is difficult to see one's way out of the present state of things; with which, unhappily, the irregular and uncertain administration of justice has something to do. When, in a given year, only two per cent. of the convicted murderers in the country suffer the punishment allotted by law for their crimes; when the execution of the heavy sentences is rather the exception than the rule; and when the brutal scoundrel who jumps upon the chest of his victim and leaves him lifeless receives at the hands of a metropolitan sessions judge a lighter sentence than the woman who uses for her own purposes a few shillings belonging to the man with whom she has lived as his wife for years, it is not wonderful that badly-disposed men and women run risks from which they would shrink in fear were justice less a lottery. At the same sessions, an equal sentence was passed on two men, one of whom had committed a petty larceny, and the other had kicked a man's eye out. With regard to the case of the woman I have mentioned, I saw an amusing letter last night in the Pall Mall, reminding Judge Payne that time was when a pretty ballet girl affected him almost to tears; and contrasting his gentleness to the delinquent danser with his severity to the woman who had already suffered enough at the hands of the man who had seduced and ruined her and then thrown her into gaol. Great unensiness pervades the public mind and finds its expression in private conversation; filling as large a space in the thoughts of the apprehensive as the trades-union revelations or the mischievous combinations of workmen and capitalists, and far more than the bag question, the dining question, and the social evil question, which just now occupy so large a portion of the daily papers.

PROSECUTION OF MR. LINAY.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

I read with much interest your excellent article on the imprisonment of Mr. James Linay, the English gunsmith, for exercising his calling under the atrocious 'patente' law.

It appears from the Republica of yesterday that the Fiscal has also cast his learned and intelligent optic over the same article; and both of us are so penetrated with the justice of your remarks that the latter appeals against the order for Linay's discharge out of custody; demanding of the Superior court that he may be condemned per fas aut nefas, solely, as the Fiscal has no hesitation in declaring, to prevent your suggestions being taken up in the proper quarter; "and so he plays his part." As for mine it is necessarily limited to reminding you of an occurrence which has escaped your memory, or otherwise you would have brought it under the notice of H. B. M. Minister in the article in question.

When the late Monsieur Bertonnet French gunsmith of calle San Martin and Piedad, was imprisoned for a week in consequence of selling revolvers and other ingenious implements of destruction to the members of the Anti-Cachiporra club for electioneering purposes after the manner and customs of the country, in 1865 and 6 (I speak under correction) a little judicious pressure on the part of H. B. the Marquis of Forbin Janson (lineally descended from the Forbes Johnson an ancient Scotch family, which I mention that you may not claim this energetic Minister as an Irishman) induced the Government of Don. Domingo Sarmiento or Don. Pastor Obligado (or names to that effect) to enter into a very hasty compromise with M. Behrtonnet, by paying to him three hundred and odd thousand dollars.

You can see full particulars of the case by reference to a file of the "Reforma Pacifica" of that period.

With this precedent Mr. Linay's case resolves itself into a simple rule of three question.

If a French gunsmith is entitled to three hundred thousand dollars compensation for one week's false imprisonment, what is an English gunsmith entitled to for 9 months incarceration under similar circumstances? Verbum sap.

I remain your obdt. servt.

CIVIS ROMANUS.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 13th 1867.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns for currency types (Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons) and exchange rates for October 16, 1867.

National Bonds, 52 1/2

Nothing whatsoever done in Bonds to-day—not a single sale on time or for cash. National Bonds have ceased to be a subject of speculation and the principal brokers now employ themselves outside the Bolsa in selling real estate, negotiating discounts and mortgages.

In Exchange nothing done, and as yet no opening rate established. Gold still continues to be exported. The Galileo has some £50,000 sovereigns engaged; it was thought on the Bolsa that she will not get away this evening.

The wool market is the chief subject of attention at the present. In the Onco new wools are now arriving liberally: at the station some nine thousand ar. exist, and in the plaza about five to six thousand ar. On the roads leading to town there are several troops of bullock-carts coming in, but the market could hardly be flatter. The wools for the most part are not so well known, and on the Bolsa the barracoeros and merchants say that most of the wool at present in the North Plaza has old carotilla in the fleeces. Unzue is at present the largest holder of wool. Each day lots are sent into deposit, and at the rate things are going on it will be difficult to find storage for the wool this season. The following sales were effected in the North Plaza this morning:— 250 ar. Mestiza, regular, belonging to Basigalupa at 61. This wool is said to be heavy with carotilla.

