

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

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## THE 'STANDARD' ABROAD.

### TIJUCA AND PETROPOLIS.

#### SECOND LETTER.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9th.

We are just about to weigh anchor. Last night we had a short thunder-storm, which cleared the sultry atmosphere, and the bright rays of the morning sun gild the summits of the Organ Mountains as we take our farewell of this enchanting bay.

The heat has been so intense that I have seen comparatively nothing of the city, but I could willingly spend a couple of months in the healthy and picturesque suburbs of Tijuca and Petropolis, of which I have had a bird's-eye view en passant.

On Sunday morning we had an excursion from Mr. Bennett's up the Tijuca mountain. There were eight of us, mostly Englishmen, under the guidance of Mr. Bennett and we were mounted on mules. In single file we ascended by zig-zag roads till reaching Mr. Ginty's residence. This is a tasteful country-seat, on which the late Mr. Ginty expended over £10,000 sterling: he was an eminent (Irish) engineer in the employ of Government, and built the fine road from Audrahy to Tijuca.

The views around Tijuca are sublime and varied; our road wound through thick woods and over beetling precipices. The water-fall above Boa Vista reminded me of the Poul-a-Phouka, but it is higher and has less water than the Powerscourt cascade.

Nothing can equal the wild grandeur and exuberance of the tropical vegetation that covers the hill sides to a height of three thousand feet. At times the road is nearly level, running through a plateau, then it starts upward so precipitously as to appear inaccessible but the mules will ascend anything however steep; it is wonderful how they get foot-hold in a bare slippery rock. A false step would send mule and rider tumbling into the gorge a thousand feet below; the sight almost makes your head reel, but if you hold on tightly by the mule's mane there is no danger.

For two hours we continued this toilsome but delightful march and as we ascended, the mountains of Gavia and Tijuca seemed to rise higher above us, and the white houses in the valley shone out like mere specks. The day was fiercely hot, but we were generally shaded by the thick and over-spreading foliage of the wood. A solemn stillness prevails, owing to the entire absence of birds; there are no wild beasts, but deadly reptiles abound. Before starting, a coral-snake brushed by Mr. Skinner, who killed it; it was over three feet long, beautifully colored, with golden bars at distances of three inches.

There are few habitations in the woods. During the first part of our journey we passed several handsome residences, and the road (although over ten miles from the city) was lighted with gas and provided with rustic seats at intervals. But when we got into the wilder part, a stray cabin, with its dusky inhabitants, was the only sign of human life. At length, after many a winding, and steep circuit we reached our destination, a cottage midway situated on the crest of Tijuca. The names of Mr. Crowther Mr. Vice-Consul Green and others from Buenos Ayres, are seen on the wall. The view from this place must be very fine, but unfortunately a fog overcast the low ground and prevented our seeing the bay. Parties coming hither from Mr. Bennett's always bring lunch with them.

On Monday morning I left Mr. Bennett's and walked down the hill to Audrahy, coming into town by diligence. I went to see Mr. Consul Hunt about a passport, and found he could not give me one as I was not a resident of Brazil. Finally Baron Mauá kindly procured me one from the Chief of Police.

At 2 p.m. I took the steamer en route for Petropolis. The distance from town to Petropolis is about 40 miles: the first part of the journey is made in steambot, some 14 miles across the bay; the second is in the Baron Mauá's railway, about 16 miles, and the rest by diligence. This is

the best excursion that can be made from Rio. The ascent of the Sierra da Estrella, a branch of the Organ Mountains, is most picturesque. The road is a triumph of engineering skill, the mountain-side being almost perpendicular. When you have ascended about a thousand feet you see the road winding zig-zag below you, every bend forming a terrace or raised gallery cut in the rock. There is no possibility of an accident, the road being lined, over the precipice, with a stone wall 4 feet high. You ascend another thousand feet, and from this giddy height you almost shudder to look below. The black wall of granite still rises above us in appalling majesty. You fancy we can go no higher: another bend, and we still go upward, the road clinging to these awful cliffs in a marvellous manner.

Petropolis is at last reached, after a half-hour's drive over the table-land lying between two ridges. It is embosomed in the mountains, at a height of 2600 feet above the sea. The mountains rise all around like a barrier, the vegetation is as tall and luxuriant as at Tijuca. Petropolis is the summer-residence of the Brazilian court and aristocracy, and is one of the most charming places on the face of the globe. The Emperor's palace is a fine massive pile of building, not unlike an Italian nobleman's villa; His Majesty will not again reside here till the conquest of Paraguay be effected! When will that be?

The Duke of Saxe is going to occupy a house close to the palace. A little higher up the hill is the house of D. Carlos Spangenberg, a German wood-carver; here may be obtained some beautiful walking-sticks and *bijoux* made of coffee-wood. The best hotel at Petropolis is Messrs. Mc. Dowall's but the charges are high.

We are now getting out of the bay, abreast of the battery; so I must say good-bye, with remembrances to all friends.

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Truly, this great Buenos Ayres, the Athens of South America, and cradle of its liberty, is in some respects at least one hundred years behind the present age, and this is more especially to be remarked when that old bug-bear the Spanish "Fisco" has to be considered.

The above reflexion occurred to us when we heard of the late frauds on the Custom-house, in paying the export duties, frauds which we have no hesitation in saying have been carried on during the last fifty years, and which doubtless will continue unless the present absurd system is modified.

When we consider the fiscal regulations at present in vogue and which it is necessary to observe in loading a small brig of 250 tons with a general cargo of hides, tallow and wool when the cargo is shipped by different houses. We are surprised that in a great commercial community like this, a general outcry has not before this been raised. How different from the great European seaports; take London or Liverpool for instance, whence in one day a hundred and fifty seagoing vessels of all nations will leave the port without encountering the slightest difficulty or delay! Whereas, in Buenos Ayres what is the case? After undergoing all the difficulties natural to a port or rather open roadstead where in the busy summer months owing to the virazon or easterly wind, which every afternoon prevails, not more than three days in the seven can be really called working days; it is almost impossible (as we are assured by undoubted authority) to dispatch a vessel well loaded when there are even eight or ten shippers in less than 5, 6, 8 or even 10 days—that is to say, a vessel requires about 40 days to load, and when loaded, another 8 or ten days to clear! This seems incredible, and yet it is the simple fact and a matter of everyday occurrence.

All this delay is caused by vain attempts to protect our old friend the "Fisco", and yet how easy it is to deceive him, the late revelations will show! With the present system we would engage to ship one thousand bales of wool, and only pay duties on one tenth of them; and that this is constantly done nobody doubts.

The worst of it is that the honest trader who pays his duties punctually on the very last arroba shipped is at any time liable to be accused of fraud and sent to prison for not paying his duties on a vessel which may have sailed eight or ten months before, because our friend the "Fisco" who is always ready to receive money, positively refuses to give a receipt for it, so that a merchant who gives his clerk 5000 patacons to pay duties receives no kind of document to prove months afterwards that the amount is paid.

The vexatious delays caused by the present system are scarcely to be believed. The theory is right enough, as is the case with many Spanish laws; but how difficult in practice! According to the present system when a vessel's cargo is opened any body can take a permit to ship, and until every permit is arranged the ship cannot be cleared—this seems very correct, but unfortunately there is no rule to prevent any unknown person from taking out a permit who has not the slightest intention to ship cargo, but as frequently occurs a man wishes to establish an unjust claim against a Captain, and will not annul his permit until his claim is arranged.

We cannot believe that our Minister of Finance and Administrator of the Custom-house are aware of the stigma which attaches to the whole country by the continuance of this absurd system, and unfortunately the sufferers by it are precisely the men who on visiting other ports have the means of holding us up to ridicule in all parts of the world.

If the remedy were not exceedingly simple, we should not have emitted the above remarks, but that it is so is proved by the facility with which steamers are despatched from this port, and indeed we may say with truth that unless these facilities were given we should be deprived of the advantages of steam navigation to and from Europe.

The different lines of steamers which now load in this port for London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Marseilles and Genoa have their recognized agents, without whose signature no permit to ship is admitted in the Custom-house. This gives to the agents some control over the shippers. The steamer once loaded—at five o'clock in the evening, she steams off without any Custom-house formality, and the next day the agents deliver to the Resguardo a sworn declaration of the cargo on board, according to which the duties must be paid within eight days. If the agents are responsible for the duties they can protect themselves by not delivering up the bills of lading to the shipper until the duties are paid.

This is a great advance in the Custom-house regulation of this port, and if it has been found to answer with steamers. Why not follow the same system with sailing vessels? Too much facility is given to vessels to consign themselves to "order" or in many cases to no house of responsibility—this is easily avoided. Let it be determined that no vessel shall be entered or closed without the intervention of a responsible shipbroker as in other countries; oblige the shipbroker to give the necessary security, for the amount or in the manner which the Government may think proper. Let no permit for the shipment of produce be admitted at the Custom-house without the counter signature of the ship's-broker. When the ship is loaded let her proceed to sea, and as is the case with steamers, make the broker the following day give his sworn declaration of the cargo and the names of the shippers, who must be obliged to pay their duties within a certain number of days or pay a fine. In all cases oblige the Custom-house authorities to give the merchant a receipt for the money paid for duties so as to justify himself at any future day. If the Minister of Finance should doubt the efficacy of this plan, and fear that our friend the "Fisco" might be deprived of his just due, let him give orders to the Argentine Consuls at the few ports where our produce is sent, to send him a Custom-house certificate or *tornunguia* of every cargo discharged, and after a very few months he would

find that he had rendered an immense benefit to the shipping of the port as well as to the commercial interest without any sacrifice on the part of the Government.

We would recommend an appeal being made by the commercial body to Dr. Gonzales, the present Minister of Finance, and as we have so frequently had reason to recognize in him those high principles and advanced ideas which so much become an enlightened Minister of State, we do not hesitate to say that his co-operation would be heartily and readily given, and as we are on the eve of the new shipping season no time should be lost.

### IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ALARM.

#### TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Montevideo, Oct. 26th.

This place has been fairly turned inside out by the alarming telegraphic messages received here this morning. First we had the startling announcement that on Friday night Messrs. Armstrong and Zimmermann, M. Bonnemaison, Sres. Zumifran, Delfino, and some few others had been invited by Sr. Zavaleta to a private conference respecting the late Custom-house frauds, and that failing to prove to the satisfaction of his worship that the Custom-house clerk Cavenago had not robbed the treasury these respectable merchants were locked up for the night. Some Germans I met at Sprunck's stated that poor Eiken was in also. Never at any period do I recollect such excitement at the Club, the Bolsa, the Casino, the Telegraph-office, one or two of the Banks, and even at the Dr.'s people met to talk the matter over. There was one peculiarity, however, about the commotion—it was mainly confined to foreigners, and the natives had little to bother their heads about; one or two facetious natives thought that the Custom-house people here had better profit by the lesson, but it appears they manage things better here. Immense sympathy was expressed for the innocent but victimised merchants, and at one time a petition was talked of; but a soothing telegram arrived, which ran pretty much as follows—"No merchants arrested. Bonnemaison, Zumarán, and Delfino walking about arm in arm all through town to give the lie to the rumour that they are in quod." Even whilst I write another telegram is spoken of, stating that the above named still keep walking about in every direction; they have fairly worn out their boots with the exercise, but I believe it was essential, as half Buenos Ayres appear to have thought they were locked up.

Zumarán they say has secured Dr. Rufino Elizalde the late minister, and this able lawyer not only promises to obtain an acquittal for his client, but also to get heavy damages for bringing such a charge against men of such noted respectability. I give the matter to you as it is talked of here, they say it was lucky for some people that an Irishman was mixed up in the matter, whose wealth influence and position is far greater and more staple than the custom-house itself. But great as was the sympathetic excitement about these pedestrian merchants, it was as nothing compared with the hub-bub when the news of Aparicio's invasion reached: the first telegram was received by the Government, and then came message after message, what a splendid thing for the telegraph company: Oldham is headman here he knows everything, but nobody can get a word out of him, he is as silent as a downeaster during meal-time. The current rumour is that forces will be despatched this night to look up the disturbers, and the whole country declared in a state of siege; amongst foreigners the invasion is not regarded as a matter of much moment, Tim Aparicio is not a man of prestige, but the natives look upon it as a very serious affair; there is a tremendous talk about *blancos*, in fact, white hats and pantaloons have gone out of fashion, colors seems to be everything in this delightful country and if we want to succeed we must go with the current, and when red is the color stick to it—although

with a most superficial knowledge of Oriental politics, I am convinced from what I hear, that the government know more about this business than the public and that two days ago they knew of the intended invasion, and therefore are not taken unawares; but then one hears so much in this country that it is difficult to know what to believe. The recent sales of cattle and estancias near Paysandu have attracted notice, and they say that some of your English brokers and merchants in Buenos Ayres know more of what is going on than even the General himself.

As shearing is at present going on this disturbance will cause much inconvenience, but if it leads to the complete change of the camp authorities and some reform in the camp, the estancieros will not regret it since of late all the foreign estancieros are loud in their complaints about the sad state of things outside of the pavement of Montevideo; crime on the increase, prisons full of criminals, yet none sentenced and executed. It is high time Gen. Flores should look to these matters as there is much discontent amongst the estancieros, I believe not a single murderer or assassin has been executed since the present government came into power, and yet look at all the camp murders committed, if there was as much attention paid to this as paving the streets, what a blessing for the country: my belief is, that the estancieros ought to send a petition to the government on the matter, since to use an Irish saying—you might as well be whistling jigs to a milestone, as writing about it in the newspapers, it goes in at one ear and out at the other.

The Brazilians have bought up the rails, bolts, &c., which have arrived here for the Durazno-Railway, and are about to ship them to Tuyuti. Of course splendid prices paid and I believe a small dividend to the shareholders. The new line of Railway is from Itapiru to Tuyuti thence to Tuyu. Cúe, and I suppose thence to Asuncion. I hear that an agent goes up to Buenos Ayres to see if he can buy more Railway material there. Time is the essence of the bargain if the rails can be placed at Itapiru before the 15th Nov., then price is no object. I know nothing about new wools so I can send you no prices, but there is some talk about the estancieros all shipping their wools "en masse" and shipping themselves along with it. Exchange on Rio has not been done at 38 as quoted in the *Standard*, highest operation 37,700.

H. R. S.

### CHASCOMUS.

Shearing in this district is not in general commenced. In most of the neighboring estancias San Felipe, Adela &c. all hands are busy. The wool is in fine condition, and much better than it has been for 3 or 4 years. Some farmers have however not yet begun; the poor prices in prospect not prompting too much speed.

Like the wool, the barometer has been falling for the last four days. On Tuesday night, the rain also fell in a copious shower, presaged by vivid lightning. Appearances indicate more rain, and it is devoutly wished for.

As in Paraguay, here we are much in *statu quo*. We understand that Mr. Auld of the New English Store is about to give up business here. By his obliging disposition and pleasing manners Mr. A. has secured the good will and friendship of the of the English and Scotch community and leaves with their best wishes for his welfare and success in that new sphere in town to which he is about to proceed.

### SCREBLERUS.

In the north plaza, some of Mr. N. Lowe's wool from Mercedes, has arrived, and was taken straight to the deposit to await the arrival of the remainder. Some of this wool was growing on the sheep at five o'clock last Saturday evening. Not much wool in the plaza, about 40 parts, and half this quantity in the station; buyers holding back for lower prices, as if they are not low already. There was wool delivered—sold at reserved prices.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## THINGS AS THEY ARE AT ITAPIRU.

## AWFUL WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Being some time ago chartered at Buenos Ayres to carry alfalfa and maize to Itapiru, I have had the pleasure and leisure to look around, and form an opinion how matters are carried on in that neighborhood.

The first thing that struck me after landing at Itapiru was the wilful waste of articles that must cost somebody an awful amount of money. Having alfalfa on board I naturally looked how that branch of business was carried on. Here I saw hundreds of bales laid up—some rotten, some rotting, and others heavily mildewed. The hay catches its first infection of decomposition on board the vessels going up by being shipped on deck without any covering, or what is worse, some ship sails thrown over them. After the bales get mildewed on board ship, they are then landed here—some on dry ground, others in mud, and others in a regular puddle; some are laid up in large piles to rot, and hundreds more are thrown out of the lighters to form causeways to land the rest. At any rate I do not believe that more than 60 per cent. of the hay carried up the river finds its way to the cattle of the army in a fit state for fodder. Would not some of this waste amply repay the contractors for buying tarpaulings to cover their goods, and taking a little more care in landing them: or do the profits on the contracts allow them a margin to have such a percentage destroyed? The maize also is treated very much in the same way.

Most of the ships that were at Itapiru during the months of August and September, laid abreast of the mouth of the creek, along which the various goods were carried to the village, or about four miles above the point where the demolished fort is; along this part of the river bank necessity had compelled your humble servant to walk a great many times, and it was a real hardship. The first idea that struck me in my walk was, that the persons employed in the transport service were far from being total abstainers. The river side is completely paved with empty bottles, bearing the various labels of all the wines, spirits, and ales ever manufactured in Europe: the percentage is decidedly in favor of the red triangle of pale ale, Rotterdam, Geneva, and Martel cognac; but some of the ale that I have tasted here makes me believe that if the bottles and labels came from Burton-on-Trent, the contents never made a sea voyage, or perhaps it may still be weak and poorly from the effects of sea-sickness.

But the great annoyance here is the effluvia from the decomposition of the dead cattle. I was told that one contractor had to deliver to the encamped army 2,000 head of cattle daily; whether that is true or not I cannot say, but a great number of cattle is landed from time to time, just below the old fort, and driven up in droves of several hundreds. They are generally followed by six or seven dark-colored individuals, mounted on good mules, and are guided apparently by some five or six cattle, who seem to know the road. But in spite of the guides, the shouting and galloping of the drovers, several head of cattle stray, some to the loose clay and sand on the river's bank, others to the mud and water 'pantanos' that border the track, and there they stick fast, die, and putrify. As soon as a beast strays from the herd, the drivers never look any more after it; and in the four or five miles between the landing-place and the Pueblito, there are at the present day several hundreds lying in every stage, from the poor beast exerting his last efforts to extricate himself, to the heap of bleached bones half buried in the ground. During the hot, calm days, the carcasses emit an effluvia which certainly must engender fever and cholera; but I suppose it is nobody's business to try to mitigate the evil.

I have also paid some visits to what is called the 'Pueblito,' this is situated upon a sandhill some 35 or 40 feet above the level of the river, during September. On the Eastern side are the hospitals, burial-grounds and church; the two first are situated amongst some orange trees that have survived the bombarding, and just inside of the earthworks and fosse which formed Lopez's defences. I have just peeped into the hospitals; they seem well ventilated and kept very clean inside, scantily furnished with bed linen, but the climate does not require much; but just outside what an amount of filth of every description, dead animals, rotting hides, ordure, condemned bedding and old clothes lying in decaying heaps in-

stead of being buried) and the fosse half filled with some of these named above, and a little water of greenish hue; all serve to fill the atmosphere with stench sufficient to breed all the fevers and pestilences that are known, I firmly believe that Dr. Macdonald has no control outside the hospitals, or he would get some of the soldiers that lie and sleep in their little tents all day and are too lazy to wash themselves, and make a sanitary corps of them. In the booths or tents of the 'negociantes' (which are built in two rows, and to what may be called the street,) all articles for sale, from a needle to an anchor may be bought at what I consider a high price, but perhaps only a reasonable war price; any way I pity the consumers. The street between the two rows of booths are kept a little clean, only on windy days people are inconvenienced with clouds of dust and sand; but if any person take the trouble to go to the back of these booths and see the sights of filth and dirt it would baffle all description; the lower fishmarket of Constantinople before the last cholera was not to be compared to it. Where does the fault lie? One disadvantage certainly is all the water has to be carried from the river a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile, and is very dear, a small jar of about 2 gallons selling for a silver real.

