

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR STANDARD.

### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Florence, Nov. 4, 2 P.M.  
Yesterday, a large body of Papal troops, with artillery, attacked Garibaldi, at Tivoli and Monte Rotondo. After a long and obstinate engagement, with many killed and wounded on both sides, Garibaldi was defeated, and compelled to retreat, carrying away his wounded.

It is stated Garibaldi was arrested on arriving upon Italian territory.

Nicotera has withdrawn from Frösone, and entered Neapolitan territory. Acerbi has left Viterbo, after imposing a forced loan upon it of 8,000 crowns.

Volunteers from the Pontifical States are daily returning to Florence. Paris, Nov. 4, Evening.

Information received from various sources affirm that the French and Pontifical troops issued forth from Rome this morning, to attack Monte Rotondo at noon. Private despatches announce Garibaldi had been defeated.

The *Temps* states that, on information which it believed to be correct, Garibaldi was defeated yesterday, by Pontifical troops, and had to fall back upon Correse, where he was compelled to lay down his arms to Italian troops.

The Government intends, it is said, to confine Garibaldi in Fort Palmaria.

The *Presse* asserts that M. de Villersbrux, the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence, received orders from his Government to present an ultimatum yesterday, demanding Italian troops to evacuate Roman territory before Thursday evening next.

The *Patrie* says despatches from Florence announce that manifestations have taken place in various towns of Italy, in consequence of the refusal of Government to accept the plebiscitum which has been taken in several districts in the Roman States.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes another article against Italy.

London, Nov. 5.  
The *Post* says the position of affairs in Italy is becoming every hour more critical. It may fairly be expected that when the French troops shall have arrived in force at Civita Vecchia—that is about Wednesday—a summons will be addressed by the French Government to the Cabinet of Florence, requiring the evacuation of the Papal States by Italian troops. It is now too late to hope that this summons will be complied with, therefore, unless some happy accident intervene, we may have to deplore the beginning of a fratricidal war. Meantime there is no hiding the fact that the French are pouring into Italy. Our Paris correspondent names the forces at one hundred thousand men, and the position which events are taking in the Peninsula is no less menacing to its welfare than it is to the peace of Europe. A threat from Bismarck would precipitate all France into anger and action, and yet the acute statesman might imagine that he discerned profit in the threat.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
Berlin, Nov. 4, Evening.

The announcement that the four powers—France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, have sent a note to Constantinople to the effect that they withdraw their moral support from Turkey, is confirmed. France is reported to have signed the note with reluctance, but wished to have a check upon Russia. Austria and Great Britain have declined to associate themselves with this step.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.  
We have received important news from Alexandria as to the part which the Viceroy of Egypt is disposed to play in connection with our expedition against King-Theodore of Abyssinia. "To-day, October 26," writes our correspondent at Alexandria—"I cannot give you much news, except that the Viceroy of Egypt has this week despatched ten thousand soldiers to Wassowah and Sawakin, six thousand of whom had only lately returned from

Candia. The last batch of these ten thousand men passed through Cairo last night on their way to Suez."—*Pall-mall Gazette*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.  
A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains a Royal Proclamation, summoning Parliament to meet on Tuesday, 19th inst., for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

COMMERCIAL.  
New York, Nov. 2.  
Gold, 140½, Exchange, 109½. Cotton, middling upland, 19c.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.  
Cotton market, drooping tendency. Prices, ½ to ¾ per quarter.

Paris, Nov. 4.  
Bourse flat. Rentes, 67.45.

### ARREST OF GARIBALDI!

HIS FUTURE PRISON.  
Our readers will be interested to peruse the following account of a place to which the presence, in duration vile, of the great Italian agitator is soon likely to give great celebrity, and make of it another St. Helena:—

Immediately opposite to Porto Venere is the small island of Palmaria, about a mile across, and the still smaller one of Tino. Upon the first anciently stood the Borgo of San Giovanni, of which no vestige can now be found.