100 ar. Mestiza, but light, native owner, 66. 600 ar. Mestiza, regular, three piles, at station, belonging to Robbio, at 68.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

In dry hides some animation, and an upward appearance in the market. Arias sold 8,000 at reserved price, supposed to be 127: Luis Martinez buyer. Another large lot, from the Marchiquita district, at 126.

100 bordalesas tallow sold by La Plave at 14 1/2 rls. About 2,200 arr. wool arrived to-day by train. A troop of carts from Sr. Alzaga's estancia, 70 leagues from town, arrived to-day, and caused much notice; the highest price offered for the wool was 64, not sold. It was stated in the Plaza to-day that Mr. George Temporley, barracoero, had bought all the wool from the Thwaites Estancia at 65, deliverable at his barraco at the Riachuelo.

Horse hair—A small lot sold by Couzo at \$30. Lambskins—One lot at \$15 per doz. The chief buyers at present in dry hides are Villanueva, Ruiz, and Martinez.

200 arr. mestiza wool, Mr. Barclay's, at 63; this wool good quality, but has carotilla. The auction of estancia lands at Finlay Muerto to-day was well attended, and the bidding spirited. One estancia adjoining Leonos was knocked down to a British merchant at 1,450 pata per league. The bidders were mostly brokers and a Scotch clergyman. The second estancia was not sold, owing to some scruples about the deeds.

It was said on 'Change to-day that Mr. William

C. Thompson's magnificent country seat at Belgrano, has been sold for three thousand pounds sterling. The purchaser, an English export merchant.

The Manager of the Maua Bank in Rosario; Mr. Binns, has been changed to Montevideo to a higher position, and his successor's name, Mr. Barker.

The petition to the Minister, respecting the Riachuelo abuse, was presented to-day, and at once sent by H.E. to the Port Captain.

October 17, 1867.

There was a slight reaction in Bonds to-day. The market has suddenly stiffened. This is attributed to the necessities of some parties, who sold short last month, and these sales now maturing. Brokers who seem to know how the market is going to close this month at 64; and it was rumored amongst the brokers that some large amounts had been taken up to-day for the purpose of speculating for a rise. The general feeling on the Bolsa to-day was that Bonds had taken a sudden look up; some new parties having entered the market as buyers.

The question of quarantine was much discussed on the Bolsa; the general wish being that Government, consulting public safety, should at once take some precautionary measures.

In Exchange we heard of two transactions by an English broker; the rate was not stated on the Bolsa, but is supposed to be either 48 1/2 or 48. About 20,000 sovereigns taken up to-day for export per City of Limerick. As the conveniences for shipping gold direct to London are now being appreciated, it is thought that probably she will take £100,000 sterling.

In the wool market to-day there were some sales, and a very choice lot in the South Plaza sold for 72, which is the highest price paid this season. The wool was clean, light, good conditioned, and free of carotilla. M. Hinrichs was the buyer. The wool is said by judges to be the best that has as yet come to market.

There are about 10,000 ar. now in the North Plaza. The only English lot in has been sent to deposit, the owner refusing to sell until the remainder of the wool comes in, and then dispose of all in one lot.

The principal sellers in the market to-day were Unzue and Lynch & Knapp, but all complain of the fearful depressed state of the market. The following were the sales made to-day at the Onco: 300 ar. mestiza wool, native owners, carotilla, 55, sold by Unzue.

400 ar. do. good wool and good color, sold by Lynch and Napp, at 60.

1,000 ar., in small lots, native owners, from 68 to 62.

480 ar. good mestiza, good condition, sold by Unzue, 64.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

Sheepskins—Arrivals to-day very heavy, market looking down; one lot sold by Cornet at 130 per doz., desechos 32.

Hair—One lot horse at 130, and cow 60.