After lying at Itapiru for nearly seven weeks our vessel was taken in tow, and anchored in the mouth of the river Paraguay, while the steamer proceeded to the Cerrito to discharge her part cargo of coals; the steamer and tow were detained here more than ten whole days to discharge about 300 tons of coal; certainly the Brazilian navy must pay very heavy if they cannot manage to land their coals with greater despatch. When wishing to land here I had to go alongside the guardship for permission. I was immediately struck with the difference in the appearance of everything to what it is at Itapiru; there is a neat little church built here, all the houses of the 'negociantes' are fairly clean, most of them with painted fronts, being mostly built of deals, or a wood-frame work, and plastered with clay. The part called the Arsenal appears very clean and well regulated; the soldiers on guard at the gate as neatly dressed and as clean as those on guard at the Tower of London. Here are piled a vast quantity of shells,annon balls, conical shot, boxes of causer and grape shot, some 5 or 6 Whitworth guns landed at the river side, a good many unmounted brass mortars with the name of the maker at Nantes, a great many rifle cartridges (lying about apparently valueless) bearing the labels of Ludlow of Birmingham, show that somebody supplies the Brazilians with goods 'contraband of war,' and that they are mostly indebted to European manufacturers for their arms and ammunition. The burying ground is some distance from the church, railed in with wood railings, and kept very tidy, but I am sorry to say appears to be filling very fast; one morning that I visited it there were 8 new graves. Everything is dearer than at Itapiru—I paid ten Bolivianos for a quarter of very poor can beef. On the 2nd and 3rd of October the thermometer in a well ventilated deck-house shaded from the sun by a sail, reached 94 deg. Fabr. What will it reach in the month of January? The clouds of sand flies by day, and thousands of mosquitoes by night, render it far from being comfortable, but there are appearances that the Brazilians set considerable value upon the place, its position, in a bend of the River Paraguay; and only distant from the Corrientes side of the Parana about two and a-half miles, would render a small fort or battery a formidable barrier to the two rivers in case of another war. If the island was cleared of its forest of wood I believe the situation would be very pleasant, and certainly the soil is very productive.

Every time that I went ashore at Cerrito I was asked to stow away some one or other, that would be a deserter. They tell a long tale of complaints, among others that they get nothing but farina and stinking beef to eat, and that they have not received one cent. of pay for the last ten months. I have heard one say that the money is sent from Brazil—but it stops somewhere before it reaches the soldier; and that there were on the roll call on the 2nd of October the names of men who have been under Paraguayan ground for the last six months. I should be sorry to believe what such characters would say, yet, perhaps, the matter may be worth investigation.

I was very much surprised that such a thing as a post-office does not exist either at Cerrito or Itapiru. I expect that the army and navy correspond-

ence is properly carried out, but it is certainly an inconvenience for the civilians to be obliged to confine their correspondence to the few chances of friends posting their letters at Rosario or Buenos Ayres, when they can find anyone proceeding there. The shipmasters cannot get their letters of business from Buenos Ayres on any account: they would know quite as much of the affairs of the world in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean as they do here except for the kindness of your worthy correspondent Sinbad; who tries to alleviate the craving for news by lending all the newspapers that come into his possession.

After ten days delay our vessel has been towed down to Corrientes, and the steamer left us there, probably for another ten days. Provisions getting scarce I find that I must pay here 4 Bol. for an arrobo of beef, 3½ pats. for flour, 2½ pats. for 100 small onions, for a head of cabbage I have been asked 6 Bol. rls., sweet potatoes 1 rl. per 1½ lb., and 5 small shallots at the same price. Is not this surprising in a country which, if properly cultivated and governed, might produce anything.

In a copy of your journal kindly given to me by our countryman Mr. J. Morgans, I see there are some prospects of peace. If the navigation of the rivers is the principal object of the war, in my humble opinion it would have been much better for the Argentine Government if it had laid out some of the money expended in this war to improve the rivers and harbours, making roads, bridges, &c. The soldiers would certainly have been better employed in keeping order in the provinces, thereby giving some security to life and property, and thus induce immigrants to settle here, so that by the time all the lands to the southward and eastward of Itapiru were occupied there would have been no difficulty in having free rivers.

I have refrained from any remarks upon the fast life in the army. I have not been to the gambling saloons, nor the tents of what dear old Sinbad calls the "female contingent," but the prancing steeds and flaunting fineries everywhere visible proclaim that some people live quite up to their income, if not beyond it.

## A BRITISH SUBJECT.

## LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Corrientes, Oct. 20th.

Gentlemen,  
Yesterday I left Itapiru arriving here in two hours; on the way we passed two steamers and five sailing vessels aground. In former years at this season there was generally a partial rise of the streams, now there is not the least indication of it; on the contrary, the rivers Parana and Paraguay are both going down rapidly; should they continue to do so, it will seriously impede the navigation. A few straggling locusts, supposed to be the harbinger of multitudes yet to come, have been seen here, as also at Itapiru; if they make their appearance in swarms as was the case a few years ago, it would put a stop to beligerent transactions for the time being. These insects are very different from those that occasionally do harm to the harvests at Buenos Ayres, being much larger and more voracious, wherever they pass the soil is made bare of everything; the forest and fruit-trees are stripped of their foliage, in a manner to give the woodlands an aspect of mid-winter in a northern clime. I believe they have not been seen in your city since 1824. In that year they made a final finish of all vegetation, even 'tuna' and 'pita' inclosures were devoured. Yesterday a formidable force well supplied with heavy artillery and all else necessary for the intended purpose was to have been put in motion from the allied camp to take a position at Tayi, a spot on the bank of the river between Humaita and Pilar. If the plan can be carried out it will effectually stop all communication from above and the redoubtable fortress, notwithstanding till now, no Alvear, or Paz has been seen scanning the bogs of Estero Belleaco. It is understood that no more horses or mules will be allowed to come this way from Entre Rios; it will be difficult to prevent the trade while the prohibited animals bring the price which are being paid at Paso de la Patria. The Corrientino estancieros (particularly those who hold a stock of the brutees) applaud and confirm the interdiction deeming it a very sapient measure. The cholera is diminishing at the camps, still there are daily cases of it, in the worst form. Doctors and other interested persons, prognosticate its speedy advent here; indeed its reappearance would not be strange if uncleanness or infection could bring it forth. In several instances the corpses of those who were victims

of the plague in Paraguay have been brought here and interred within the limits of the city. The statement made by deserters from the enemy (the most part of whom are without doubt spies) agree that the Paraguayans are nearly all dead. In spite of the prolonged cannonade which is audible here, people still believe their stories.

Corrientes, Oct. 22nd.

## Gentlemen,

Yesterday we were somewhat surprised by the arrival of the Uruguay, having made a short passage from Buenos Ayres, bringing mails; at the same time come up and make a momentary stop the Brazilian steamer Leopoldo, with a schooner-brig in tow: both vessels were loaded with horses. The Pingo, true to time, came in from above; the Captain reports nothing new had transpired at the allied encampments up to a late hour of yesterday. Here the booming of cannon fired at the North is heard, particularly during the nighttime. One of your colleagues observes that the Argentine officers who have fallen victims of the scourge were persons of intemperate habits; it is due to the memory of many of those that have succumbed to say such is not the case. Drunkenness is not a prominent vice of Argentine officers; on the contrary, they are remarkable for being abstemious. The pestilence is declining at the allied camps, still it exists in a malignant form, notwithstanding what is said to the contrary. Your number of those that have been carried off by the plague is below the mark. If I do not state their numbers approximately to truth, it is because I am persuaded it calls forth angry remarks and contradictions from your colleagues. time will reveal the sad fact. Perhaps there was never a potentate in so distressed a situation as is Lopez, but the errors of his assailants have procured his safety till now. After two ostentatious but ineffectual campaigns, the war to all appearances may yet continue for an indefinite period. To recruit and transport 10,000 men is not the work of a day, to say nothing of the time necessary to make soldiers of stupid negro slaves fresh from the plantations, not one of whom has ever fired a gun.

The Paraguayans betray no signs of debility, and I fully agree with you that a great and sanguinary battle must be fought to decide the question. That battle to my mind is not far off; the first gun shot from Tayi will be the signal. The allies have to combat a wily enemy, nay, a desperate foe, and must be on their guard. I know nothing of military tactics, but the less the allies divide their forces the better unless in Paraguay the motto be, "Divided we stand, united we fall."

With respect,

SINBAD.

## LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

## THE IRONCLADS—HUMAITA.

On the 9th I started from Tuyu-Cu6 and on the morning of the 10th I arrived at Tuyuti, from there I went to the Paso de la Patria and embarked at one o'clock in the afternoon for the island of Avisto. Then I put myself on board a small steamer which took me to the Princesa de Joinville bearing the flag of the Commodore Elisario de Santos, who had the politeness to place at my disposal a steam-launch which carried me to the Chaco by the river Quio. At the expiry of one hour I found myself landed at the port of Quio, where Admiral Joaquin José Ignacio has established a depot of provisions and munitions of war. From the port of Quio I rode to Elisario on the Paraguay. The distance between these ports is about 6 miles; at Elisario is stationed the second division of ironclads under the command of Commodore Albin. Thence to Humaita the distance is about one league. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I went in the steam-tender Lindoya to the Colombo which is stationed between the 1st and 2d divisions of the fleet. At 4.30 we anchored alongside of the Brazil which I boarded to pay my respects to the Admiral.

Admiral Ignacio appears to me to be about 60 years of age. He is of low stature, and has all the rough but frank characteristics of an old salt. The Admiral did all in his power to facilitate the object of my mission, which was to make a nearer examination of the fortress, whose name is now so famous. The first division of ironclads is anchored about 300 yards from the 'London Battery,' which is the first that presents itself after rounding the elbow of the river.

The ironclad Bahia is stationed about 230 yards from the same battery, which is rectangular in shape and has 8 casemated embrasures on each

side. The Bahia is under the enemy's fire. The Lynch battery crosses its fire with the 16 guns of the London battery in the first bend of the channel. The water being low, a sand-bank is visible in the middle of the river in front of the batteries, and we can discover three recently made roads leading to the river from behind the Lynch battery. Any vessel attempting to force a passage would have to sail within 10 yards of the Paraguayan batteries, receiving on the beam the fire of the 8 guns of the London battery parallel to the river, whilst a-head she would be exposed to the fire of the Lynch and three other batteries to the North, and to the horizontal fire of the London battery from astern; and not only that, for if she touched the chain laid obliquely across the river, she would swing on to the bank with the current and remain a helpless target for the enemy's artillery. The channel of Humaita is now so low that all the pilots are agreed that the ironclad Brazil from her breadth of beam would be unable to manoeuvre or obey her helm with sufficient rapidity to get through a pass not more at this moment than 40 yards wide. The channel is not only obstructed by sunken ships, but to the naked eye there is distinctly visible a whole line of torpedoes. The squadron is daily employed, it is true, in fishing them up, but this does not much diminish the danger. Your readers may have often asked why do they not cut the chain? A few words will convince them of the impossibility of doing so at a spot upon which the seven batteries of Humaita converge, and watched moreover by a guard on the Chaco.

The Chaco is a swampy, and the whole extent of its banks, with the exception of the place where the guard is stationed, is protected by the guns of Humaita. To attempt to capture the guard and cut the chains with boats' crews, under the fire of the batteries, is simply an impossibility. The vessels in the vanguard have fired at the obstruction with cannon, but as it contains no wood work the balls glance off, and harmlessly bury themselves in the river or the mud banks.

For a long time past men competent in the art of war, and distinguished naval men of all nations, have been of opinion that the fortress of Humaita was impregnable. It is thus unjust to accuse the Brazilian ironclad squadron of failing in its duties, for, on the contrary, it is little less than rash to expose the Bahia within pistol-shot, as she now is, of the enemy's fortress.

As for the effects of the bombardment from the squadron, it is known positively that it has caused considerable injury and losses to the enemy. On the 12th inst the squadron bombarded Humaita, and the division abreast of Curuzu directed its fires on the headquarters at Paso Pucu, where upon the same day there happened to be on a visit Messrs. De Couville and De Libertad.—*Republica.*

## A MOAN FROM THE ALLIED CAMP.

I am quite certain you have all heard of the grand victories we have obtained in the last few days. O! what victories. Precisely like all the rest we have obtained up to the present, costing as dear as that of the 24th of September and the taking of Pilar, the former of which cost the Brazilians some 2,500 men, and the latter not much less. A friend who writes to me from Tuyuti, says—"I was present in that massacre, for I can call it nothing else. The engagement was brought about by the Paraguayans endeavoring to rescue 44 prisoners taken at Pilar. A regiment of allied cavalry in attacking the enemy fell into a pantano or swamp, their ammunition got wet, and the whole of them remained at the mercy of the foe."

In Tuyuti there exists the most frightful misery among the Brazilians, who are, as you may probably have heard, the best cared for. I do not exaggerate in telling you that not only are they reduced to begging from the shopkeepers in the camp, but from the passers-by.

It seems that our respectable allies, the gentry of the Chaco, are reappearing on the scene. Three days ago I met a party of them—Gualcurus. It consisted of a lieutenant, armed with a sabre, two sergeants with muskets, and five rank and file with long knives. I had the curiosity to ask the chief where he was going, and with indescribable coolness he answered "To Humaita." Great hopes we must have of reducing the fortress with such contingents.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable results of the first negotiations for peace, there are many who believe that the negotiations will be resumed.

—*Comercio del Parana.*

**FRENCH PACKET NEWS.**

**ENGLAND.**

In spite of the moderation of the British Cabinet, the differences with the United States, in regard to the indemnity for depredations committed by the Alabama on American property, do not seem in a fair way of being settled. The Government of Washington do not seem disposed to make any concession; and, on the other hand, the American proposal of leaving the question to the arbitration of the Czar, has been rejected by England.

The *Times* is again preaching a non-intervention policy in the affairs of the Continent, and particularly in the Eastern question. It thinks the less England interferes, the less will the suzerain rights of the Sultan be menaced.

Lord Derby is suffering from repeated attacks of gout, and there are probabilities he will be obliged to retire soon from active participation in the Government.

The Synod of Bishops, convoked by the Archbishop of Canterbury, met on the 24th of September. There were present 77 English Bishops, 23 Colonial, and 20 from the U. States. The object of their deliberations is to seek the means of obviating all differences in the bosom of the Anglican Church, and restore unity of faith and discipline.

The Fenian disturbances in Manchester were serious. Two prisoners, Colonel Hildare and Captain Deasey, were violently rescued from the hands of justice, at a short distance from the city, by a band of Irish, who fired on the police; two of whom were mortally wounded. Reinforcements came to the aid of the police, and they succeeded in capturing several of the rioters.

The preparations for the Abyssinian expedition continued in Liverpool. The English Government has purchased several thousand camels in Alexandria. In Woolwich they are busy constructing batteries of mountain artillery, consisting of rifled copper guns of extraordinary lightness of weight, but of considerable range and power.

The Order of Dominican Friars, which had disappeared in England since the time of Henry VIII., is again about to be permanently re-established in London. A new monastery is being built for them at Havestock Hill. It will require two years yet to complete the chapel, which will contain from 7,000 to 8,000 persons.

Sir Frederic Bruce, the British Ambassador at Washington, has died in the States. He was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of China in 1858. In the Foreign-office list he is represented as being Charge d'Affaires to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay in 1851. Sir Frederic, up to the time of his death, was untiring in his efforts to arrange the Alabama question with the United States Government.

**FRANCE.**

The Emperor Napoleon is placed between the two parties who advocate peace and war, represented respectively by the *Constitutionnel* and *Presse*. Meantime, military preparations are active. Strasburg is converted into an entrenched camp.

The closing of the Universal Exhibition will be celebrated by a grand ceremonial, at which the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and other European Sovereigns, are expected to be present.

General Fleury is at Vienna, superintending the removal of the remains of Napoleon II. to Paris.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**

A meeting is about to take place between the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia, in the Crimea.

Turkey is concentrating troops on the Servian frontier. The Grand Duke Michael and the Russian Ambassador, Ignatieoff, were to have a conference with the Sultan.

**SISTER MARTHA.**

When the melancholy tidings of the spread of cholera in the army reached this city, amidst the general alarm which pervaded, four Sisters of Charity volunteered their services, and prepared to depart for the Allied camp. The Government, anxious to do all that was possible, made the most tempting offers to medical men, and as high as \$25,000 per month was offered to all physicians who would leave for the army; but we believe not a single medical student availed himself of the offer. Unallured however by salary or worldly gain, but simply obeying the heavenly dictates of their mission, these four Sisters of Charity prepared for the voyage. When on the point of departure, one of these

saftly champions of mercy was stricken down by disease: she lingered for a few days, and yesterday, we lament to say, we learned her premature demise.

Sister Martha has passed to another and a better world: blessed be her memory and peace to her ashes. During the awful visitation of cholera last April, this poor nun was unceasing in her attendance on the sick. No storm was too great, no weather too severe, to intimidate this courageous Sister of Charity. Only those who visited the hospitals and the miserable dwellings of the poor, knew of the labors of this angel of mercy.

Let it not be supposed that it is with any desire to extol the virtues of a nun that we make these remarks. In this age of advanced civilisation and materialism, it is almost impossible to comprehend the motives which instil into woman's heart such Christian heroism. We are not one of those who look only at the dark side of life, believe the world is a dungeon, and that salvation can only be secured by ostracism from all the innocent pleasures of life, and a display of worldly humility. But true Christian charity, such as that of poor Sister Martha, captivates the soul and enchants the noblest feelings of human nature. To contemplate the career of this martyr in the cause of humanity, although sneered at by some, may teach much that is worth knowing. She bequeaths to us proof that with all our philosophy and experience, and even surrounded by the enervating arts of modern civilisation, true charity still burns with primeval ardor in the human soul when animated and directed by a power more than human; but this poor sister's earthly toils have ceased for ever; the 'angel of death' appeared with a summons, for which since death first entered this world none were better prepared: it found her about to start on her mission of mercy and charity, and as her pure soul winged its flight to Heaven angels whispered—

"In te Domino speravi non confundar in aeternum."