Palmaria contains but one house, properly so called, which, for several years, was tenanted by an English family, who resided, with great comfort and pleasure, in this retreat; where, as the chief recluse of the party has stated, one recommendation of the place was, that neither physician nor lawyer were ever known, and where you might keep your money in your pocket from year's end to year's end, without the possibility of ridding yourself of the incumbrance. Upon Tino is a lighthouse, and the persons having the care of it are the only inhabitants of the island. It is one rock of marble.

### THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

#### IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

That the Paraguayan war is about to assume a new phase there cannot be the least doubt. We have been favoured with a letter from an Englishman at the allied camp which, in a measure, bears out the assertions of "Mattos," the *Nacion* correspondent. Neither is the position of Lopez so desperate, nor that of the allies so exposed as has been represented. The war draws along in the same weary procrastinated form. The expeditions to the interior have resulted in nothing of importance. All along the open pasturages, in the valley of the Tebicuari, are to be found horned cattle, goats, and pigs. About 800 Correa gathered and drove towards Tuyu-Cué, but, at a bend in the road near Pilar, the cattle cleared out, and only a very small number reached the allied camp. General Barreto has also made an excursion, keeping closer up to the banks of the Paraguay. All along the road he found the farms deserted, and even at the small outpost on the river, with a watch tower, there was not a soul to be found, although some of the Brazilian soldiers stated that the guard had pushed across the river into the Chaco. When Barreto arrived at the Tebicuari he discovered a wide and rapid river, at the mouth of which the Paraguayans have a strong fort, the guns of which fired on the advancing Brazilian columns. It is supposed that there are a couple of thousand men there. A short way up the stream a small steamer with two brass guns was descried, and at the confluence of the Tebicuari and Paraguay several war steamers and flatboats were noticed on the Chaco's shore. Opposite there is also a fort and some ranchos, and it is the general belief that the steamers tow the cattle across in floating corrales to the Chaco, to be sent down to Humaita. Barreto only fell in with a poor Paraguayan woman and two boys. They spoke nothing but Guarani. The Brazilian commander gave them a few presents, and, finding that there was nothing further to be done save cross the Tebicuari higher up, which will prove an ugly job, he returned, sweeping with him all the cattle he could find.

The expeditions have resulted in a council of war. Mitre is for completely shutting up Lopez in Humaita before proceeding further; Caxias and Osorio for pushing at once ahead, seizing Asuncion, naming a Provisional Government, and thus morally dethroning Lopez.

It is probable that in January this expedition will start. It will require great preparations, which have already begun, but on Wednesday news arrived at the allied camp which created a profound impression there.

It seems that Lopez is now passing, or about to pass, the bulk of his men across to the Chaco. Some think that he will fall on the Brazilians, cut up their railway, and come out at Cerrito, and set fire to the Brazilian arsenal on that island, but others believe that his programme is very different, and that Lopez is passing his army across, marching them up to the fort fronting the Tebicuari, where he means to make another stand.

If the allies could spare sufficient force to attack the fort on the left bank of the Paraguay, and thus dominate the mouth of the Tebicuari, it would be all smooth sailing, but the place is represented as very strong, and to take it would probably cost more men than the allies can well afford.

If Lopez evacuates Humaita, and leaves a small force to defend it, he can only do so by the Chaco, as there are no bridges over the Tebicuari, and he would, if he made a sally by San Solano, be placed with his army between a broad and rapid river, and the enemy following up his rear.

The Brazilians have not placed a chain across the river at Tayi, as was stated, but intend doing so. The chain was made at Cerrito, and will be sent up by land, but it is not thought it will amount to much, as there is a creek higher up which runs into the Chaco, and through which the enemy's canoes ply; besides, to support the chain, a good-sized vessel is required, which the Brazilians have not got.

The ironclads have completely shot away the schooners which supported the great chain in front of Humaita, but the chain-house and donkey-engine are there, and, although the great weight of the chain itself sinks it some feet, the idea of passing it at a high tide is out of the question. To remove the chain, the chain-house on the bank must be blown down by the squadron.