Dry Hides—The market to-day fully bears out our remarks yesterday: prices rising, some good hides sold to-day at 129.

1,200 good hides, by Cornet, 128.

200 " Bonnewet 125.

Wools—New wools keep arriving. Some excellent wool from Sr. Juan Fernandez's estancia Mantalanes, 62 offered yesterday, refused; to-day offered withdrawn, and wool sent to deposit in Bardwick's barraco.

The wool from Sr. Alzaga's estancia, a sample of 25,000 ar., fine and in good condition, highest offer 64. A sample of this wool in our office. It was said in the market that this wool last year sold for 90. The wool is consigned to Trelles. Some small sales by Patino from 63 upwards.

Table with columns for Bond sales (For cash, 31st Oct, 31st Dec, 30th Nov) and exchange rates.

The Galileo is despatched, and leaves this evening, with £42,000 in specie, and 18 passengers. The next steamer of this line to arrive is the Tycho Brahe, a fine new boat, of 1,800 tons register, with improved machinery and every modern convenience. She is due at Montevideo about 1st Nov., and comes under command of Captain Peel, late of the Copernicus.

October 18, 1867.

National Bonds, 63 1/2

National Bonds took a sudden jump up to-day, and ruled extremely firm during the day, but at after hours rather weak. The cash sales amount to 20,000; for October 31st, 30,000 at 53 1/2, closing at 64 1/2; for Dec. 31st, 60,000 at 53 1/2. Some parties connected with the present speculation give out rumours respecting Paraguay, and many opine that as the war is drawing to a close that there are prospects of improvement in National securities; but these for the most part are but the mere sentiments of speculators. There is nothing authentic from the seat of war.

The commercial advices per Hayti were discussed on 'Change. As usual, those respecting wool are said to be unfavorable: hides looking up, and tallow down 3d. The Hayti made a splendid run out in 31 days: she has a large list of passengers, and a full cargo of fine goods. She will sail from here on the 2nd Nov. Exchange for the packet has at last opened, and bills were passed to-day on London at 48 1/2, and on France from 5.10 to 5.12.

In the wool market there was a little more activity to-day, at least in the North Plaza. The sales were on somewhat a larger scale, but wools keep arriving now very fast. In the railway station there are over ten thousand arrobes, and in the Plaza the prospect is hourly increasing. The following sales are reported in the Onco:—

200 ar. fine mestiza, light and clean, native owner, 66.

160 ar. do., bad color, 62.

150 ar. superior wool, Vallette, 65.

3 carts good wool but heavy, bought by Guarin, 68.

Unzue sold about 2,500 ar. from 65 to 60; this morning also 1,000 ar. at 65. Messrs. Lynch and Napp sold 1,000 ar. at 60.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

The market is getting filled up with sheepskins. Prices range from 55 to 200 for best Matadero skins, which sell readily, but other skins are difficult of sale. The abundance of sheepskins in the market is extraordinary. Wools keep arriving steadily: some very good lots sold at the station, reserved prices, but some have realised 72. The sale of all the wool of the Gandara estancia, to a Riachuelo barracoero, is spoken of, some 30,000 ar.; price rumored to be 67. The contract was not finally concluded this morning, owing to a dispute about billy wool. Principal buyer in market to-day Mr. Beckhaus.

Dry Hides—One lot sold at 124. Horse hides 32 and 37. 400 ar. hair at 130.

Some large sales of good first-class sheepskins sold from 180 to 202.

Matadero cow hides, one lot at 130. The hide market looking up.

Tallow and Grease—Mafay sold one lot bordalesas, 14 1/2 rls. Four carts more of Alzaga's wool arrived. Sent to deposit of Trelles. M. Nougier in Plaza this morning, and buying first-class wools. Market dull, and as yet very few buyers. Wool arrivals to-day per train 1,000 ar.; in carts, 2,368.

October 19, 1867.

National Bonds ruled weak: opened and closed weak. Some Provincial Bonds, 9 per cent., were offered at par, but no bids higher than 90.

In Exchange an active business at 48 1/2. Owing to the non-departure of the City of Limerick, this steamer got more specie to-day. She took in all about £45,000 sterling.