**CUSTOMS DEFALCATIONS.**

We believe we are correct in stating that both in regard to the current rumors, and to published accounts, there is much exaggeration respecting the arrest of several members of the commercial community for the payment of export duties. The Federal Judge, it is certain, thought proper to issue writs, but the object of the writs, however irregular and arbitrary the proceeding, was principally to ascertain from the personal declaration of parties interested what duties had been paid on produce shipped by certain vessels. These investigations may have been necessary as preliminaries to a searching scrutiny into the internal discipline of the Custom-house itself. Within that edifice, there is not the slightest doubt, we must look for the origin of the questions which have created positive apprehension in the commercial world, owing to the precipitate conduct of the judicial authorities.

There have been instances of fraud in this port, where the Custom-house was the victim. In such cases no one can complain of summary proceedings, so long as the authorities confine themselves within the limits of decent legal formalities. But the cases now under consideration are of an entirely different complexion: the frauds are understood to have been committed in the Custom-house itself; and if there has been collusion on the part of the clerks or agents of principals responsible for the payment of the duties, it is to those clerks and agents the law must first apply. But, whether those parties were not forthcoming, or whether the judicial authorities, at the instigation of the revenue authorities, thought the shortest way would be to go at once to headquarters, and if it failed there would be nothing lost, they do seem to be under the impression that the principals may be sued for duties whether paid by them or not, so long as the amount has not reached the coffers of the treasury. All errors in transmission, all intermediate risks, are to be borne by the merchants only. The shippers will probably not see the thing in the same light, and the Custom-house may yet be made to understand that before the law it is only a private individual. Where there are no receipts passed, the only testimony of moneys paid, and received are the books and documents, as secondary evidence of the transaction. In the instance we are speaking of, the shipper of produce produces his cash-book, with the entry of duties paid by such and such a vessel, at any particular date. The Custom-house produces the original permit, with the description and quantity of articles

shipped, and amount of duties corresponding noted thereon. This document undergoes manipulation of some kind in the treasury itself before the ship is dispatched, but the manipulation does not amount to a receipt to the merchant for the duties. The only real receipt is the fact of the clearance of the vessel, as she is not dispatched by the authorities until all the duties are paid. And in the case of steamers, with special privileges, there is not even that evidence.

In the operation of shipping produce there are six formalities necessary in the Custom-house:—1st. The shipper presents to the Register office two stamped permits, detailing the produce to be embarked. 2nd. He fills up a paper or 'boleto' with same particulars in triplicate, that is, technically, two originals and a copy, signed by the Customs official who retains the two originals, and with the copy the shipper embarks the produce. 3rd. The embarkation completed, the shipper returns to the Register office, presents the triplicate with quantity shipped noted thereon by the officer at the place of shipment, and receives one of the originals in exchange, for the liquidation of the duties. 4th. The liquidation effected, the amount of duties to be paid is noted at the accountant's office. 5th. This being done the amount is paid in the Treasury where the sum paid is noted on the original permit. 6th. The payment being effected at the Treasury, the original permit with the 'boleto' is returned to the official at the Register office, and the operation is completed.

It will be seen therefore that as matters exist at present, the only formal security for the merchant is the original document upon which the Treasury has noted the amount of duties paid prior to the clearance of the vessel, and in any dispute as to the payment of duties the Custom-house is bound to produce it. If this document is missing the Custom-house loses recourse.

The most sensible plan would be to give a receipt for the duties, and throw the onus of proof on the merchant, an obligation he would be only too glad to incur, rather than trust to the honesty of his own clerk, or that of the Custom-house officials.

We look for a simple and immediate reform of this kind, and hope to hear no more of the present question. The defalcations, we are given to understand, amount to much less than was originally supposed. In any case, it is better that the revenue should bear the loss than that the Federal Courts should lose their weight in public opinion by any precipitation or error in their procedure.

**ANOTHER REVOLUTION in the PLATA**

**INVASION OF THE BANDA ORIENTAL.**

**APARICIO IN THE FIELD.**

It is our melancholy duty to announce another revolution in the river Plata; yesterday the repugnant tidings reached us by the Uruguay steamer. At first we were fain to doubt the intelligence, but the Uruguay papers bring the sad conviction that the news is too true.

The loon of the hour is a certain Colonel Aparicio, who early in the morning Wednesday the 23th inst., with but a small body-guard of 8 or 10, armed gauchos, started from the smiling capital of Entre Rios, and heading their steeds for that frondiferous region known as the Palmar, plunged into the Uruguay and buffeting the salutiferous billows of that highway of commerce, they swam the Rubicon of their hapless native soil, they planted the flagstaff of revolt amongst the bullruches and rank vegetation which kiss the river. Scarce however had the alarming news reached San José, when General Urquiza despatched, his trusty lieutenant Col. Braganza who with 30 soldiers, gave chase to the leaders of the revolt, and fired with patriotic zeal, and a keen sense of the ingratitude of Aparicio who enjoyed for so long a hospitable home in Entre Rios, they pushed on, vigorously to close with the fellows before they arrived at the pass, but the road was too long or their horses, too slow for the rebels swam the river before their pursuers reached the bank.

Rumour gives that the Machucas, the Pintos, the Albes and the Baes, all fellows who have Romed with Romulus, &c., are hastening to the banner of Aparicio, and that before a week is about, this diminutive revolutionary snow ball will assume the proportions of an avalanche. At latest dates Aparicio was mounted on the highest hill-top that overhangs the shattered city of Paysandú, blowing his revolutionary horn and summoning to his ranks the sum of those

lovely camps. An English gentleman who arrived yesterday from Paysandú assures us that although the alarm along the Uruguay is intense, the rate of interest is the same. Colonel Regulus with the iron resolution of his great name sake, rules the roast at Paysandú, and the shopkeepers and other leading residents regard the invasion as a political flash in the pan, which amounts to nothing; others who judge the future by the past peer through the political telescope, and see so far a-head that their brains grow dizzy at the prospect, the whole Paraguayan war took its origin from a less pretending invasion than the present. Still people in Paysandú believe that it will amount to nothing, unless parties behind the scenes supply Mr. Aparicio with the elements of victory. Two days before the invasion took place General Urquiza notified the Jefe to be on the look out; this functionary took the hint, and since then the whole town has slept under arms; the shopkeepers and others like to the Brigade of Lawyers in Dublin, are becoming exasperated at the non-arrival of the foe and the hardships of a night and morning campaign in the plaza, triumph in a measure over the Bob-Acre courage of the military civilians. Paysandú was just beginning to go-ahead when this sad affair occurred, the contract for paving the streets concluded, the shearing progressing, camps lovely, and novillos fat; wool clean, light and good staple, but as yet no sales. Superstitious people see in the present invasion the confirmation of their gloomy forebodings when but a few days past the place was visited by an awful storm; the streets were 6 inches deep with hail stones, and those deep in mystic lore proclaimed that before another moon the foot prints of the invasion would be marked on the sands of the Uruguay.

We did our best to obtain yesterday a biographical sketch of Aparicio, but no man in Buenos Ayres seems to know anything of his pedigree or family; to use Mr. Helper's expressive language, he is mahogany-colored individual destitute of a tea spoonful of the milk of human kindness, an inferior fellow done for, and a member of that gang which the exconsul attempts to write out of existence.

**LATEST FROM BRAZIL.**

Pará.—A party of seven Americans started from Pará on the 5th. ult., on a trip of exploration of the lands of the Amazon, Madeira, Tapajós and Tocantins, with the view of selecting a location for an American settlement. The Government furnishes them with transport and provides for them.

The city of Belem (Pará) contains 3551 houses and 11 churches, with a population of about 30,000 souls.

The export of cocoa last year was 196,254 arrobas, value 1,418,496\$997, two thirds of which were obtained from plantations and one third from wild trees.

That of cotton averaged 2270 arrobas during the five years previous to the war in the United States. In the five following years it increased to an average of 7260 arrobas of 32 lbs.

The export of sugar from 1862 to 1867 averaged 17,415 arrobas worth 34,530\$.

The export of Indian-rubber in 1866—7 amounted to 421,384 arrobas, value 5,846,758\$, against 326,390 arrobas value 4,628,562\$ shipped in the year 1865—6; which last was an increase of about 1,000,000\$ over the value of the shipments in the two preceding years, due chiefly to the advance in price. The drying of the gum is altogether performed over slow fires, it appears that the Strauss plan of using alum has not been adopted in any locality notwithstanding its simplicity and the greater value of the product obtained.

Piahy.—The steamer *Urussahy* went aground on the Corá da Aurora and it was believed she could not be got off. She had been in service on the Parnabyba for the last eight years. A new steambot from England was expected to arrive towards the end of September.

Pernambuco.—On board the British schooner *Henriette*, upon the 19th ult., a young man named Harris Oalkin slashed the head of a fellow seaman called William Hallaway. The former was committed to prison.

Bahia.—The jewellers and dealers in gold and silver articles closed their shops in Bahia upon the 20th ult., in consequence of the action of the assayer, whom they accused, in a memorial presented to the President, of exacting heavy irregular fees and in a manner persecuting them.

The adjourned session of the Provincial Assembly reopened its sittings upon the 21st, but after a few days was adjourned until the 12th of Oct.

Mr. John Morgan Jr. the British consul, was distributing to those planters who desired them, seeds of Sea Island, Egyptian and New Orleans cotton.

Rio de Janeiro.—The contingent furnished by the province to support the war with Paraguay, amounts to about 11,000 men forwarded since the commencement of the war.

S. Paulo.—The editors of the *Esperanza* of Itú and the *Correio Paulistano* respectively speak favorably of some native wines subjected to their judgment, which were made by Sr. Antonio Venerando Teixeira of Itú and Sr. Joaquin Xavier Pinheiro of Mogy das Cruzes. In vino veritas?

The *Punch* of S. Paulo, *Cabrido*, has been at last silenced and forced to suspend, its printer having been condemned to 6 months imprisonment, the maximum of art. 237 § 3, with reference to 236 § 4, of the Criminal Code.

Whatever may have been its faults of commission the *Cabrido* was a clever satirical paper and its cessation will be felt by many a one, even of its political opponents, who enjoy a hearty laugh at their party's expense.

The through trip from Rio to the city of S. Paulo is now performed in 26½ hours after leaving Rio.

At S. Sebastião upon the 30th ult. the slaves of Sr. José Estevão de Sant'Anna murdered the whole family of nine persons, with the idea, as they assert, of being able to enter the army and become free. Most of them had been reared by the family. The four chief murderers then presented themselves to the Police Delegade and informed him of the atrocious act they had just perpetrated! The others likewise were arrested.

Small-pox of a mild character had broken out at Porto Felix, brought, it was thought, from Capivary.

A partial, if not a total stop to some speculations for a premium on copper, was made last week by the public-spirited owner and agent of the Santos and Rio packets Paulista and Santa Maria, who refused to carry the bags of copper to Rio de Janeiro for a less freight than 10 p. to 15 p.00

Rio Grande do Sul.—An affray between two learned doctors in law, Sr. Afonso Guimarães and Bezerra Cavalcanti, had taken place in the city of Rio Grande. Fire-arms were produced but it does not appear that any damage was done except to the air, which vibrated sharply under a flow of extrajudicial language of a strong order.

**IMPORTANT FROM MATTO GROSSO.**

**ANOTHER FIGHT.**

On the return of the expedition of the President, after abandoning Corumbá in consequence of ascertaining that a Paraguayan force was on its way up the the river, one of the Paraguayan steamboats, succeeded in overtaking the rear of the force, which was embarked chiefly in boats. The old and slow steamer *Jaurú* was run ashore by her crew and abandoned by all but five men, who were killed by the Paraguayans who boarded the steamer and worked to get her off. Meantime the Brazilians opened fire from the river bank, and the Antonio João returning from protecting the canoes, struck the Paraguayan steamer with five shots, causing her to put about and hurry down stream. Some more cannon balls disabled the *Jaurú* and the Antonio João boarding, all the Paraguayans but two were put to the sword, the two others jumping ashore, where they were made prisoners.

The prisoners reported that four steamers were in the pursuit but that the other three being slow could not keep up with the one that had made the attack. On hearing this the men in the boats abandoned them and took their route by land.

Small-pox had broken out amongst the expedition and was committing considerable ravage among the troops, most of whom were unvaccinated. It had also been introduced by them into Ouyabá, where it was raging with virulence.

**IMPORTANT FROM THE INTERIOR.**

**VARELA TAKES SALTA.**

**GOVERNOR LUQUE RESIGNS.**

Rosario, Oct. 25. A chasque has just arrived, with the intelligence from Cordoba that Luque and his Ministers have resigned.

Varela took the town of Salta, but was obliged to leave it in haste, by the approximation of General Navarro's troops. Varela took the road towards Jujuy, with a considerable quantity of booty.

Mr. Wheelwright has gone up to Cordoba. The freshet has suspended the works on the bridge over the river at Frayle Muerto. The scaffolding was carried away.

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**THE WEEKLY STANDARD.**

"All falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
 CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

**TO OUR COUNTRY AGENTS.**

The Editors of the *Standard* hereby notify their agents in the camp that they cannot permit the enclosure of any wool circulars in their subscribers' papers; any violation of this rule will render an immediate change of the agency imperative. The wool circulars received by our country readers, the last and previous weeks, were surreptitiously transmitted without any knowledge whatever of the Editors or anyone belonging to their office. As many farmers complain that these documents have been productive of much loss, owing to the inexact data they contain, the Editors have every confidence that their agents henceforward will not lend themselves to such a practice.

M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,  
*Standard* office, B. Ayres.

**THE FRENCH MAILS.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE AUNIS.**

Yesterday the French mail steamer *Aunis* arrived in port. At 8 past 8 a.m. the mail arrived on shore. She comes crowded with passengers, over one hundred for this port alone; we notice on the list the following well known residents:—Guerin, Matthe, Lartigau, Mallman, Nauts and Solé; we welcome these gentlemen back to the country of their adoption. The *Aunis* brought no gold of importance. We extract from our English exchanges the following:—

Mr. G. B. Mathew, C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro—*London Gazette*—Sept. 21st 1867.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway company was held on Monday, the 16th inst., at the London Tavern; Mr. S. Hayne in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had passed through a difficult period for railway companies. When they met at the preceding ordinary meeting they had several trade creditors who were pressing them for payment, and threatening the winding-up of the company, having no funds in hand to meet the pressing claims upon them. He was happy to say that some of those matters had to a certain extent been met. The subscriptions of the shareholders and timely remittances from Buenos Ayres had enabled the directors to pay pressing claims and interest on debentures and loans. As to the guarantee for 1865, they thought it better to accept £5,800 than to enter into uncertain litigation. They had also received something on account of 1866, so that their position had been improved, and they had been enabled to work the line for the year ending the 31st of March last for about 25 per cent. less than in the preceding year. They had reduced a debt of about £9,500 to £3,700 which was a step in the right direction, and he trusted that it would not be long before they would have a more favourable account of their affairs. There had been a steady increase of traffic, although the storm last year had inflicted a loss on them of about £2,000, and the total loss might be taken at nearly £4,000. If the Government insisted upon further expenditure the directors would regard it as a breach of faith. The payment on account in July last was £250,000, but at that period the whole claim had not been adjusted. The total remittances from Buenos Ayres since the last annual meeting amounted to £8,600. They required to raise £40,000 by debentures, and if the shareholders would enable them to do so the directors would have a balance available for the payment of dividends.

Mr. Smith seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Elborough moved an amendment that the accounts be not adopted.

Mr. Wright seconded the amendment, which was negatived, and the original motion was adopted. The directors were authorised to capitalise the balance of £3,746 standing to the debit of revenue, the retiring director, Sir T. C. Lees, was re-elected, and also Mr. Spratt and Mr. J. Hutchinson.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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He put up his hand, and several other men who had been loitering about joined those on the bank, making the number from fifteen to twenty. The tall man, who acted as captain, then drew a revolver, which looked like a new one, and it shone in the light. The other men at once did the same. All the pistols were quite bright. At this moment the rumble of the van was heard, and the leader, as he seemed to be, stepped into the middle of the road, raised his revolver, and fired. At the firing of the shot the constables were seen clambering down from the van as fast as they could. The other barrels of his revolver the same man then discharged at the horses. One of the animals plunged about a great deal, and it was afterwards found that it was shot in the back. In the meantime other shots were being fired behind the van, and the officers driven off. By this time a great crowd of people had gathered together. While some of the assistants kept back the constables and the crowd, others surrounded the van and began to break a way into it. This they tried to do, some with hammers, others with an axe head, and others with stones. As soon as one of the panels gave way, the man who from the first had been seen to act as captain presented his pistol through the opening, and was heard to demand the keys from somebody inside. The answer could not be heard through the din caused by the battering of the stones and the hammers, and the shrieks of the women who were also in the van. The next thing observed was the captain firing a shot into the van. At this time the constables and some of the crowd made a rush at the van, but fell back on being fired at. Whenever an attempt of this kind was made, there were always some men to jump to the front, so as to keep the way clear between the constables and the van. On one of these occasions a bystander said to a neighbour of his, "They've fired all their shots; let's make another rush." They did so, and the next moment one of them exclaimed he was shot. When the van was broken open, the first thing seen was a constable with keys in his hand (Sergeant Brett) tumbling from the inside down the steps. He was bleeding from the temples, and his head looked as if it had been hit by some of the stones. The captain and some of his men stood at the door, calling out to the prisoners, "Come out." A woman was among the first to get out. Afterwards a tall man with a dark moustache ("Captain" Deasy) came out, and then followed a short, thickset man ("Colonel" Kelly). Both of the men looked as if they were still handcuffed. Nearly all the assailants crowded round, and whilst some of them hurried across the unenclosed fields, others remained behind, and fired more shots. The firing seemed quite at random, as if there was now no wish to wound, but only to keep the police at bay. Sergeant Brett was helped into a cab. He was speechless, and seemed dying. He has since died. Other wounded men were attended to in the same way. The walls of the railway arch were found studded with shot marks. One informant saw the mortar fly off in flakes while the firing was going on. He afterwards counted nearly thirty of these marks. He also found a revolver in a neighbour's coal grid. It was quite new with the exception of all its chambers having been fired off once or perhaps twice. About thirty prisoners in all have been apprehended, charged with being concerned in the rescue, and they were brought up and remanded on Friday. Only one or two are charged with the murder of Brett. Several of the prisoners intimated their intention to prove an alibi. Warned by the event, the authorities at Manchester and Liverpool have taken the precaution of arming the constables, authority to do so having been obtained from the Home Office.

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The mortal remains of the Archduke Maximilian had arrived at Mexico, and were to be delivered to the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff.

It appears positive that the mode of capture of Santa Ana will give rise to diplomatic questions with the United States.

The Mexican Minister at Washington, Mr. Romero, returns to his own country, accompanied at his invitation by General Banks.

The sentence of death under which the ex-Imperial officers lay has been commuted by the Republican Government.

Galveston all the doctors had died, as well as all the Government employees with the exception of four. On the 27th August there were 200 deaths. The Juarez Government in Mexico has annulled all treaties with States that recognised the Imperial Government, and it requires that extraordinary plenipotentiaries be sent expressly to renew them.

**WAR IN THE NORTH.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE ESPIGADOR.**

**SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES.**

The following telegram was received from the Tigre yesterday at 3.15 p.m. On the morning of the 21st inst. a Brazilian ambuscade composed of three divisions of cavalry on the right of the line of the allies, surprised 800 Paraguayans, taking two hundred prisoners and killing 300. The Brazilians lost 70 to 80 rank and file, and one cornet killed and one captain wounded. On the same morning on the left of the line, an Argentine ambuscade composed of two divisions of cavalry were hotly engaged with the enemy, and at the moment when victory was still doubtful Colonel Videla arrived with a squadron of the 3rd Regiment of cavalry, which charged furiously, completely defeating the Paraguayans who left 80 dead in the field. The Argentine loss was 16 rank and file, and 3 officers wounded, and one officer killed. At the last moment it was reported that a picket of 100 men with its commander had passed over to the Argentine camp.

**LATEST FROM BRAZIL.**

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Oct. 1867.

I much fear my letter by the *Aunis* this trip will scarcely contain sufficient interesting matter to merit the usual heading from our special correspondent but the fact is I had forgotten this was the 22nd and that the *Aunis* would leave this afternoon; it was only when, during the discussion of a sandwich and cocktail at Mr. Graham's American coffee-house, I perceived a number of persons seated by the table of newspapers and perusing the *Standard* that I became fully aware of the truth that Cabral's usual packet letter to the *Standard* was still unwritten. Having thus offered the only excuse possible for the shabbiness of this epistle, I will proceed to give some of the latest news.

Dr. Raymundo M. Alves de Souza and one of his accomplices in the abduction of the widow lady, D. Candida de Oliveira, came up for judgment before the jury of this capital a few days ago. D. Souza was condemned to ten years imprisonment with hard labor, and his accomplice to six years. The Imperial Government has placed the Barao de Penedo (Sr. Carvalho Moreira) for many years Brazilian Minister in London, on the list of reserved diplomatic agents. It is reported that Sr. Sergio Teixeira Macedo is to be transferred from Paris to London and that Sr. Azaou now Brazilian Minister at St. Petersburg will be transferred to Paris. A large fire broke out about midnight on the 20th in the Rua da Quitanda, destroying completely one house and damaging several others. The Councillor of State Sr. Saldanha Marinho, late President of the Province of Minas Geraes, has been appointed by the Imperial Government, as President of S. Paulo. His Excellency left Rio yesterday for Santos in the Santa Maria, and was accompanied as far as Fort Villegaignon by a small steamer, on board of which were a number of friends and acquaintances who at the fort took leave of the illustrious traveller and wish him health and happiness. The American packet *Guiding Star*, arrived here on the 20th but brings no news of importance. The steamer *Tycho Brahe* of the Liverpool Astronomical line is now daily expected, and will in two days after her arrival here proceed to the River Plate. The *Picardie* leaves for the River Plate, calling at Santos, to-morrow morning. Exchange on London is doing for the Navarre at 20½ for bankers bills, and 20½ for private paper. On France a fair amount has been passed at 453 rs. to 456rs' per fr. and on Hamburg business has been done at 850rs. per MB. Oearn seca, the stock of prime River Plate quality, is very small and prices are likely to go still higher than at present unless very heavy supplies commence to arrive. I enclose a leading article from the *Diario do Rio* of to-day which may prove interesting to you. CABRAL.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Weekly Standard.

\$20 PER MONTH.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

## 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 falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

## TO OUR COUNTRY AGENTS.

The Editors of the *Standard* hereby notify their agents in the camp that they cannot permit the enclosure of any wool circulars in their subscribers' papers; any violation of this rule will render an immediate change of the agency imperative. The wool circulars received by our country readers, the last and previous weeks, were surreptitiously transmitted without any knowledge whatever of the Editors or anyone belonging to their office. As many farmers complain that these documents have been productive of much loss, owing to the inexact data they contain, the Editors have every confidence that their agents henceforward will not lead themselves to such a practice.

M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,  
Standard office, B. Ayres.

## THE FRENCH MAILS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUNIS.

Yesterday the French mail steamer *Aunis* arrived in port. At ½ past 8 a.m. the mails arrived on shore. She comes crowded with passengers, over one hundred for this port alone; we notice on the list the following well known residents:—Guerin, Matthe, Lartigan, Mallman, Nauts and Solé; we welcome these gentlemen back to the country of their adoption. The *Aunis* brought no gold of importance. We extract from our English exchanges the following:—

Mr. G. B. Matbew, C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro—*London Gazette*.—Sept. 21st 1867.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway company was held on Monday, the 16th inst., at the London Tavern; Mr. S. Hayne in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had passed through a difficult period for railway companies. When they met at the preceding ordinary meeting they had several trade creditors who were pressing them for payment, and threatening the winding-up of the company, having no funds in hand to meet the pressing claims upon them. He was happy to say that some of those matters had to a certain extent been met. The subscriptions of the shareholders and timely remittances from Buenos Ayres had enabled the directors to pay pressing claims and interest on debentures and loans. As to the guarantee for 1865, they thought it better to accept £5,800 than to enter into uncertain litigation. They had also received something on account of 1866, so that their position had been improved, and they had been enabled to work the line for the year ending the 31st of March last for about 25 per cent. less than in the preceding year. They had reduced a debt of about £9,500 to £3,700 which was a step in the right direction, and he trusted that it would not be long before they would have a more favourable account of their affairs. There had been a steady increase of traffic, although the storm last year had inflicted a loss on them of about £2,000, and the total loss might be taken at nearly £4,000. If the Government insisted upon further expenditure the directors would regard it as a breach of faith. The payment on account in July last was £250,000, but at that period the whole claim had not been adjusted. The total remittances from Buenos Ayres since the last annual meeting amounted to £8,600. They required to raise £40,000 by debentures, and if the shareholders would enable them to do so the directors would have a balance available for the payment of dividends.

Mr. Smith seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Elborough moved an amendment that the accounts be not adopted.

Mr. Wright seconded the amendment, which was negatived, and the original motion was adopted. The directors were authorised to capitalise the balance of £3,746 standing to the debit of revenue, the retiring-director, Sir T. C. Lees, was re-elected, and also Mr. Spratt and Mr. J. Hutchinson.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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Of the new French hand-cannon the Prussian opinion is not favourable. On the other hand, the trials made here of the new needle-gun invented by Dreyse have also been adverse. The report of its being about to be given to a portion of the army is quite untrue. The sum total of the position, then, is that there is a general state of defiant expectation that from France there will come some fine morning an act of some kind, a remonstrance, or a protest, or whatever else it may be called, which will be an act of interference that the Government neither can nor will tolerate. It is not from coffee-house politicians and idle gossips that I have heard this idea expressed. It is participated in by men who stand nearest to the Executive; and all exhibit in regard to this pos-

sible interference the same determination. France shall not be allowed to have a right to intervene in matters that are of a purely German nature, and if she does so, the thing must be fought out. The unanimity on this subject is perfect, and it is in the belief that Count Bismarck will not fail at the pinch that his strength lies. The cession of Luxemburg is an accepted fact;—that of North Schleswig direct to Denmark will be satisfied out of necessity, because stipulated in last year's treaty, but any concession to France is out of the question. What leaves the most disagreeable impression is the fact that with the firm determination not to act aggressively, to confine action entirely to such internal changes as may be brought about in peaceful combination with their South German brethren, the North German statesmen are withal haunted by the sense that this line of policy is not likely to avail to keep off the misfortune of a conflict with France. In reality men in North Germany are sleeping with their muskets by their side, prepared to be summoned at any moment, and I warrant you that when this happens they will fight hard.

M. de Girardin says, in the *Liberté*, that, if France were to be polled at this moment, under the sensation produced by M. de Bismarck's circular, he does not doubt that the sentence would be war.

Mr. Colin Ross, son of Captain Horatio Ross, has met with a severe accident at Inverness. His rifle burst, and his hand was so seriously mutilated that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

General Kanzler is said to have conceived the project of surrounding Rome with a circle of detached forts. All the ground around Mont Mario is being levelled to establish some batteries of artillery, and the Zouaves are employed on the works.

The sensation event of the week has been the rescue of the two Fenian prisoners captured by the Manchester police—Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy. It appears that about ten days ago the police found four men loitering in the streets of Manchester in the middle of the night. Their behaviour excited the suspicion that robbery was intended, and they were challenged. In the struggle which then took place two of the men escaped; the other two vainly endeavoured to draw revolvers from their pockets, and were captured. The fact of their being thus armed confirmed the conjecture that they were prepared for a desperate enterprise of some kind. The Irish-American accent of the prisoners, and their claim to be treated as American citizens, turned the suspicions of the police in a new direction. In order to afford time for communication with the Irish police, the prisoners were detained under the Vagrant Act, and soon after information was received which left no doubt that they were men of mark in the Fenian brotherhood. One was "Colonel Kelly," and the other "Captain Deasy." The former is believed to have been Stephens' chief colleague and counsellor, and to have planned and carried out the escape of his chief from Dublin prison. On Wednesday the "Colonel" and the "Captain" were brought up at the Manchester police-court, and were again remanded; and it was during their removal that the rescue was effected. As there were some signs that such an attempt would be tried, some preparations against it were made. A double row of constables lined the passage from the court-house to the prison van; and the escort to the goal was increased—seven constables going with the van, and four following in a cab. With one exception none of the constables carried any arms save their truncheons; the exception was Brett, the turnkey of the van, who rode inside and who carried a cutlass. On the way to the goal the van had to pass under a railway arch in Hyde-road. A very acute looker-on, who lived near the railway arch, had noticed a number of strange, suspicious-looking men loitering in the neighbourhood all the morning. Some of them visited the neighbouring inn, the Railway Hotel, from time to time, and then went across the road into the unenclosed field along the line of railway. They were stiffly-built men, and some of them looked as if they had been soldiers. One of them was rather taller than the rest. He was a fair complexioned man, with a black coat and cap. He appeared to be the leader. The witness felt sure that "something was going to happen." About four o'clock he was so occupied with watching the men that he did not see the prison van when it was coming up the road. He saw the tall man standing with ten or twelve others on a bank of clay on the opposite side of the road.

He put up his hand, and several other men who had been loitering about joined those on the bank, making the number from fifteen to twenty. The tall man, who acted as captain, then drew a revolver, which looked like a new one, and it shone in the light. The other men at once did the same. All the pistols were quite bright. At this moment the rumble of the van was heard, and the leader, as he seemed to be, stepped into the middle of the road, raised his revolver, and fired. At the firing of the shot the constables were seen clambering down from the van as fast as they could. The other barrels of his revolver the same man then discharged at the horses. One of the animals plunged about a great deal, and it was afterwards found that it was shot in the back. In the meantime other shots were being fired behind the van, and the officers driven off. By this time a great crowd of people had gathered together. While some of the assistants kept back the constables and the crowd, others surrounded the van and began to break a way into it. This they tried to do, some with hammers, others with an axe head, and others with stones. As soon as one of the panels gave way, the man who from the first had been seen to act as captain presented his pistol through the opening, and was heard to demand the keys from somebody inside. The answer could not be heard through the din caused by the battering of the stones and the hammers, and the shrieks of the women who were also in the van. The next thing observed was the captain firing a shot into the van. At this time the constables and some of the crowd made a rush at the van, but fell back on being fired at. Whenever an attempt of this kind was made, there were always some men to jump to the front, so as to keep the way clear between the constables and the van. On one of these occasions a bystander said to a neighbour of his, "They've fired all their shots; let's make another rush." They did so, and the next moment one of them exclaimed he was shot. When the van was broken open, the first thing seen was a constable with keys in his hand (Sergeant Brett) tumbling from the inside down the steps. He was bleeding from the temples, and his head looked as if it had been hit by some of the stones. The captain and some of his men stood at the door, calling out to the prisoners, "Come out." A woman was among the first to get out. Afterwards a tall man with a dark moustache ("Captain" Deasy) came out, and then followed a short, thickset man ("Colonel" Kelly). Both of the men looked as if they were still handcuffed. Nearly all the assailants crowded round, and whilst some of them hurried across the unenclosed fields, others remained behind, and fired more shots. The firing seemed quite at random, as if there was now no wish to wound, but only to keep the police at bay. Sergeant Brett was helped into a cab. He was speechless, and seemed dying. He has since died. Other wounded men were attended to in the same way. The walls of the railway arch were found studded with shot marks. One informant saw the mortar fly off in flakes while the firing was going on. He afterwards counted nearly thirty of these marks. He also found a revolver in a neighbour's coal grid. It was quite new with the exception of all its chambers having been fired off once or perhaps twice. About thirty prisoners in all have been apprehended, charged with being concerned in the rescue, and they were brought up and remanded on Friday. Only one or two are charged with the murder of Brett. Several of the prisoners intimated their intention to prove an alibi. Warned by the event, the authorities at Manchester and Liverpool have taken the precaution of arming the constables, authority to do so having been obtained from the Home Office.

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The sentence of death under which the ex-imperial officers lay has been commuted by the Republican Government.

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Galveston all the doctors had died, as well as all the Government employees with the exception of four. On the 27th August there were 200 deaths.

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## SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES.

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## LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Oct. 1867.

I much fear my letter by the *Aunis* this trip will scarcely contain sufficient interesting matter to merit the usual heading from our special correspondent but the fact is I had forgotten this was the 22nd and that the *Aunis* would leave this afternoon; it was only when, during the discussion of a sandwich and cocktail at Mr. Graham's American coffee-house, I perceived a number of persons seated by the table of newspapers and perusing the *Standard* that I became fully aware of the truth that Cabral's usual packet letter to the *Standard* was still unwritten. Having thus offered the only excuse possible for the shabbiness of this epistle, I will proceed to give some of the latest news.

Dr. Raymundo M. Alves de Souza and one of his accomplices in the abduction of the widow lady, D. Candida de Oliveira, came up for judgment before the jury of this capital a few days ago. D. Souza was condemned to ten years imprisonment with hard labor, and his accomplice to six years.

The Imperial Government has placed the Barao de Penedo (Sr. Carvalho Moreira) for many years Brazilian Minister in London, on the list of reserved diplomatic agents. It is reported that Sr. Sergio Teixeira Macedo is to be transferred from Paris to London and that Sr. Azaizo now Brazilian Minister at St. Petersburg will be transferred to Paris.

A large fire broke out about midnight on the 20th in the Rua da Quitanda, destroying completely one house and damaging several others.

The Councillor of State Sr. Saldanha Marinho, late President of the Province of Minas Geraes, has been appointed by the Imperial Government, as President of S. Paulo. His Excellency left Rio yesterday for Santos in the Santa Maria, and was accompanied as far as Fort Villegaignon by a small steamer, on board of which were a number of friends and acquaintances who at the fort took leave of the illustrious traveller and wish him health and happiness.

The American packet *Guiding Star*, arrived here on the 20th but brings no news of importance.

The steamer *Tycho Brahe* of the Liverpool Astronomical line is now daily expected, and will in two days after her arrival here proceed to the River Plate.

The *Picardie* leaves for the River Plate, calling at Santos, to-morrow morning.

Exchange on London is doing for the Navarre at 20½ for bankers bills, and 20½ for private paper. On France a fair amount has been passed at 453 rs. to 456rs' per fr. and on Hamburg business has been done at 850rs. per MB.

Cearn seca, the stock of prime River Plate quality, is very small and prices are likely to go still higher than at present unless very heavy supplies commence to arrive.

I enclose a leading article from the *Diario do Rio* of to-day which may prove interesting to you.

CABRAL.

JOTTINGS.

(From our rambling Correspondent.)

Montevideo, Oct. 24, 1867.

I came here suddenly to remove a stigma placed upon me by some of my thoughtless companions. Once here I felt secure that nobody could believe I could be guilty of what I was accused. You must know, Sir, it was stated first in the Hotel de la Paix and afterwards at a symposium in the Café Paris, that I was going to do something! and in the camp too! I was not present to defend myself, but on hearing it I rushed down to your office to have the report stifled at once, but you had gone to the Bolsa; I grieved your absence also on account of your having the key of the museum (so a milesian youth said) with you, which deprived me of the pleasure of examining your unequalled collection of—What is it?

To resume, the report about me arose I fear from my own imprudence; in an evil hour my sympathies drove me to accompany a lonely lad to Entre-Rios, and doubtless suspicion came from my helping him at all his meals, lighting a fire several times and 'assisting' at the curing of sheep; although I give you my solemn word until that moment I thought the only perfect cure for sheep was 'motton home.'

Well there was no course to pursue but at once to depart for a region where work is unknown, and so confound the malignant scanda mongers, and here I came.

No, Sir, let me assure you and your endless readers (how many thousand subscribers has the "valuable" now?) that I shall not work, nature has not fitted me for it, and it does not agree with me; and as for camp, never! not even if you gave me a flock on 'wholes' in a partido—

When

The lambs are full horned from their birth I wean, and in the rolling year the fruitful flocks thrice year.

A man may live here, food and other sustenance are more than plentiful, and there are roads where you may drive at least five miles and indulge in Champs Elysian visions. I have got a dashing pair and excite my nerves, and the envy of the public every afternoon.

I picked up the nags and trap by luck, a commission man in the hardware and cotton line has made a 'pot' and with it leaves, "sic transit gloria traporum."

Since I was here last they have opened a new Exchange—Bolsa—Bourse: it is 'unique.' I have seen these institutions in Paris (trop), Antwerp, London, etc., but this is quite different. Strangers must be introduced; I got a card from a member, of course, and entered at once upon my duties. In a roomy apartment you are invited to support nature with warm or cold nutriment of excellent quality and wash down the same with liquid mixtures whose strength and variety bewilders the vanquished senses. The inhabitants flock there chiefly from twelve to two o'clock, but especially any time. Doubtless a good deal of business is done there, but it does not obtrude, shadowed over by a halo of enjoyment.

The next door to this resort of those who seek felicity there is provided a large and elegant saloon with a centre table for newspapers, and here when exhausted with exchange delights, you can recuperate by promenading this dazzling hall, Havana in hand, unrestrained in conversation. There is an old but respectable gentleman cutting figures on a black board the while for your amusement; it is said he also sings comic songs at intervals, but I have not yet had the bliss to hear him; but I must ramble back to the exchange; indeed I have rambled enough for the present, and I hate long letters; so do you, even from

RAMBLER.

CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Not before it is needed does the P. E. initiate a movement in this direction. The utter inefficiency of the organization for camp administration has been long patent, and a crying evil. Punishment for crime, redress for injuries, or violation of property were, and are to-day, vain hopes, or rather not dreamed of. The organization is inadequate, and its composition such as to open but too wide the portals for arbitrary acts, a strong predilection for which appears rooted in these countries. Moreover, it was not alone that the administrators of camp "injustice" were given to this sort of thing, but the minor officials, such as alcaldes, &c., were ignorant, and in many cases were the leading depredators; and the whole, as the "Tribunita" justly remarks, were mere tools in the hands of any P. E. that might be: and their most important functions appeared to be the

hunting of unfortunate 'Paisanos' to make soldiers of them to fight in civil strife and to simulate Popular Elections. It is quite time all this should cease, and that an adequate organization should supercede it. Whilst we are about it, let it be done well, let the reform be radical. That it may be so, it is necessary that we understand that which we are about, rightly estimate available elements, and be prepared to make use of them. What is it that is proposed? It is to organize social administration, an administration of mutual protection, and respect of person and property. All men are interested in this, and all men holding social position should contribute in a degree proportionate to such social position, and should be willing to make some personal sacrifice in the cause. To act as county magistrate or juror is a simple social science, and conveys no disabilities with it, no loss of nationality; all men who form part of the social body or community, and hold property in a district, are, or should be, eligible to be elected administrators of the social laws or the rural code,—to be magistrates or jurors without respect of nationality. In fact, it is of the last importance to this country that it should hasten to enrol in its social service the men who, coming from other countries where there has for centuries existed a higher or more advanced system of social order and respect for property, are, in aptitude, and from knowledge of its operation, sure to be of the greatest assistance in working out the beneficial change which we are seeking. I put it that all men of property and education are qualified for the office of magistrates in the partido in which they reside, be their nationality what it may, and are eligible to vote for the men they deem fit to carry out the administration of the social laws.