There was a very active demand for money to-day, and it was said on 'Change that the Banks are about to raise their rates. The current rate for money at present is 9 per cent.

In the North Plaza wools are now arriving fast. All the wool in the station has been sold, but in the Plaza there are about 45 carts unsold. The following were the sales to-day:—

1 cart fine wool clean and light, Unzue, 570. 2 do., Amdeco, 668.

4 do. Lynch and Napp, 662.

200 ar. fine wool, beautiful color, but with bellies, Irish owner, 63. Sold by Wilkinson.

500 ar. fine wool, bellies apart, 64.

3500 ar. various lots, native owners, 55 to 61.

Our Special Reporter in the South Market gives the following:—

The following is a summary of the week's transactions.

Wool—Arrivals small, prices from 61 to 72. The best quality, such as that of Messrs. Fair, Alzaga, and others, have not been sold, and remain on the market as samples.

Sheepskins—This article was very depressed during the week; notwithstanding the enormous stock and constant arrivals some small sales were effected at 40 to 200, according to quality. First class mataderos readily fetch the latter price, or even a couple of dollars more; no demand for inferior skins.

Dry Hides—The demand for this article increased somewhat during the week. Heavy sales were noted, but reserved. Matadero 125 to 130, camp 123 to 126.

Grease—Within the last few days the price fell off: superior in bordalesas 14 1/2 to 14 1/4 rls., silver do. in panzas 33 to 35.

Hair—In little demand. Cow, with marlo, 62 to 57; horse, mixed, 130 to 135 1/2.

Venado—\$55 per dozen.

Nonatos—90, 125, and \$129.

Potos—At 32 to 35 1/2.

Corderito—At 8 1/2, 9, 11, and 13 per dozen.

Feathers—At 35, atado de Indio.

Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co. have chartered the British schooner Mary Anne, to load in the Uruguay, salted hides, for Liverpool, at 30s.

Italian brigantine Giacomo.

French barque Harriet cleared for Bordeaux, by Christophel, wool, hides, &c.

Dutch brigantine Anna Maria Henriette, for Parnagua, by Lennyueux.

Dutch schooner Diana, for Parnagua, by Christophel.

Bond sales—

For Cash 24,000 at 63 1/2

Oct. 31st 60,000 63

Dec. 21st 16,000 53 1/2

October 21, 1867.

National Bonds, 63. National Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and only one small sale to report. There are no buyers, and few sellers; in fact Bonds command no attention whatever on the Bolsa. The Provincial 9 per cent. Bonds, offered the other day on sale at par, we understand were originally issued at 75, and consequently when 90 offered shows a rise in those securities of over 15 per cent.

The late fraud at the Custom-house is much spoken of. Had the Custom-house authorities, or the Government, taken the precautions suggested by some exporters, to give a receipt for the duties, it never could have been perpetrated, but it seems the mere initials on the bill for the duties were deemed sufficient by the Custom-house people, and hence the fraud. It was hinted on 'Change that the Government intended to collect the duties a second time; but of course this is preposterous.

Exchange ruled to-day at 48 1/2; the River Plate Bank rate is at 48 1/2, at which rate other paper is offered; on France 5.11, looking upwards. The total amount of gold taken by the City of Limerick is £39,000 sterling.

In the wool markets there is the same depression—prices low, few buyers, and wool accumulating.

In the North Plaza to-day the following sales: 4 cart good mestiza 63. 3 do. do. 63. 2 do. Lynch & Napp 55. 2 do. do. 55.

1,000 ar., various lots, 60 to 62.

About 40 carts wool in Plaza, and 4,000 ar. in station, 2,000 of which belongs to Mr. Allen, not yet sold.

Our special reporter, South Plaza, gives the following:—

1 cart mestiza wool, heavy, 63, from deposit.

2 carts do., sold by Wells and Youens. 62; this wool is from Chascomus.

5 carts Ochoa's wool arrived, not yet sold.

1,500 ar. in the station, and about 2,600 in the Plaza.

Arrived—4 carts from Sr. Afaro's establishment in Canuelas; this wool is held in high repute, having fetched 81 last year, to-day the highest bid 63, not accepted; Messrs. Spuring and Co. have the entire lot, about 14,000 ar., in deposit, and a sample of it is on exhibition at the 'Standard' office.