Thus recognised as a social administration the field becomes immensely enlarged, and the available elements proportionately so. There remains therefore the question of disposition. Are petty jealousies to stand in the way of a mighty good to the body politic? Surely the country has passed out of that stage of barbaric exclusiveness, which years ago from animosity and jealousy rejected the aid that would have brought it much good. Most assuredly it is the interest of the country to amalgamate the foreigner with its social administration system, and the present is an opportunity for manifesting its disposition.

The project of law itself I will examine in detail on a future occasion. The principle is undoubtedly the correct one—popular elections; but it appears at first glance to a man who knows the camp well, and has experienced all the difficulties attendant on the existing system, that the machinery is not quite up to the requirements. For instance, three jurors are proposed; whilst there should be at least a dozen magistrates in a partido, to serve in turn as jurors, or as may be convenient among themselves. The sittings of the court should be held on fixed days, and the hearings in open court; the first magistrate or Juez presiding, and three jurors assisting; all sentences registered by the clerk of the court; all the magistrates should have the faculty of issuing summonses, such summonses or warrants being served or executed by the commissary and his staff.

DE CAMPO.

SARMIENTO THE FAVORITE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Tribuna of yesterday publishes the following letter from Col. Mansilla relative to the candidate of Sr. Sarmiento.

Camp, Tuyú Cú Oct. 20th, 1867.

You are aware, ever since I was in Buenos Ayres that my candidate for the future Presidency of the Republic is the same as the Tribuna's—Sarmiento. For the honor and glory of our country, the man whom I pointed out as the ideal candidate when we talked over the subject, is becoming every day more a possible, a real candidate. I, who do not insult you by harboring the supposition that you advocate this candidate insincerely, and who in my sphere, and within the compass of my limited resources, am working for it and anxious for its success by means, analogous to the end and to the principles it symbolizes, am happy to inform you that our candidate can rely upon the support and sympathy of many of our most notable officers in the army, who are all individually ready to work for him.

By and by I will write to you more at length on this subject. In the meantime I am anxious that this letter should be published.

Yours truly,

L. V. MANSILLA.

BELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

The Library, Salto, Oct. 17.

- John Murphy ..... \$100
Simon Gaul ..... 10
Thomas Ledwith ..... 100
Patrick Brown ..... 50
James Ham ..... 100
John Crawly ..... 20
Bernard Mohan ..... 100
Lawrence Quinn ..... 100
Richard Barry ..... 50
John Hyland ..... 100
Michael Ham ..... 50
Patrick Geoghegan ..... 50
Edward Casey ..... 100
Edward Downes ..... 50
Patrick Daulton ..... 50
James ..... 50
Denis Coghlan ..... 50
William Esmond ..... 50
Bernard Allen ..... 50
Patrick Tobin ..... 50
William Ham ..... 50
Patrick Wallace ..... 25
John Greenan ..... 25
Andrew M'Donnell ..... 25
Martin Leugh ..... 25
John Daly ..... 25
James Dennon ..... 20
Joseph Wynne ..... 25
Thomas Clary ..... 20
Joseph Geoghegan ..... 20
Michael Duffy ..... 40
James Beglan ..... 20
Edward Kelly ..... 20
John Richards ..... 20
Peter Cormack ..... 30
Nicholas Price ..... 30
James Hawlin ..... 30
John Leary ..... 30
A Friend ..... 50
Frank Whitty ..... 50
Patrick Baggan ..... 50
Roche ..... 50
N. Scallan ..... 20

Total ..... \$1960

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The promotion of Mr. Buckley Mathew was much spoken of yesterday. Although all agree that Lord Stanley could not have named a better man or one more highly qualified for the post of British Minister in Rio, still the departure of this extremely popular Minister and his estimable family is regarded as a severe loss. During the short period which Mr. Buckley Mathew is amongst us he has gained the good wishes and esteem of all; his nomination to Rio is a very marked promotion, and proves that his great diplomatic talents are well appreciated in the proper quarter. The name of Mr. Buckley Mathew's successor here is not yet authentically known, and it might be premature on our part to mention those already alluded to. We have received the latest Gazette and in that of the 23rd of September the nomination had not been made.

The Provincial Senate has passed the bill authorizing the outlay of a half million of dollars, in repairing the public prison. We notice that for some days past the sentry at the prison door has been removed, and the large gate closed, which is a decided improvement; Government ought to see the necessity of building a proper penitentiary.

The new steamer 24th Mayo, formerly the Julia made a satisfactory trial trip on Sunday, she left last night for Montevideo taking down the supplementary mail. This splendid steamer which was knocked down for a merr song to the great army contractor's Lanz and Lezica, is now one of the first steamers on the river, she was repaired and refitted at Sherman's yard at the Boca.

The number of false five thousand dollar bills in circulation is becoming alarming. We have been requested to call the attention of the bank directors to this matter as it is necessary that the old five thousand dollar bills be called in.

The Spanish fleet it is said has left Rio, and is expected in Montevideo. One new ironclad has also left Rio and bound for Paraguay.

Owing to the death of the British Plenipotentiary in Washington, the Hon. Sir. Frederick William Bruce. Mr. Clare Ford who is so well known in this Republic, is now Charge d'Affairs in Washington, a post of very high distinction.

From an English gentleman recently arrived from the Provinces we learn that the assassin of the two unfortunate Barrons is not only at large, but goes about with the most perfect impunity. We think some steps ought to be taken to bring the murderer to justice, and we mention the matter in the hope that before our informant leaves the city his depositions can be taken.

The rehearsal at Colon on Monday night was not as satisfactory as was expected, and there were some doubts

yesterday as to the coming off; the weather however on Monday night was very inclement, and this may have interfered with the attendance. The storm was at its height when the rehearsal concluded; one gentleman had his hat blown over the tops of the houses, and returned home bare-headed.

The British gunboat Linnet will proceed in a few days to Paraguay, we understand she will not take up the Secretary of Legation.

The fine dwelling house near the Plaza Monserrat, aptly termed by the auctioneer a little 'Eden,' has been sold by auction in \$247,000 m/c. The immense house property, probably the largest in town, known as the Hall-back buildings, at the corner of Calles Tacnari and Victoria is also offered for sale; we hear as high as 7,300 ounces has been bid for the premises, and declined.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the Patagonian Indian chief Francisco, who came up from the Welsh colony with Mr. Jones, died yesterday at the Cafe de la Perla. On Saturday last Mr. Jones called in the assistance of Dr. Pineda, but it was of no avail. This is the fourth cacique of the same people who has died while on a visit to the Government here, all apparently from the same cause—excessive drinking. The Government should place the disposal of any funds for the entertainment of such Indians in the hands of a discretionary party, as they themselves most assuredly will spend their all in drink. The misdirected kindness of visitors also tended to this catastrophe. The event must have a bad effect on the tribe, and Mr. Jones informs us that the deceased was the best-hearted and best friend of the Colony among the whole tribe.

We have been told by Mr. Furze of the Telegraph office that during the thunder storm on Monday evening, the play of the electric fluid in the apparatus gave rise to a phenomena. Moreover, as constantly happens in similar cases, the messages which ordinarily are transmitted instantaneously to Montevideo, took in this instance four hours to pass.

At a late debate in the Chambers, Sr. Fernandez made a very powerful speech on behalf of the poor Argentine Gaucho. The speech was published in yesterdays Tribuna, and contains some passages of genuine oratory. We regret that owing to its great length we are unable to publish it in English, but we congratulate Sr. Fernandez on his splendid speech.

The steamer from Uruguay brought confirmation of the Aparicio invasion. It appears that in Entre Rios there is the most intense excitement, even more so than in the Banda Oriental. A subscriber from Fray Bentos, who arrived yesterday, called on us to say that everything is quiet about there, and the people in Buenos Ayres seem to know more about the revolution than the estancieros on the Uruguay. Aparicio, it seems, has made for a place called the Florida, which is the department where the fellow is best known. At Gualaguaychú the most intense excitement reigned, and there are many who believe that bands from Entre Rios are cropping over to join the revolution. It was said in town yesterday that a steamer with troops for Paysandú passed up on Sunday. Aparicio, it appears, in order to gain sympathy and support, hoists his flag against Brazil, and unless the Government of Montevideo takes the most active measures, the probability is that he will overrun the camps and commit depredations out towards the frontier.

On Sunday the plaza was crowded to witness the Corpus Christi procession. The military display was very meagre, but this is owing to the few troops in town. Belgrano was, as a matter of course crowded and Watsons famed Gardens, reminded the stranger of the Cremorne and Niblos. Belgrano was thronged with house hunters, a most every habitation is engaged and there is a cry out for more houses. On Friday D. Mariano Billinghurst will sell by auction the charming house and furniture of Mr. Moll, the well known broker who is at present rustivating at Heidelberg. This will be a great chance for some of our friends who are looking up a snug place for the summer.

On Saturday the first auction sale of public lands took place. The first lot sold at the price specified by law; and for the second lot, which contained 2 1/2 leagues of land, \$141,000 per league was paid, which is \$21,000 per league over the price established by law. This sale has been deemed so highly satisfactory, that our colleague, the Tribuna, calls attention to it, but very properly remarks, that as the Government has no guarantee that the purchasers will be the settlers on the lands.

On the contrary, the probabilities are, that the lands sold by auction will pass into the hands of speculators. In former years there might be some room for these apprehensions, but at present, owing to the depressed state of farming interests, there is very little probability of speculation in estancia lands. The Government price for public lands is altogether too high, and before any important sales can be effected, there must be a great reduction in present rates.

On Monday we heard that Aparicio is one of the greatest Blanco Caudillos of the day. He it was who when Flores entered Montevideo in 1865, made a great raid into Rio Grande, carried off prisoners of war, and liberated slaves by the hundred. Respecting his pedigree, there is much obscurity: at an humble mud rancho, on the wayside, in the Florida district, it appears he first saw light. He has figured in most of the unhappy broils of his country. Profound political observers regard him as the creature, the tool of others, who, now that the elections are approaching, find it convenient to have him running about the country. What truth there may be in this version it is difficult to say, but the calling out of the National Guards is inevitable, as is also the result of the elections under such circumstances.

On Friday the Athletic Sports come of at Palermo. Mr. Watson, of Belgiano, will have commodious tents on the ground, and every known refreshment at hand. We believe the gathering will be great, as most of the English families in town are preparing to leave. Owing to the unceasing attention of Watson, the old custom of hamper packing will be unnecessary.

General Gonesa has at last arrived from Cordova. We salute the veteran and welcome him back. His satisfactory arrangement of the Luengo campaign, entitles him to the esteem and regard of the public. There is some talk of his being the new War Minister.

Another magnificent hospital, at the south end of the town is about to be built by the Committee of the Invalids, close to the Buen Orden hill, overlooking Barracas. It is a positive mistake to put so many hospitals together. The British Hospital, Italian Hospital, Joint-Stock Sanatorium, Co-valescencia, and now Invalidos. People who live in the neighborhood will be obliged to leave.

On Friday night a small fire occurred in our street. Owing to the effective assistance rendered by the neighbors, it was at once extinguished. The total loss only amounts to about \$500.

Yesterday there was a reception at the Irish Convent of Mercy in this city. Three young ladies, whose names we have not yet learned, took the veil. There were few present at the conclusion of the interesting ceremony. The friends of the 'postulantes' were entertained at a *dinner*.

The City of London is now due: she will bring dates to the 1st of October, being seven days later than the French packet.

We again call the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of despatching a small steamer to act as a tug up the river: the number of vessels aground is really incredible—steamers, barques, brigs, and schooners are lying helplessly on sand-banks. We certainly think that it is not too much to expect that the Government will do something for these unfortunate vessels; in other countries the Government always render assistance in such cases.

On Sunday, about ten thousand ar. of wool entered the South Plaza, and in the North Plaza the arrivals were still heavier. Wools keep coming in fast now. Some Magdalena wool sold yesterday at 64, and a choice lot from Canuelas at 66.

The capon saladeros are now working hard and fast throughout the country. It is estimated that over one million two hundred thousand capons have been killed at the saladeros since the beginning of the year; and after shearing several of our largest estancieros intend to put up 'graserias' on their own estancias, and kill for their own account all their surplus stock. We give the hint to our friends who are in the American trade—a cargo of shooks would sell well if in port at present; it is every way probable that soon shooks will become a staple article of import.

On the 10th of next month Mr. Billinghurst will sell by auction 50 lots of Mr. Milberg's quinta property at Las Conchas, without doubt the most retired and lovely of the few romantic spots within an easy railway drive of Buenos Ayres.

We have heard a rumour that Mr. Ferrari goes to Europe to engage another Italian Company.

The new gas company has applied to the National Government for the privilege to import coal free of duty. We understand that Mr. Lezama is one of the largest shareholders in the company.

A comprehensive scheme for the construction of a mole at the Catalinas and making a branch railway from the Once de Septiembre, is before the Government: Mr. Thomas Allen is the empresario.

An American gentleman who has recently returned from the Junin frontier reports camps in good condition, and promises us a paper on the state of things out there.

The wool buyers are loud in their complaints about the quantity of 'carretilla' in the fleeces this year. Most of the wool that has come to market is in a wretched state, badly tied, miserable color and heavy with carretilla. We mention this in order that our friends outside should be made aware of probably one of the principal causes which tends to depress the wool market, it is to be hoped that the wool this week will be in better condition. We believe that the 'carretilla' complained of is old carretilla, which owing to the extremely dry winter got into the fleeces. The French are the principal buyers this year, according to last advices the sales in Havre and Antwerp were much better, some four or five thousand bales River Plate wool changed hands, but the European manufacturers have large stock on their shelves and they complain that since the cotton goods have begun to fall the demand for wools has immensely fallen off. In Belgium and France the woolen factories are not working full time. In the States the wool market is also very much depressed; one of the best, if not the very best lot of wool produced in the Banda Oriental and which realized here the very highest price is still in bond, and cannot be sold at prices to cover the invoice. In Liverpool we are told there are still large consignments of Australian wool and also inconsiderable lots of Cordova wool. The supply of wool throughout the world seems to be much in advance of the demand, and henceforward sheep must be raised for meat and grease purposes as well as for wool. The most saleable wools at present are the longest staple, unfortunately River Plate wools are for the most part short stapled.

Several ladies of this city are interesting themselves in the establishment of an institution, which we believe is new to these countries. We allude to a house of correction for women; or perhaps to speak more politely a house of refuge for women. In aid of the fund necessary to found this institution, a concert will be shortly given at the Coliseum at which several leading musical amateurs have kindly consented to perform.

Several merchants have, we understand, made a representation to the Government soliciting that before the tariff of Customs valuations for 1868 becomes law, it should be printed and submitted to public scrutiny so that there may be some check on the exorbitant valuations which figure in the tariff at present ruling. The legal valuation is the bond price. The Government not content with extra duties, calculates them on a valuation in many instances above the market price of the goods, duty paid, and this in face of frightfully heavy stocks and of a cotton market declining at the rate of a penny a pound every month. Business men as a rule are advocates for indirect taxation, particularly in a country like this, and like to have the money wheeled out of them, rather than pay it in a lump; but there are features in the collection of customs revenue in Buenos Ayres which have lately become prominent, that might have induced them to listen attentively to Dr. Granel's anathematizing of custom-houses at the Marcovartu banquet on Thursday evening, at the Hotel de la Paix.

We mentioned a few days ago that a Cuban gentleman lately arrived in this city, proposed the formation of a company for raising wrecks, diving &c. The person in question is no less than the renowned General Goicourria whose proposal is now brought before the public in its details. The *Tribuna* of yesterday published an official communication from Gen. Goicourria to the Minister of Marine, stating that there is in New York, a steamer the Saxon, with necessary apparatus and latest patents for raising sunken ships, bonying up damaged ones, diving bells, &c., which might, he bought in round numbers for \$150,000 and he proposes the formation of a company with a capital of \$200,000 similar to the Submarine company of New York for the purpose of purchasing and working this steamer, and

thereby not only clearing the port of all the wrecks, sunken anchors and other obstructions, but also lessening for the future the difficulties and dangers to its navigation, as well as to that of the River Plate in general. The General offers to furnish half the capital viz. \$100,000 if the Government will subscribe for the other half. If the Saxon can accomplish all that the General states, the price asked for here does not seem out of the way and she will be a great boon to the River Plate.

The *Tribuna* calls attention in indignant terms to the summary execution without trial of an officer of the National army, by the orders of a Rioja military chief. It appears that the officer in question, Captain Carmeou Bustamento endeavored with the aid of five National Guards of Buenos Ayres to create a mutiny, and according to the official report of the commander, Don Pedro Gordillo, to assault and capture the barracks in the town of Famatine. It seems curious that an officer would attempt such a rash and unmeaning enterprise with so small a force. We shall probably hear more of the causes which led to such prompt military justice.

Dr. Luque of Cordova is shortly expected in town; he comes on no political mission, but merely to visit his friends in this city.

General Paunero, we hear on high authority, has been recalled and orders sent to him to deliver over his troops to Arredondo. Many believe that this brave veteran will be the new Minister of War, but as yet nothing is certain in this regard; there are three names mentioned—General Paunero, General Rivas and General Conesa. We believe that Mr. Moreno will hold the portfolio for some time further.

The amount of saladero tax collected on animals killed in South Barracas for the month of September is \$80,960, which has been already remitted to the Government.

A private reading of 'Nojoque' took place on Wednesday evening; some half dozen assembled at a suburban dwelling to read this curious book, which is so intensely absurd that it really merits a reading. The paragraphs referring to the Hybrid fellows who sell black clothes, was considered to be rather personal towards poor McCarthy, the well known tailor.

Yesterday we received further particulars respecting the Lujan railway which is now before the Legislature. The new line will start from Florosta and the terminus will be on the river Lujan, calling at the town of San Martin. At the terminus there will be a mole extending from the Tigre river to Las Conchas fitted up with hydraulic cranes. At the wharf there is plenty of water, being at lowest tide from 18 to 24 feet deep, there is every accommodation for repairing vessels in this snug harbour, and always sufficient water in the canal from the outer roads for foreign vessels to enter the Lujan river. If the scheme is carried, it will facilitate immensely the loading and discharging of foreign vessels and the great delays so much complained of will be thus avoided. Whilst the vessels coming down the river with wool and hides will be able at a trifling expense to send their cargoes into the best market, which is the Once de Septiembre. The cost of the proposed line with everything complete will be little short of 20 millions currency, already part of this capital is subscribed, and the only hitch in the business is the wording of three articles in the contract, which has yet to go before the Legislature. Mr. Pollock is the engineer of the line and some of the best men in town have agreed to support the enterprise. We are promised still further details next week, the parties who are engaged in the project are connected with the lighterage business and are determined to carry it out.

The National Government has displayed some activity in the Riachuelo question, and named a committee to enquire into the reforms necessary to secure a free navigation of that river.

A project for the construction of a new wharf on the Riachuelo in South Barracas, has been laid before the Government, and it is said will be carried out.

The Municipal dust last week defies all description. People went through the streets with handkerchiefs stuffed down their throats, and green spectacles over their eyes. The day might be termed a charming Municipal spring day, a sort of half-and-half 'pampero' refreshed the atmosphere; but as there are no watering-carts in this benighted town the dust was awful; even in the very Plaza Victoria, with scores of soldiers, vigillantes, and Municipal hangers-on, not even the side-walk was watered;

and standing in the middle of the Plaza, with your back to the Statue of Liberty, the session-room of the Municipality could hardly be seen, so dense was the dust; at intervals the top of the Cabildo was distinguishable, a sort of dusty 'mirage.' The people of Buenos Ayres are, beyond all question, the most patient in the world. In no other city on the globe would such Municipal neglect be tolerated. If a man gallops in the street he is at once fined \$100 mpc, but there is no fine against the Municipality for choking the citizens with dust or poisoning the citizens with impure river water. Justice, equity, law, common humanity, all demand that the Municipality should be fined; and possibly the proudest triumph of our institutions, and the spotless integrity of our tribunals would be to fine every member of the Municipal Board ten thousand dollars for the choking dust yesterday. The total amount of said fines to be invested in watering-carts for this most unfortunate city.

By a private letter from the army, we learn that owing to the prevalence of cholera, coffee and caña are now given to the Brazilian soldiers. The meat is so poor that officers and men for the most part live on biscuits, rice, and farina. The Brazilian hospitals are well cared, and upon a splendid footing. The Allied strength in Tuyuti is 12,000 Brazilians and 2,000 Argentines, including the Paraguayan legion.

The storm of the 16th inst. caused very serious damage to the steamers and vessels navigating the river Parana. Three small steamers were blown on to the islands near Parana. The steamers in question are the Union, the Cefero, and Cadete. They were at the time engaged in towing up some vessels laden with hay and maize. The steamer Union picked up a small boat with an old man and two children that narrowly escaped drowning. All along the river we hear of nothing save of shipwrecks and steamers aground. It is to be wondered that the Port Captain does not think proper to charter a steamer and send her up to the relief of the countless vessels at present lying on the sand banks.

Mr. Thompson has replied to Sr. Obligado, respecting charges brought against the American schools in the Boca and Belgrano. His letter goes to show that notwithstanding the subsidy by Government, there is a large deficit which the promoters of the schools have to defray.

We regret, owing to the objectionable language used by Mr. Helper, that we cannot publish his advice to the Municipality; but as we have many lady readers we cannot reprint the document, the gist of which is to establish urinals in the streets and abolish the present nefarious custom, as even offensive to public morals; but Mr. Helper's language is too plain for the columns of a newspaper. We regret to say however the horrid state of side walks of even the principal streets fully calls for this chapter in "Nojoque."

M. Gottschalk, we are happy to hear, has secured the Coliseum, and will shortly favor the public with a performance. It is needless to say anything about M. Gottschalk's high repute, his world-wide fame is well known.

We hear that the Governor ordered Sr. Castro to proceed to the spot where the land-slip occurred the other day on the Southern Railway, behind the Saenz Valiente quinta, and report on same. We think the poor breakersman, who saved the train, should be rewarded.

We called attention to a very important land auction, announced by Ristortini for the 1st Nov. The lands are situated between calles Brazil and Pavon, and embrace most valuable building sites in that rising neighborhood.

Don Santiago Cortinez, whose appointment as Under-secretary of the Finance Department was announced yesterday, is a distinguished lawyer from San Juan, and the representative of that province in Congress. We congratulate this gentleman on his appointment, and are happy to think that the Vice-President could not have made a better selection. Sr. Cortinez was for a short time the legal adviser of Major Rickard's smelting company, and if our unfortunate countryman had followed his advice he would, in all probability, have averted much of the calamity that has weighed down that once promising undertaking.

We hear that on many of the English estancias in Entre Rios shearing is concluded. No wools have been shipped from there as yet.

Respecting the Galvan Insurance case, some parties intimately acquainted with the merits of the case state that the question did not wholly turn on the vessel having perished in Para-

guayan waters, it appears that gunpowder and other inflammable articles were received on board, contrary to the express stipulations in the policy, and thus seriously enhancing the risk.

Three parties connected with the late custom-house fraud have fled. The total amount of the deficit is about 90,000 pats. and not 4000 as stated.

A subscriber who by last mail from Paraguay received an interesting letter from the army, called on us yesterday to say that the disease in the Paraguayan camp is what is termed Idiopathic tetanus, and is almost incurable. The same party states that he knew a man in the Banda Oriental who lived 9 years without salt.

The repairs of the Cabildo Prison are to be immediately commenced. Some considerable improvements are in contemplation. Meantime the prisoners are removed to the Penitentiary in the Calle Comercio. The next batch of escaped prisoners promises to be unusually numerous, unless the authorities, who have now only one prison to guard, can manage to make the walls of the Penitentiary secure.

A telegram from Montevideo announces, on the authority of the *Tribuna*, that the Government meditate imposing a quarantine of five to fifteen days on vessels arriving from Parana and Buenos Ayres.

New wools are now beginning to arrive in Montevideo, but as yet no sale of importance has been effected; nearly all the large lots will be shipped by the growers this year, as prices are too low both in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo: wools that last year fetched five patacones can this year find no buyer at 3½ Pat; so stupendous a fall, is after all far more severe than the reduction in prices in Buenos Ayres, for as a general rule the wools are more divided, small parcels of from 200 arrobas to one thousand make up the staple. The loss therefore by the great fall in prices, is scattered over thousands, but in the Banda Oriental where immense capitals are invested in the estancias, sheep farming business, is more a commercial undertaking, and when prices decline, so that the business does not yield a fair interest on the capital; the owners will in all probability wind up the concern. This is what is apprehended in the Banda Oriental, the expenses of sheep farming are higher than ever whilst the yield from the establishments is steadily diminishing. Our article on the Banda Oriental wool clip for 1867, has met with very general satisfaction, as being to the point.

Our country readers will be pleased to learn that advices received per French steamer Ville de Buenos Ayres are favorable as regards fine wools, and some orders for French account are said to have come by her.

The last news received from the provinces respecting the celebrated Juan Saa is of a less alarming character. It appears that this celebrated rebel leader has found no support and little sympathy in Bolivia; some Bolivian officers are said to have joined Saa in a raid on Salta, but better informed parties contradict this in toto, and state that the Argentine Republic has nothing to fear from Bolivia.

The unfortunate municipality of Buenos Ayres has met with another stunning blow, the committee of the Provincial Legislature has thrown out the municipality project to supply the city with water, and authorizes the Government to expend the sum of 200,000 in scientific plans, &c. Why does not Governor Alsina at once hit the nail on the head, and give the private joint stock company a charter—then the citizens may count on having a good supply.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the public that on and after the 1st November, and until the 8th, the interest on the Buschental Bonds will be paid on the coupons. The amortisation will take place on the 9th proximo, being drawn by lot.

The municipality of Lujan has proposed to run a tramway from the Railway Station to the town, a scheme calculated to prove the greatest convenience for the townspeople, and which we hope to see carried out; the total cost is estimated at \$312,000 mpc, on each side of the road lines of paradise trees and a respectable station in the town, the municipality offers to raise the fund to construct the line by the sale of municipal property.

Last week we had a visit from Cap. Rich, O. Mayne, Mr. Charles N. P. Phipps, and Dr. Robert Canningham of H. M. S. Nassau, also Mr. Arthur Earle; we showed these distinguished visitors our unpretending museum, and they seemed well pleased at the collection; the great difficulty about our museum is that the chief interest it possesses are the associations connected with the various articles; to properly explain and dilate requires

more time than ordinary visitors can afford—four hours; the chief articles which attracted the attention of our guests yesterday were the tail of the rattle snake and the mandarins tickler: the Nassau will leave in a few days for the Straits and we wish our visitors a happy voyage.

The Municipality of Chivilcoy have applied to Government for permission to collect a new tax on all bullock-carts arriving at the railway station. The product of the tax to be applied towards paying the salary of a Municipal clerk at the station to inspect the 'guías' or way-bills of the carts. We hope the Government will give the petition a flat refusal. God bless the Governór or the Minister who will put a stop to these never-ending Municipal imposts. The grasping propensity of these corporations is such, that the unfortunate estancieros are ground down with local taxes, and we have sufficient experience with Municipal accounts to know how all this money is disbursed. It is high time to put some check on this never-ending system of increased taxation, and the very best way to begin is to tell the Municipality of Chivilcoy that country produce is so heavily taxed it will bear no more. If they require the services of a new clerk they must be prepared to pay the salary themselves.

The last intelligence from the army is more satisfactory. Weather fine and cholera diminishing. These simple words will be received by the public with more joy than the most thrilling descriptions of 'glorious victories.' An Argentine officer complains loudly that whilst the Brazilians are supplied with every luxury, their Allies are without the commonest necessaries, notwithstanding the efforts of the charitable societies.

One of the most pleasing of our editorial duties is to welcome our Entre Riano subscribers, who are daily getting more numerous. Yesterday we had the pleasure of saluting Mr. Roughton, who is on his way home to rest for a while from his estancia labors. This gentleman and his partner, Mr. Thomas Barker, are rapidly accumulating a fortune in the peaceful avocation of pastoral life, and are looked on as rising men.

We call attention to the very late dates we publish to day from Paraguay, being to the 10th inst.

Mr. Consul Parish has paid several visits to the Southern railway, and expressed his high satisfaction at the general management of the line.

Special orders we understand have been received to maintain a regularly monthly remission of 400 horses to the army, forage, &c.

The City of London, the next steamer due, of the newly established line from London to the River Plate, should arrive here about the 27th inst. The importance of this line is beginning to be appreciated, and the punctual arrival of the vessels will be anxiously looked for.

To those of our readers who take an interest in the establishment of tramways in this city, we recommend to their perusal Mr. Drabble's pamphlet recently published, and which contains much detailed information on the subject.

The steamer Hayti has all her cargo engaged, consisting principally of wool of the new clip.

We lately attempted to paint in a few lines the varied delights of a 'fête champêtre' given by Mr. Galvan. We had no idea then that the same subject would have been chosen for the pen of the historian. But we observe that under the heading of a "Paseo al Parana," an author of no less distinction than Mr. Dominguez has in the *Nacion Argentina* devoted three columns to a vivid description of Mr. Galvan's picnic at the Tigre.

We call attention to the list of vessels aground in the Parana, published in our number of yesterday.

The increased arrivals in the plazas and at the Railway stations of sheep tallow, attracts attention. It is now beginning to be evident that sheep are not solely raised in this country for their wool, but also for their grease, and this, although the farmers may be not aware of it, is a great gain for the sheep industry. Empty bordalesas, which formerly could be bought at \$15 or \$20, are now selling for \$55 and \$60; these barrels are required for the tallow factories outside. Most of these establishments are now doing a large business, and the sale of grease in the produce market is now a highly important item.

Marshall Caxias has bought up all the poultry in Corrientes for the hospitals, the average price paid for a chicken is a sovereign; cart loads of poultry have been dispatched from Itapiru, rather a valuable cargo for the Brazilian doctors.

ADVENTURES OF A GAUCHO IN ENGLAND.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

CHAP. I. "OVER THE SEA."

I was born, it matters not where, and as I was remarkably young at the time, I have no recollection when I was brought up on an English Estancia, where in return for the trifling services which one of my tender years could perform, I received the insignificant portion of food and clothing which one of my slender frame required, besides being taught by the mistress of the mansion in the three branches of reading, writing and arithmetic. In learning I was a great proficient, and it is thus that I am able, with a little assistance, to write these adventures, now I have reached a more advanced age. Although I can read the English well, yet from the scarcity of books which prevailed at the estancia, I have no store of general knowledge. The only volume of which I made myself thoroughly a master is the Bible, and the more I study it, the more the human race puzzles me. From it I learn that God the Creator took exactly six days to make this world, and it is certainly a grand thing for a man to be able to say that he owns, as his sole property, a portion, however small, of that very earth made by the hands of God; but I cannot comprehend why rich and enlightened foreigners should devote all their time and energies in accumulating estancia after estancia, when we are distinctly told, that the whole earth is to be 'burnt up.' Of course there are a great many Insurance Companies starting in my country now, and these may be thought to be of some avail, but as I see by their advertisements they are all on the "limited" plan, it seems to an ignorant Gaucho like me, they cannot be of much use. However as it is more than likely, very little property of mine will be destroyed at the general conflagration, I shall say no more on the subject but return to my own affairs. Being of necessity much in the company of English and Scotch people and listening to all their stores of their Fatherland, I early cherished a strong desire to see the places which had been described in glowing terms to my youthful mind. That wish it did not altogether seem impossible to gratify, for a ship Captain, a friend of my patron, invariably visited the Estancia whenever he arrived in this country, which was every nine or ten months, and he several times had joked with me about accompanying him on a trip to see a little of the world. What begins in a joke, very often ends in downright earnest, and so it proved in this case. Last year being out at the Estancia, he, as was his custom, proposed with a smile that I should go along with him on his return voyage, and as my Patron, who was present, laughingly encouraged me to consent, I seriously closed with his offer. Whether the Captain ever really intended that he should be taken at his word I do not know, but the whole affair was speedily arranged. In the vague hope of being called upon to undertake such a voyage at any uncertain time, I had for a number of years been saving all I could spare from my earnings, so that now when the joyful day had arrived I could boast of being the owner of 20 sovereigns. Besides, the good Captain had agreed to pay me £3 10s to act as Cook for the run home, as that functionary had cleared out from the vessel, before she had been cleared out of her cargo. I was overjoyed at my good fortune, and during the Captain's stay, which generally lasted only a few days, I was as proud as if I had owned an Estancia. My preparations were soon made. In a neat little box I packed up my best suit and riding gear, and these I may add consisted of a black 'chiripa', a summer 'poncho', a highly finished pair of boots with composition spurs, reins 'recado' and stirrups silver mounted, with lasso and 'bolas', so that riding through the streets of England, I might shew to wondering Britishers a real South American Gentleman on his travels. I confess before I started, that I had made up my mind not to be disappointed at what might meet my gaze when I landed on England's shores, for I set out with no magnificent expectations. This was caused by the incontrovertible fact, that almost all the English people whom I have met in this country, loudly bemoaned their poor condition here as compared with their better circumstances at home, so that it was always a puzzle, to me, why they were so foolish as to leave their comfortable positions at all. From this I was forced to the conclusion that all the rich people had left England, and that when I went I prepared myself to witness only a

nation of poor plodding workmen. At last the happy day arrived when our vessel was to sail. I was at my post arrayed in a blue smock and a pair of canvas trowsers. The mate when I first came on board, had shewn me what meals were required and how to prepare them, so that I flatter myself I was master of my situation. She sailed and I, the 'Gaucho' of the 'Pampas,' had a farewell look of my dear native land from a smoky galley! I will not detain my reader by saying anything of our monotonous voyage, farther than by remarking I was heartily disgusted with the sea. I may be believed when I state, that I would rather mount a roaring lion, a frowning tiger or a laughing hyena than trust myself on the top of a wave again. For a short time all went on smoothly with me.—I mean the waves and my sailor comrades. These latter called me Johnny and played innumerable tricks upon me, which I bore with very good humour. To conciliate them and gain their favor, I shewed every readiness to teach them Spanish, recommending them to say 'como se llama este?' and to point to my article when they wished to know its name in that language. This plan did admirably and we got on swimmingly. At length a storm overtook us, and violent sea sickness overtook me. I thought I was dying. In preparing the soup for dinner I omitted to put the carne into the pot, for my senses had left me. When the men came for their mess, I asked one of them to serve it out for me, which he very kindly consented to do, and I staggered away to my bunk to die as I thought. I had not lain many minutes when I was sensible of a great hubbub on deck, some tramping about and others swearing. To my great surprise I heard all hands descending the fore-castle, and in the dim light of the place I could barely see them as they approached my bed. The first, who was the fiercest looking of the lot, came close up to me with his tin of soup in his hand, and with a scowling face said "Kumysy jammy esty?" and without waiting for an answer, he pitched the hot decoction right into my face. The yell which the pain drew from me only brought another sailor in his place, who put the same question "Kumysy jammy esty?" which was followed up as before by a shower of boiling 'caldo.' A third sailor followed, and was about to perpetrate the same cruel act, when the captain, whom my cries had brought from his own cabin, here interposed and I was saved from the remainder of the scalding infliction. Ever after this, my thoughts were continually fixed on home, and though after my recovery I succeeded in regaining the favor of the men, yet nightly in my dreams I was scouring the well loved camp shouting to rodeos of imaginary cattle, or writhing my body in bed and biting my lips in the severe exertion of breaking in a newly caught 'potro.' Glad was I indeed when I was informed that we were at last entering the river called the Thames, for our destination was London. On nearing that immense city, my surprise was first raised by the sight of what appeared to me as an extensive monte of leafless trees, but which turned out to be the masts of innumerable vessels that lay on the river. I confess I was beginning to get nervous and timid, but before the anchor dropped I was again myself and eager to get on shore. As it was then pretty late in the afternoon I could not be gratified till next morning so I had to wait with seeming patience. I passed a restless night and when the sun rose, I was dressed and anxious to put my foot on British soil which I suppose may be called 'tierra romana.' I made the good captain my Banker and taking only 2 sovereigns with me, as I intended to stay only for a few hours on this my first visit, I was put on shore. I flatter myself I was well dressed, with tirador and spurs glittering and a gay silk handkerchief tied camp fashion and fluttering over my shoulder. I had not proceeded very far from where I landed, when perceiving a crowd of people I hastened up to them to see what had drawn them together. To my surprise, in the centre of the mass, were two grown up men fighting, and I could scarcely refrain from uttering a cry of indignation, when I quickly observed that they were hitting each other with their closed fists like two animals, instead of drawing their knives like decent Christians. The crowd swayed to and fro, and I was sometimes rather rudely jostled but not intentionally I thought, though some unseen hand jerked my 'sombbrero' from behind, giving it a somewhat ludicrous cock, which no doubt detracted from the commanding air which I prided myself I was exhibiting.