Fine Wools—Connoisseurs award the palm this year to the Magdalena and Ensonada samples.

Sales—270 ar. from Chascomus at 62, sample at the 'Standard' office. 300 ar. old wool, at 60, and 200 ar. at 69.

Capones de Grasa—Mr. Pettigron, of Chascomus, sold 400 at \$40.

Sheepskins—200 doz. 1st class matadero, \$200, by Sr. Llavalle, 200, \$187; small lots at \$90, \$160, and desecho, \$80 1/2.

Hides—Sr. Arias sold 4,000 at reserved price; 350 sold; do. camp, \$123.4.

Tallow and sheeps grease—20 bordalesas, at 14 1/2 rls. In Panzos 240 ar., at \$30.

Hair, by Cornet (Congarra)—Some sales at \$80.

Horse, \$130 per ar.

Borrage—\$60 doz.

Corderito—\$15 doz.

Nonato—\$11 doz.

Feathers—\$34.

Low prices continue for wools, and market extremely dull.

In discounts a very active business to-day. A good deal of Government paper due to-day at 9 and 10 per cent. per annum, and this with first-class endorsements.

Cleared to-day:— French barque Amelie, for Bordeaux, by Lennyueux, with sheepskins, hides, and wool, 6 bales of new clip.

British barque Justine, for Marseilles, by Lennyueux, tallow, wool, and hides.

American barque Emma F. Herrimann, for Boston, by Hale & Co., dry hides and sheepskins.

The American steamer City of Providence, and transport Vassianon from Rio, arrived at Montevideo.

Some new wools have arrived in Montevideo from Durazno and other departments. All these wools go straight into the barraco, not being exposed in the public market for sale as in Buenos Ayres. The wool market in Montevideo is, however, very much depressed, even more so than in Buenos Ayres. The first sale of new wool is reported, 2,000 ar. fine Mestiza, classified, at 2.90, deliverable at the estancia. Unlike the Buenos Ayres markets the barracos still have a no-unimportant stock of old wool on hand, and the failure of the great wool buyer Iragaray will, it is feared, be greatly felt in the wool market this year. There is some talk of the establishment being carried on this year by some of the principal creditors, but as yet this has not been finally arranged, and many of the principal wool men see difficulties in the way. The largest lot of wool in the Banda Oriental is that of the Jacksons: this wool is always wanted and baled on the estancia, and sent into market ready for shipment: we have no lot in Buenos Ayres to equal this, and it is well known in England. Messrs. Le Bus & Hughes have recently started as wool brokers in Montevideo; as yet they have reported no sales, but now that the new wool has begun to arrive, we expect to be able to give our readers regular reports on the markets by these brokers. No wools from Entre Rios have arrived, either in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, as yet, although in some estancias shearing is now concluded. In Gualeguaychu there are one or two buyers, but at very low prices. It is probable that the bulk of the Entre Riano wool will come to the Boca this year, in preference to Montevideo, owing to the depressed state of that market. Prices are much better here.

October 22, 1867.

National Bonds, Exchange ruled active to-day—48 1/2 to 48 1/4—about \$170,000 passed; the rate, however, seems weak, and some think that it will close for the packet at 48 1/2.

In the wool markets business at last seems to have fairly commenced. Mr. M. Duggan sold from 30 to 40 carts to-day, at prices averaging from 60 to 68, principal buyers Messrs. Smith, Sivori, and Durand. With the exception of a small lot at the station, all the wool in the North Plaza is now sold, and buyers for the first time since the season opened seemed liberal to-day. Several very excellent wools from the Capilla and Pilar districts have arrived.

Table with columns for wool types (5 carts, 6, 4, 4, 7) and names (Culligan, Maguire, Mahon, Carrey, Flanagan, Casey, Navarro).

Yesterday, Vilas' wool from Mercedes, was sold by Unzue at 72. This wool, we hear, was in splendid condition, bellies apart and no carotilla.

Some splendid wools from Mercedes are expected in a few days. Piran's wool is on the road in, and goes to the Barraca Faria. One of the best wools in the Lujan district, it is rumored, has been bid for by private offer.