Being rather heated, I 'put up' my hand to take my handkerchief to wipe my brow, but to my dismay it was gone! and one man falling heavily against me at the moment, I quickly felt for my knife in case of need, but to my utter consternation it was gone also!! Convinced now that I was not on safe ground, I hastily turned to leave the spot when to my horror my 'chiripa' dropped from my body to the ground, and a single glance too truly told me that my beautiful 'tirador' which held my 2 sovereigns, was also away!!! Gathering up my 'chiripa' and tying it round me in any fashion I hurried away, but the attention of part of the crowd was diverted from the fight and fixed on me. "Where off to now Johnny?" cried one voice. "Wont ye leave us a lock o'yer hair?" shouted another: my goodness! they are after my black hair next, thought I, and holding on to my 'sombbrero' with both hands, and keeping my lips firmly compressed for fear of losing my pearly teeth, I fairly took to my heels and never drew breath till I reached the spot opposite the vessel. When I once more got on deck I could not help exclaiming—"Oh! England! England! is this your boasted civilization!"

HOTEL DE LA PAIX!

On Thursday evening some eighteen or twenty guests, who had been invited by Mr. Arthur Marcoartu, congregated in the dining-room of the Hotel de la Paix. The entertainment which awaited them, although characterized by all the costliness of a grand public banquet, proved to have the preferable attractions of a private dinner-party.

Mr. Marcoartu has not been long amongst us, but he is known as a distinguished Spanish engineer, interested in the formation of a network of submarine telegraphic communication. He also enjoys a reputation in the great capitals of Europe among a band of choice spirits, who dedicate their powers to political and intellectual progress as well as material. He is possessed himself of one of those bright minds which seem to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, so rapidly do they reflect the hewest conceptions of an era. He can seize too, and crystallise, an idea, presenting it in a practical and scientific form for the manipulation of merchants and great ones of the earth, who are wont to stand afar off from philosophy until it comes to them in a tangible shape.

Years ago, when the mere carpenters of science were still hammering at the subject, Mr. Marcoartu foresaw the practicability of uniting the Old and New Worlds by the bonds of copper and zinc, animated by electric agency. His scientific knowledge enabled him to predict that a submarine cable would be laid between Valentia and Cape Race; and it was laid.

Not content with the somewhat empty honors of a prophet and precursor, he has followed up the practical accomplishment of an idea and comes to Buenos Ayres, armed, as we suppose, with necessary credentials for initiating in the cities of the Plata a submarine communication with Europe.

The line for which he solicits the advice and patronage of the Government and commerce of Buenos Ayres is a branch of a grand network of cable, that first plunges into the Atlantic at Cape St. Vincent in Spain. Traversing the calm depths of the ocean, it rests on the Cape de Verdes, peeps up at Noronha, and finally emerges at Cape St. Roque. Here, as we are informed, the line diverges in all directions, uniting the remotest and most retrograde corners of these regions with the vanguard of civilisation in Europe and the States.

This much being known previously to the aforesaid eighteen or twenty guests who had assembled at the invitation of Mr. Marcoartu, there was something appalling in the breathless silence which ensued when that gentleman rose, as it was thought to explain, and perhaps show his credentials. Even the waiters seemed impressed with the momentousness of the crisis; the wine stopped in its course, and Dr. Velez Sarsfield frowned a solemn frown, and was evidently, with that exception, all ears.

But Mr. Marcoartu is a too practised and too polished a diplomat not to know the hour and the place best adapted for such formalities. He is a great admirer of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and of Anglo-Saxon institutions; he knows as well as anyone the full force of a feast in inaugurating a public enterprise, but he avoided in this case something of the Anglo-Saxon vulgarity. With all the chivalrous characteristics of a Spanish Hidalgo, he bethought him that he had not in-

vented the eminent pianist, Mr. Gottschalk, to play; he had not invited Dr. Velez Sarsfield and Dr. Granel for the sake of their votes in Congress; he had not invited Mr. Benitez, Mr. Fair, Mr. Drabble, Mr. Demotte, Mr. Carranza, who so ably represented the commerce of Buenos Ayres, to at once enrol themselves as subscribers to a submarine telegraphic company; nor had he invited Dr. Roque Perez to draw up the statutes, nor Mr. Posadas to lend his official influence to the scheme; much less did he invite Dr. Gutierrez, Mr. Legout, Mr. Varela, and other representatives of the press of Buenos Ayres, to report on a prospectus; or Mr. Sorella, the Spanish Minister, to grace with his presence the preliminary proceedings of a commercial speculation. With consummate tact he treated his guests with a refined hospitality, and rose only to compliment Argentine statesmen, to apostrophise the ties which bound this nation to the mother country, and to speak of peace and fraternity, of Garibaldi, Herzen, and Hugo. He provided the good cheer which animated his guests, he led the conversation with remarkable ability, and for the rest he allowed each one to mount his own hobby, according to his good pleasure, and indeed it was not long before each one did so, with all the earnestness and force of gesticulation which such subjects as universal peace, the abolition of Custom-houses and indirect taxation, free banks, and unlimited freedom of trade, and of most other things, were likely to create.

The principal orators, besides the host himself, were Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Dr. Granel, Dr. Perez, Mr. Drabble, Mr. Benitez, Mr. Sorella, and Mr. Varela. Mr. Santa Maria made one effort, at the instance of Mr. Legout, to bring the meeting to the question. The effort was quite unsuccessful, and probably all were more pleased that it was so. The speeches as they were delivered were all the more discursive and brilliant. And there were no wanting those who distinguished themselves by no less brilliant flashes of silence. At 11 o'clock, when we left the banquet hall, the assembly was broken up into knots, apparently discussing the most abstruse social and political questions, and all highly pleased with their host and their entertainment, but not caring a farthing for submarine telegraphs. This question has still to come. To say the least, it has been well and adroitly prepared. For ourselves we shall only too glad on any future occasion to publish at length Mr. Marcoartu's scheme, which we shall do without comment, and, following his example leave our readers to form their own opinion, mount their own hobbies, and patronise their own companies and lines of submarine communication.

TRAMWAYS.

The Tramway, has several titles, in virtue of which it may be recommended to the consideration of the people of this country. The Tramway is essentially a democratic institution, and, moreover, it is an American institution.

Some device of the kind may possibly have been employed to get in and out of the Ark, or at the building of the Pyramids; but it was reserved for this era, and for the northern part of this Continent, to develop the faculties of the Tramway as a grand civilising agent. It is towards the United States, the Municipality or Government of Buenos Ayres must cast a look for guidance and experience. They can so far follow the example of the British Lords and Commons, who have been supplied at their own request with data on the working of Tramways in the United States; but they need not imitate the poor results of the British Parliamentary Inquiry on the subject.

A miserable attempt was made some years ago in London to establish the public luxury we speak of, but the idea was looked upon with ill-favor from the first as a Yankee notion. Besides, upon trial in Oxford-street, it was found inconvenient to gentlemen's carriages, and in England gentlemen's carriages are a powerful political interest.

Other more successful attempts have been made in Birkenhead and along the extensive line of dock-quays at Liverpool. For years there has existed a short tramway for the use of suburban residents, and for holiday traffic between Paris and Passy; but all these are isolated and insignificant efforts compared with the gigantic scale upon which an experiment of the kind has been tried and proved in the streets of Philadelphia and New York.

According to statistics compiled by Loudon Parliamentary agents, and

lately presented in the form of a pamphlet, by Mr. Drabble, to all who interest themselves in the question in Buenos Ayres, it appears that each horse employed in the tramways in Philadelphia will draw one-third more passengers in the course of the year than it would with the carriages of the London General Omnibus Company. Besides the economy in horseflesh, there are the advantages in favor of the former of superior comfort to the largely increased number of passengers and of greater speed.

The establishment of Tramways on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, is much more than simply a convenience, it is at once a social and a sanitary measure of the first importance. One of the most difficult questions which social reformers have to deal with is the housing of the working men congregated in large cities where the value of land must be necessarily high. The building of small dwellings in the suburbs a common project so conducive to the health of a community, is only practicable in conjunction with the Tramway. The objects of the latter cannot be supplied by railways; at all events they cannot in this country for a long time to come, as the general traffic is not large enough to induce a company to run their trains with sufficient frequency and at low enough fares. On the other hand the Tramway is well suited to a country where horses are cheap and skilled labor is dear.

It is not to be supposed that any scheme for the construction of Tramways which might be proposed in Buenos Ayres would meet with opposition on the part of the local railway companies. It is to be presumed that their Directors at least have got beyond the alphabet of political economy and of the mysteries of competition. They will know that what benefits the community must ultimately be a benefit to them. The shopkeepers too must have learned by this time from the experience of other countries, that customers are the most plentiful in the streets where the tramway runs. And as the "gentleman's carriage interest" in this republican country, is not likely to obtrude itself on our notice, we do not, as representatives of the general public, see what possible objections can arise to the immediate establishment of an institution like the Tramway, which promises to save our shoe-leather, to reduce the risks of deadly epidemics, and pave our streets. Whether the scheme will pay or no, is exclusively the affair of the shareholders.

But for the encouragement of prospective shareholders, we may point to the success of the institutions in the neighboring Republic of Chile. In the city of Valparaiso where the streets are far narrower and the gradients much higher than in Buenos Ayres, the tramway we have been informed pays a dividend of thirty per cent.

THE RIVER LUJAN PORT AND RAILWAY.

Respecting the proposed new railway the following particulars will be found interesting.

Leaving the little stream of the Capitan on the right, we come upon the natural harbour of Lujan, with about 24 feet of water, and perfectly secure against all winds. It is the common highway for all vessels navigating the Parana. Vessels may lie alongside the bank, connected only by a plank. Nature has left little for art to improve on it as a harbor, and it is only its adaptation to the wants of commerce that requires a little work. Under the present primitive mode of landing goods in small boats much unnecessary labor, expense, and waste is incurred, which might easily be avoided by a few conveniences.

A short branch line from the Plaza Once would not cost much and would be just the thing.

1st. In landing the produce right in the centre of the chief Plaza.

2nd. By economising freight, carriage, discharging, loading, &c. And still more by placing them in the market right off, and without having to stow them in Barracas; thereby effecting an immense saving. Without at all taking into consideration these manifest advantages of the proposed enterprise, the very transport alone from the Plaza to the water costs double the whole way by rail—one cart-load (two bales) 90 dollars;—or 45 dollars per bale—besides 11 more for embarking same.

Large seagoing barges can enter here in ordinary weather; that is to say about two days in the week all the year round.

The line passes close to the establishment of Señor Pacheco, and but a short distance from Pilar; running through the rich level country of San Martin, and thence among the

fertile gardens of Floresta to the newly laid out town, whose varied products will thus find a speedy conveyance to the capital.

The traders on the Uruguay will find this a more convenient and safer port than the Boca.

The projectors demand no subsidy, but only a monopoly of ten years to prevent a ruinous opposition, and surely that is not too much in return for such advantages, procured at an outlay of at least twenty thousand gold ounces.

CARMEN DE ARECO RACES.

Carmen de Areco, Oct. 16th. To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Having read in your excellent paper a letter purporting to be a report of the races held by the H. A. Racing Club N., on the 25th Sept., I did not notice the names of the winning horses of either the cup or plate.

In the first race, for the silver cup, distance 15 squares, the first heat was won easily by the 'tordillo' Grey Robin, the property of Mr. J. J. Murphy, Estancia Uncoleta, Salto. In the second heat the 'pangaré' Small Hope, belonging to Mr. James Ham, Arrecifes, came in first. In the third heat both horses kept close together until they came near the winning post, the 'pangaré' if anything a little ahead, when the rider of the 'tordillo' struck the animal three times with his whip, which caused him to spring forward, and when passing the winning post was a head in front of the 'pangaré'.

The plate was won by Mr. William Murphy's 'tordillo' Grey Bird, which came in in the first two heats three or four lengths ahead. The rider was the same who rode Grey Robin in the first race. This so exasperated the mob that nothing could be done but for all respectable parties to clear off home as soon as possible.

The first heat of the 3rd race, for the saddle, was run by five horses, among which was one belonging to Mr. A. Craig. They were started by Mr. T. Kenny, but in coming up the course the mob mixed with them, so that it was impossible to tell who was running the race and who was not, and the consequence was when they came up to the winning post there were no judges to declare which was the winning horse.

The race for the bridle, whip, and spurs did not come off, although there were nine or ten good horses entered for it, among which was another of Mr. A. Craig's, called the 'Eclipse'. The committee met last Sunday to decide or put to rights, I believe, this general 'masomora'. Not having heard their conclusion, if they came to any, I cannot let you know it, but when I hear I will write again.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, AN EYE-WITNESS.

MR. HECTOR VARELA.

It will be a satisfaction to Buenos Ayres readers of European papers, brought by the French mail, to find that Mr. Hector Varela, editor of the Tribuna, has greatly distinguished himself among the grand orators assembled at the Peace Congress at Geneva. It is all the more flattering to Mr. Varela that the opportunity of making an oratorical display was evidently not sought by him, but on the contrary he seems to have spoken on the spur of the moment, in defence of South American Republics, ignorantly aspersed by a certain Mr. Dupasquier.

The opportunity could not be more legitimate. The Paris paper Constitutionnel gives an account of the proceedings of the Congress, and of Mr. Dupasquier's speech, and thereupon adds:—"There then appeared in the tribune a young man of an elegant and engaging appearance. His emotion was very visible. The audience received him with enthusiastic applause, as if with the presentiment that in that unknown young man the world was to discover a great orator and one of the few worthy to present himself before such a Congress. With wonderful facility of expression, and extraordinary eloquence, and speaking the purest and best French, he victoriously demolished, one by one, the ideas emitted by Mr. Dupasquier. Every word, every phrase, was greeted with thunders of applause. When he descended from the tribune the assembly was so excited that it was impossible to continue the discussions. Upon leaving the hall, this 'tribune of the people,' as some called him, was accompanied in triumph to the Hotel de la Paix, where he was stopping. Desiring to know the name and country of this unknown person, who so much interested me, I discovered that he was called Hector F. Varela, and was a native of one of the River Plate Republics."

ON 'CHANGE.

October 23, 1867. Ounces, \$400 Sovereigns, 122 1/2 Patagonas, 25

National Bonds—Owing to the terrible dust in the wool markets, there was very little done in the Plaza. About 15 carts Irish wool sold at 65: these wools were principally from the Capillo district. Another lot of English wool sold at 62. At the request of some parties we abstain from giving the owners' names. About 10,000 ar. wool in Plaza in carts, now all sold; and 2,500 ar. in station, not sold. Some small lots of old wool sold in deposit in the South market, but as a general rule very little enquiry for old wool, which can only be sold at a reduction of one or two dollars; there is, however, very little old wool on hand—about 18,000 ar. first class wools in North Plaza, and 5,000 in the South. The wool market however to-day looks, if anything, a little firmer, and a little more animation, but the intense dust almost paralysed the market.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—Attendance small, on account of the weather. Dry Hides—Sr. Lonsa Martinez sold 400, at \$125. A small lot of J. Gondarto's, at 124. Sr. Arias sold 2,600, good mixed, at 127. Sheepskins—150 dozen Matadero, at \$180 to \$200. 780 " Campo, at 80 to 90. Several other transactions have taken place, at about the same prices.

Wools—Sr. Arias sold over 500 ar., last year's, at 50. 200 ar. new clip, at 63. 3 carts of first-class staple, belonging to Sr. Vicente, at 59. 600 ar., at 17 silver reales. 475 ar., at 60. Numerous small sales, at from 50 to 61. Grease and Tallow—50 pipes, at 42. 180 ar. grease, en panzas, at 33. 100 ar. grease, on pauza, at 35.

Potros—15 potros, at 30. Sr. Martinez sold one point, al barrer, 24, and others at 32 and 35. Subo Pisado—Sr. Otero sold 25 barrels at 26. Feathers—250 Empty casks were sold in the Plaza at 55. Exchange ruled to-day at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. A good deal doing. It is thought about £200,000 sterling will be passed for the packet, which, with about a like amount shipped in specie, makes a total remittance for the month of £400,000 sterling.

October 24, 1867. National Bonds, 52 1/2

In National Bonds there was a slight stir to-day—15,000 sold for cash at 62 1/2, and 11,000 for the 31st inst. at 62 1/2—but the Bond market may be said to have fairly collapsed, and until the present holders are willing to throw their Bonds on the market there is not the slightest probability of any important transactions. Large sales on time can now no longer be effected, and this is solely attributable to the holders themselves, who have ruined the market by their vain efforts to run up prices. It will take some time to re-instate Bonds on the Bolsa; people have forgotten them; the business of the Bolsa proceeds as usual with or without Bonds, and it will require a fall of at least 20 per cent. to induce parties to again dabble in them.

People engaged in shipping complain of the blocked-up state of the Riachuelo, on account of the Julia; she lies out in the stream, and lighters can neither get up or down, causing immense loss and inconvenience to shippers. It is hoped that the new committee named by the Government will draw up a code of regulations for the better navigation of the Boca and Riachuelo.

Exchange rules active, but the rate seems to be receding; one of the banks drew to-day at 48 1/2; bills in the market 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. The total amount drawn for this packet is put down at £300,000 sterling, making the total remitted to Europe this month £600,000 sterling, viz.—Specie, \$180,000 Exchange—French packet, 1,000,000 Do. this packet, 300,000 \$600,000

The wool market to-day looks firmer, and although as yet but few well-known lots are in, still there was this morning decidedly increased animation. All the wool in the Plaza Once is sold, and in the station also.

Sales to-day—6 carts fine mestiza, from Giles 62 1 do. do. Chacon 62 4 do. do. good condition 67 2000 ar. good wool, Fortin, in Railway Station 62

Some of the principal wool buyers state that the wool this year falls far short of last year both as to staple and condition. The most of the wools that have already come to market contain carretilla, and are very poorly got up. The news per French steamer has stiffened the markets, as fine wools in Europe rule firmer.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:—Sales—300 ar. Mr. Ochoa's wool, by Sr. Lallave; reserved price. The entire lot consists of 8,000 ar., good. Sr. Cornett sold one lot at 65; barriga at 25. Very clean wool.

One cart from San Vicente at 66. Owaer, Avilla. Sr. Lavalle one lot; reserved. One parcel mestiza, con barriga but defective, at 66. Several other smaller parcels from 53 to 68 ar. per. The largest buyers Messrs. Euler and Kalknehl.

Dry Hides—Ogo lot was sold at 130, conditionally. Another smaller, 127. Hides de Campo—Doing freely at 122. Some others 90 to 118. Sheepskins—Chacomus, estancia of Sr. Parravecino, all del consumo, at 140 per doz.

Messrs. Peyrodieu and Bradley sold de Marr at 120. C w Hides—One lot. Mr. Casio, sold a load of grease in cask at 14 rs. silver.

The greater part of the wool in Plaza is consigned to Messrs. Wells and Ycuens, who sold the following lots—450 ar. fine mestiza, J. Momwell, San Vicente, 66.

300 ar., with bellies, 62. The Villa de Buenos Aires will ply between this city and Montevideo, in conjunction with the new French line of steamers.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Swedish lugger Catharina, to load in river Uruguay, for orders, bales 30s. and 5 per cent. Messrs. Woodgate Brothers have chartered the British brig John Bagshaw, for Liverpool.

Also the British barque Hawthorn, for Antwerp; all at current rates. Gas Shares.—30 at 80 per cent. premium.

October 25, 1867. National Bonds, 52 1/2

There was some speculation in Bonds to-day particularly for the end of the year. A leading English broker bought over 200,000 for the 31st December, and this large purchase attracted much attention. The speculation is evidently for the rise; but there are few Bonds in the market, and brokers are afraid to sell short, since the market is so completely within the control of one or two parties.

Exchange ruled active to-day at 48 1/2. On France, from 5.10 to 5.13. On Rio, from 37 to 37.600; about 200 contos de reis passed. In Montevideo Exchange has been done on Rio to a much larger extent and at a higher rate, 38,000. The total amount of Exchange passed this packet is even over £300,000 sterling, although some merchants seemed to think that our estimate yesterday was rather high.

In the wool market, owing to the rain, there was not much done. At the North Plaza all the wool there is sold, both in the carts and station. The following sales to-day—2 carts fine mestiza 63 4 do do 68 2 do do 60

About 10 carts 55 to 60 In the South Plaza we hear of the sale of Mojan's wool, from Magdalena, at 64; also 4 carts, Cazon, at 66. Three good lots gone into deposit. The market looked this morning a little firmer. Some of Ochoa's wool sold to-day at 63. Mr. Glow's wool sold also to-day at 63. About 10 carts with wool unsold in the Plaza, and a trifle at the station.

The arrival of wools seems to be on the increase. Sales to-day, various lots, from 56 to 67. Arias sold 600 ar., good lot, at 67, and 350 ar. grass, at 35.

200 doz. matadero sheepskins 190 400 " camp 120 to 140 1,500 Dry Hides 128

The two waggons from Donselar, belonging to Mr. Manwell, good wool, clean, 66. 200 Dry hides, Capdeville & Gonzales, 127. 30 hr Hair, 133

Lynch and Napp 600 lbs. feathers at 32, and 1,400 do. at 31. Many sold 200 dry hides 128, and 100 doz. sheepskins at 120.

One very fine lot of mestiza wool, 360 ar., from Guardia Monte, sold at 66, with right to 6,000 or 6,000 ar. same wool same price, deliverable within 20 days. Otero sold 1,500 dry hides at 128, hair 100 ar. at 135.

Lallave sold to-day 3 waggons, 600 ar., fine wool, at 63. An offer of 55 has been made for Chacabuco wools, Ramirez; wool gone to deposit.

In the camps of Laenz Valiente, at the Lobosilla, a large sale of cattle for market has been made—vaca and novillo gordos 200. Troopers from the South report copious rains, and camps in smiling condition.

In charters nothing done to-day. The Illyti has all her cargo engaged. Gas Shares.—60 at 80 per cent. premium. Bond sales—Cash, 33,000 52 1/2 Dec. 31, 206,000 53

Cleared at Custom-House—British barque Rosina, for England, by Benn & Co., dry hides and wool. French ship Charolomagne, for Havre, by Lennuieux, wool, &c.

British barque Sarah, for Hamburg, by Bonn, boneash. American barque Mary Plumer, for Hampton Roads, by Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., boneash.

October 26, 1867. National Bonds, 52 1/2

There was very little done in Bonds to-day. Some little speculation for the end of the year, but nothing of importance. Amongst brokers it is said that the speculation is for the rise, and there are probabilities that the Bonds will change hands at advanced rates; but the news from the Provinces and the Uruguay threw a slight dampener on the market. The revolution in the Banda Oriental, it is thought, will not amount to much; but the news from the Provinces looks bad, and the dealers seem to have again taken fright.

Exchange closed at 48 1/2. Over £300,000 passed. It was said on 'Change' that no gold will be shipped in the packet.

In the wool markets not much done to-day, being Saturday. About 60 carts in the North

Plaza with wool, and 100 expected in in the night at the station. Some 2,000 ar. not sold.

Sales to-day—1100 @ mestiza 58 4 carts do 68 1500 @ do 64 2000 @ do 62 500 @ do 66

In the South Plaza—150 @ do 58 500 @ do 60 500 @ do 50 700 @ do 33

We have received a lucid review of the produce market for the past week, from our special reporter in South Plaza, but owing to its great length we are obliged to hold it over until Tuesday.

In charters nothing to-day. The great question about the export duties and defalcations of the clerks is much talked of. It is suggested that the same system in force with the steamers should be adopted with sailing-vessels, and thus such frauds would be avoided.

Money was in active demand to-day, principally for the wool market, and the attendance of barratores and brokers on the Bolsa unusually large.

Cleared—British brigantine Ridesdale, for Queenstown, by Woodgate, with salted hides and tallow. British barque Lord Palmerston, for New York, by Fulmar & Co., dry hides.

Bond sales—Cash, 10,000 52 1/2 Oct. 31, 18,000 52 1/2 Dec. 31, 4,000 53

The weekly returns of the Southern Railway show an increase of \$43,750.

October 28, 1867. National Bonds, 52 1/2

There was very little done in Bonds to-day. The speculation is evidently for the rise, but the market rules without animation.

The question of the Customs defalcations is much talked of. To-day it was definitively arranged at the Custom-house and at the Minister's office that henceforward receipts should be given for all duties paid, and no further proceedings in the present case against the merchants should be taken. This highly satisfactory arrangement has met with the entire approbation of the whole commercial community.

In the wool markets not much done to-day. The arrivals continue; but until the French packet arrives are known few buyers. About 18 carts in the North Plaza; sold from 62 to 60. About 20,000 ar. in the market, and 4,000 in the railway station.

In the South Plaza not quite so much wool in, and very few buyers: 200 at 62, 270 ar. Go d wool, but bad condition, 58, 460 ar. Fine lot C. nuels, 68, 190 ar. 60 and one cart Magdalena wool, 64.

In grease several large sales at 34. About 3,800 ar. good wool sent to deposit to-day. Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers have chartered the British barque Excelsior, for Antwerp, current rates.

Also the Italian barque Monte Sinai, for same port. Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Prussian barque Irene; also British barque J.M. Morales, for Antwerp, at current rates.

Also Swedish lugger Catharina, to load bales in Rivr Uruguay, at 30s. and 5 per cent. Cleared—British brigantine, for Liverpool, by Boyd & Co., boneash and bones.

British barque Gaucho, for London, by Benn & Co., sheepskins and hides. Bond sales—Cash, 5,000 52 1/2 Thursday, 1,000 52 1/2 Dec. 31, 25,000 53 1/2

Grease and tallow—Looking down. It would be difficult to obtain last week's prices.

Hair—The lack in this article is attributable to the diminution of mares. Prices—133 to 136, with upward tendency. Cowhair—In bad condition. Prices low. Feathers—Well made up find ready sale. Last quotations, 30 to 36 per lb.

Horns—No demand. No sales. Garnus—Do. Wheat—This most indispensable article to both rich and poor has happily sustained a great fall, from 330 to 350 per fanega, to 200, more or less. Large lots hard to sell even at this figure.

Alfalfa and common grass—The war with Paraguay has raised this article (hitherto unknown in our trade) to an export of much importance. When \$1,000 mpc was paid per ton, pasture was forwarded from farms 70 leagues out. This occasioned a fall. Present prices—400 to 650 per ton.

Maize—Firm at 120 to 125 per fanega. The reason of such an unusually high figure is, that the army consumes one-third of the requirements of the entire population.

We give the following weekly review of the produce market, &c. Cattle—With few exceptions, stock from south and west are in poor condition, and it is confidently stated that saladeros will not use cattle from those saladeros this year. It is only in the north cattle are fat, but of these there will only be enough for city use, and it is calculated that this year the work of the saladeros will be limited to one-tenth of last year's work.

Dry cowhides—The arrivals have been very heavy during the two past months, owing to the great mortality in the south and west. The arrivals have to-day fallen off, all the carts and waggons being engaged with wools. Notwithstanding, the market is firm, although having fallen to 120; but this was only momentarily, the market rebounding shortly afterwards. The last sales have been 125 to 128, net weight, free of damp and grease, with few exceptions, in lots al barrer, and other conditions.

Wools—Arrivals continue. It is asserted that there is a remarkable difference compared with those of last year, in the condition, having old carretilla and badly made up. It is remarked that the bellies are very dirty, and it is said that the greater part of the clip from beyond the S lado will come in in still worse condition on account of the dryness of the camps out there. We have published all the sales up to the present, from 55, 60, 68, and only one at 72.

Sheepskins—Have suffered in value from the month of September 30 to 40 per dozen. Skins which fetched then 200, are now sold with difficulty at 180 and 170, and those at 160, are now nominal. These lack much of the superiority of last year. Last week prices fluctuated according to the quality.

We conclude our weekly review with the current rates by carts to the South Camps and other producing districts.

Our reporter begs indulgence if he has erred in any quotations or observations. In future, he will omit parties' names, at the request of several merchants, who have kindly assisted him in supplying reliable data.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like Arul, Tandil, Arenales, Tapalquen, Las Flores, Arroyo Chico, Dolores, Laguna de los Padres, Caldera, Montes Grandes, Moro, Magd-lena, Ranchos, Monte, Cañuelas, Chacomus, Tsaguen Grande, Costa del Salado.

October 29, 1867. National Bonds, 52 1/2

In National Bonds nothing done for cash, and only a few sales on time. The rate for the end of the year rules at 53 1/2. The attendance on 'Change' was thin, as most merchants were busy with their letters.

The advices from Corrientes are regarded as obscure; and respecting the last fight nothing seems to be positively known, but few attach any importance to it. Orders for more horses and forage are said to have come down.

Respecting the new gas company, application has been made to the Government for the right to import coal free of duty, and the Minister has conceded same. The shares, it seems, have not as yet been introduced on the Bolsa, but it is said that Messrs. Lenzana, Miabe, and other well-known capitalists, are large shareholders.

In the wool market this morning we note numerous arrivals, and the following sales: 2,600 ar. fine Mestiza, Capilla and San Pedro, 65 3 carts, good wool, with carretilla, 65 And some other small lots, but with burr, at same prices.

In the South Market 200 ar., from Ranchos, at the station, at 58, good wool but burry. 2 carts, fine wool and clean, 63 1 lot borrega wool, old, 22

Dry hides—500 Matadero, 125 1 lot do. 129 460 camp hides, 127

Sheepskins—180 doz. ordinary, 75 120 doz. good, 170 105 doz. 165

Capones—1,300 en pie, sold at the Barracas Station, 431 Hair—100 ar. from the South, 134

Owing to the state of the Plaza after the rain the attendance of buyers was limited. Wools keep arriving. Some of Sr. Fernandez wool, splendid lot, 8,000 to 10,000 arrived to-day. Gone to Barrywick's barraca.

A sale, supposed for the Brazilian army, was made to-day, 26 fat oxen, tame, 1500 per pair; 18 do. half-tamed, 400 per; six tame mules, 500 each.

The splendid steamer City of Providence, will leave on Wednesday for Montevideo; usual hour. Bond sales—For 31st October 90,000 52 1/2 30th November 20,000 52 1/2 1st January 90,009 51 1/2 31st December 15,000 53 1/2

Cleared to-day—British barque Ceara, for Liverpool, by Woodgate Bros., sheepskins and tallow.

PRODUCE REPORT. The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the past fortnight are 2,000 ox hides, at 38rs. for 65 to 68lb average. No stock.

Saladero Tallow.—No sales. No stock. Mares' Grease, worth \$38 cur., without cash. Saladero Horse Hides.—The sales are 5,000 hides, at 16 1/2 to 17rs. for 36 to 38lb average. No stock.

Jerked Beef.—No sales. Mutton Fat.—Sales 3,000 pipes, at 14 1/2 to 14 3/4rs. in pipes, and 14 1/2 to 14 3/4rs. in half pipes. Last price, 14 1/2rs. in pipes, and 13 1/2rs. in half pipes. Stock, 500 half pipes.

W. S. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,000 ox hides, at 37 1/2rs., for heavy hides. No stock. The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 121,000 hid s. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 70,000 hides.

American Hides.—Sales 94,000 hides. Entre Rios at 42 to 43rs., Concordia at 41rs., Corrientes at 39 to 40rs., and classified hides of this province at 40 to 41rs. for 22 to 23lb average. Last price, 41 1/2rs. for 22lb average. Stock, 60,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 14,000 Matadero and Camp hides: Matadero ox at 44 to 45rs. for 32 to 34lb average, Matadero cow at 43rs. for 23lb average; Camp ox at 41rs. for 30 to 32lb average, Camp cow at 42 1/2 to 43rs. for 22 1/2 to 23lb average. Stock, 6,000 hides.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 3,000 hides, at 42 1/2rs. for American hides of 22 to 23lb, 42 to 43rs. for heavy ox, 43 to 44rs. for kips and calf skins. Stock, 15,000 hides. Buenos Ayres, October 25, 1867.

BIRTH. On the 22d of October, at 161 Calle Rioja, Rosario de Santa Fe, the wife of Mr. George Kean, of a daughter.

SHIRTS, AT \$460 THE DOZEN. Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$460 per Dozen, or \$37 1/2 Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from \$35 to \$65 Each. Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at \$650 per Dozen, or \$46 Each.

Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at \$420 per Dozen, or \$35 Each. Not less than Half a Dozen sold. Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS, 107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES, Between Victoria and Potosi, Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi. 4, sp, a7

The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

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The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)
80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80
Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)
80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows:

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Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY
This office undertakes farming transactions in all the various branches...

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39-CALLE DEFENSA-39
JUST RECEIVED
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
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Green's Provision Dealers,
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The Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will sail on

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OF GROCERY,
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LESSONS AT BELGRANO AND ELORES

A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and

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OFFICE, 97 CALLE COBRIENTES
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BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
Deposits of not less than \$400 m/o and \$116 received.

THE QUEEN

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
INCOME, \$100,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:
From Rosario, at 8 A.M.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 15th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:
DEPARTURES

GUINNESS'S

Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97-Calle Defensa-97.

GERMAN BUREAU

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106

Central Uruguay Railway

The undersigned has been appointed agent in this city, by the Montevideo Director, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

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offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon.

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ROSA, BARRACOS, and ENSENADA Railway

Between Venecuela and Tres Esquinas.
DEPARTURES

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 15th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:
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CHAPMAN, CALLENDER & COMPANY

ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN,
210 CALLE MISIONES,
MONTEVIDEO.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Castings,
R. M. ROSS. 32, xp, 25

FEYREDEU Y BRADLEY

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Oficio Calle Fern 266. 91-xp 010.

LA ESTRELLA

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AT FIXED PREMIUM.
Authorized by Decree from the National and Provincial Governments.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste

Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:
DEPARTURES

ROSA, BARRACOS, and ENSENADA Railway

Between Venecuela and Tres Esquinas.
DEPARTURES

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 15th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:
DEPARTURES

GUINNESS'S

Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97-Calle Defensa-97.

GERMAN BUREAU

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
106-CALLE VENEZUELA-106

Central Uruguay Railway

The undersigned has been appointed agent in this city, by the Montevideo Director, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

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Oficio Calle Fern 266. 91-xp 010.

THE ITALIAN BANK

15 CALLE BARRACOS.
Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows:
Accounts, ... gold, 5 per cent. allowed
Currents, ... gold, 10 per cent. charged
Accounts current, ... gold, 5 per cent. allowed

THE LONDON AND LANGSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. INCOME, \$100,000.
LONDON.
Insurance against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracos or in the Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

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REMADE.

POE PABLO ESCALANTE. EL DOMINGO 27 del corriente a la 1 en punto...

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The undersigned begs to advise his friends...

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNUYUX, SHIPBROKER, 47-CALLE CASALLO-47.

CHATWOOD'S PATENT SAFE AND LOCK PATENT INVENTED BY INTERESTED STEEL SAFE.

WATSON BELGIAN BELGRANO. Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses...

POE CARLOS RISTORINI. Gran remate de terrenos—5 manzanas de terreno...

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 170-CALLE CUYO-170.

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum...

FOR MARSEILLES. JUSTINE—British barque, 3/3 L.L.I., 408 tons...

FOR CALLO. JACQUES-COEUR—French ship, 3/3 L.L.I., 705 tons...

COCKTAILS.—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champagne.

NAVARRA VIOLA, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. Office in Buenos Ayres.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICOTT & CO. 48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

FOR BORDEAUX. CHARLEAGNE—French barque, 6/6 Q.L.I., 498 tons...

FOR CALLO. AMIRAL JUREN DE LA GRAVIERE—French barque, 4/8 tons...

COCKTAILS.—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Champagne.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Do. ... Duff Gordon.

PORTUGUESE WINES. Superior Port... Duff Gordon. Do. ... Duff Gordon.

Names of Steamers: MENDOZA (new), GORDOVA, URUGUAY, ADA.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEPFARMERS AND REDUCION IN PRICE TO 40 DOLLARS.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA". E. MEDICOTT AND CO. have been appointed agents...

DEAFNESS. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for the Cure of Deafness.

MUNICIPALITY OF MORON. Auction Sale by Messrs. Benjamin Nezar & Co.

FRANCE WINES. Chateau Laroze... Bordeaux. Do. ... Bordeaux.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS AYRES.

FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS. Agency for Domestic Servants, 46 Calle Tacuari.

A BOON FOR THE COMING SEASON. LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

DR. N. O. CORNWALL, ARTISTIC AND SURGICAL DENTIST.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND DAY PUPILS.

LE BAS & HUGHES. Wool, Bookers and Commission Agents.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS...

POISONED WHEAT. This new and most effective method of destroying...

TESTIMONIALS. Copy of Document placed in the Safe tested on the 13th of February, 1885.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

MILK—MILK—MILK—PURE AND UNADULTERATED.—E. Wineberg is prepared to supply...

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres...

GENERAL CAMP STORE. CALLE PROGRESO, CHASCOMUS.

FOR SALE. The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Merino Rams...

DR. P. BOURSE, Surgeon Dentist, 230 CALLE 26 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

ROUSSEAU'S BLOTTERS. SUN BURN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES.

SOCIEDAD DE FERIAS Y CARRERAS EN MORON.

BRANDY, WHISKY, AND GIN. COCKTAILS. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS. MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABOJOS, BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS...

MUSIC.—An English Amateur offers his services to those of his countrymen who are desirous of studying vocal or instrumental music.

ARGENTINE BANK.—In accordance with Art. 48 of the Statute the Managing Committee have resolved to declare a Dividend of 5 per cent.

CHOLERA. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. Cholera, which carried off so many victims last Autumn...

Menegueria Union Argentina. AGENCIA CALLE TACUARI 11.

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town...

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

ARGENTINE BANK.—By order of the Government Committee and Directors of the Bank Shareholders in this establishment are invited to call for the first Dividend of 4 per cent.

PARA VALPARAISO.—El magnifico vapor "Peru" de la compaia real del Pacifico debe llegar a Montevideo...

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that the Steam Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, 621 Calle Victoria, has been carried on under the firm of Federico Schenck...

AGUILA. The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines.

EXCHANGE SALOON. G. CHAS. SEYMOUR. 63 CALLE ZAVALLA (Bolsa Building).

FOR MORON, CAHUAS, MONTE A MORON, tren de ferrocarril...

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