In the South Plaza, Lucombe's wool, a fine lot, 1,500 ar., sold at reserved rates.

Ochoa's wool sold at reserved price, supposed to be 65 or 69. This wool has bellies in fleeces.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—

Wools continue to arrive. Several sales effected: Sr. Ochoa's, with bellies, sold by Lavalle, at reserved price; Peyredieu and Bridley also sold 1,500 ar. at reserved rates; 2 carts from Moncalvo at 62; several minor transactions from 63 to 66, poor wools; many superior lots are placed in deposit.

Cow Hides—The regular demand continues: some noteworthy transactions have taken place.

Sr. Garcia sold 1,000 at 126. Do. 400 124.

1 superior lot of 600 128.

Sheepskins—The market still paralyzed.

Sr. Mafay sold 120 doz. at 117.

A few smaller parcels at 40.

Descho de matadero 176.

Hair— 50 ar. at 32. 7 " superior 37.

Grease in panzas—One lot at 35, good class.

Arrivals of wool to-day—By train 1,080 ar. by carts 1,600.

The fine American steamer, City of Providence, came up to-day from Montevideo. She belongs to Captain Manton's line of American steamers, and is, we understand, a magnificent vessel.

The Liverpool steamer Hayti also arrived to-day. Her passengers came ashore in the afternoon.

In charters nothing done to-day. We understand that cargo for Antwerp is offering freely, and that it is probable the agent of the Astronomical line will put on two steamers for Antwerp next month.

In discounts a very active business. Paper money is coming into great request, and Plaza paper done at 9 per cent.

Sheep—7,000 sold, Guardia Monte, at 16, from a native estancia.

THE MONTEVIDEO STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

MAUVA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in this City, moderate premiums...

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TORBOA BROTHERS. Has just received a large assortment of...

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. For the coming season, which will be sold as cheap as in Buenos Ayres.

F. Sprunck & Co., 103 CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the Standard, have constantly on hand...

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has always on hand a large stock of...

FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE GUARANI, Capt. DONATEL PIAZZA.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. Messrs. PERCY & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents...

NOW OPEN, BOWLING ALLEY, BILLIARD SALOON, 68 AND 70 CALLE SAN AGOSTO.

JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE, SAYER'S PALE BRANDY, AMSTELLEDAM SHERRY.

RUPPIO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D. His office is OPEN for Lawyer and Advocate.

WELLS & YOUNGS WOOL BROKERS, 173-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-173.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80. The rate of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows...

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions...

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods.

GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. KEAF & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers...

Sheep! Sheep! Sheep!!! To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fe, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas...

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS, 112 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public...

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERY, DRUGS, &c.

LESSONS AT BELGRANO AND ELORES. A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months...

MUNICIPALITY OF MORON. Don Lorenzo Avellan Diaz, Professional Auctioneer...

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 77 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 jpx,m8

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 77 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 jpx,m8

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 77 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 jpx,m8

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m.c. and \$116 received...

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, \$160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout, in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents.

GERMAN BURNMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city...

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, & COMPANY, ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN, 210 CALLE MISIONES, 160 CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Castings.

PYREDEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool Brokers.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. From the 1st of October, the Summer Tariff of Freight on Goods will be in force...

THE ADMINISTRATION. From Sunday, 16th September, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic:

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. AUTHORIZED BY DECREE OF THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

STEARBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & LISO. FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PARAGUAY. The National steamer Patagonia will leave on Monday...

Ferro-Carril del Oeste. Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio de los Yvenes sera como sigue:

STEARBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ. 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. The following steamers will leave every Week, for Rio de Janeiro...

STEARBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. Line between Buenos Ayres and Itapiru, the steamer...

STEARBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & FOR MONTEVIDEO. The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Monday, at 6 p.m., returning on Sunday.

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THE ITALIAN BANK, 100-115 CALLE REDONQUITA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. INCOME, \$110,000. LONDON.

STEARBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & LISO. FOR BAHIA BLANCA AND PARAGUAY. The National steamer Patagonia will leave on Monday...

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