Between Tuyi and Humaita, there is a Paraguayan outpost, which Caxias is preparing to attack. The position is very strong, and it will cost the Brazilians dear to become masters of it; but it must be taken in order to stop the communications which Lopez still maintains with the interior under the very eyes of the Brazilian commander. Tuyi is now very strong, and Caxias is throwing provisions into it. With a couple of thousand men, it could hold out for some time against the Paraguayans.

Lopez, it appears, has been to Asuncion, and returned. Orders have been sent for the forces up the river at Ouyaba to come down some 3,000 to 4,000 men. In Asuncion the most unprecedented rejoicings have taken place for the late victory at Tuyuti—balls at the Clubs, and Government House, and Railway Station kept up for three days and three nights. The Paraguayans claim it the greatest victory since the war began.

The engineers at headquarters are busy making portable bridges for the expedition to Asuncion.

One of the Paraguayan emigrants is talked of as the new President of Paraguay, although there are some who think the post will be offered to a person at present high in the Lopez Administration.

Lopez's effective strength is calculated from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

SIX MORE NEW IRONCLADS.  
We can safely state that the Brazilian Government has purchased six ironclads, fully equipped, and ready, by immediate action, to terminate the Paraguayan struggle. Two of these 'monitors' should have arrived in

Montevideo already, whence they will proceed without delay to the seat of war. Two more are in Sta. Catalina, and the remainder in Rio Janeiro, getting ready to follow. In a short time they may be expected here, 'en route' for Paraguay.

The chief importance of this news is, the extraordinary nature of the vessels. Not only are the iron plates proof against the largest iron bolts, balls, or shells, but also during action they can be entirely submerged; thus a squadron which could force the river fortifications would render the strategic plans more complete, and the enemy, enclosed in his present position, would be completely checked.

For our part, we do not entertain the slightest doubt that the war would be fully concluded within fifteen days after their advent. The two first boats anchored in Montevideo on Saturday, and will proceed direct for their destination. The others are hourly expected. In regular sailing they draw one foot of water, but this is, of course, increased in action according to the amount submerged. Their force is such that no chain can withstand the shock, for although it may not exactly succeed in breaking it at the first effort, the prow is so shaped as to raise the chain, thus saving the keel from damage. This new naval contingent will be shortly in our river; and then the days of Paraguayan tyranny are numbered.—*Nacion*.

### THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

#### FIFTEENTH ACT.

The fifteenth act of this most prolonged drama is now about to be performed. To go through the whole play would be too much for our columns, so our readers must trust to memory. Act fourteen, which began with the balloon leading Gelly Obes and his warriors to the right, and closed with Caxias making a speech to his men from the top of the highest orange tree at Tayi, was possibly the most interesting act in the drama. The scenic effect was grand throughout. Gelly was inimitable when, standing on the mud banks at Itapiru, he wistfully gazed towards Buenos Ayres, and sighed for the return of Mitre, and his rendering of "Carry me back," that most popular of negro melodies, drew immense applause. The interview between 'Sinbad' and an Irish horse dealer, on the lonely road to Tuyu-Cué, was romantic in the extreme. Upon the whole, if act fifteen closes with as much applause as the previous act, we augur for the play the most stunning success.

In the act now about to be performed, all the true genius of the players will be called out.

A splendid moonlight scene on the Paraguayan river. There are the awful iron-clads at anchor. In the distance is the frowning fortress of Humaita, whilst close by are the smiling palm trees of Curupaity. A long, black stripe near the footlights represents the Gran Chaco. The moment is a very serious one: Lopez was seen distinctly by the watch galloping about in every direction. During the day the news from Tuyi has just come in; the place is impregnable—the chain is across—not even a fish can pass up or down—the booming of guns (long range) is heard, but at an immense distance—the audience is on the tip-toe of expectation to know what is about to turn up, when an aged officer, Col. Moka, with an orderly, carrying a carpet-bag, appears on the stage. The officer and his servant have just arrived by train from Oruru, having reached that place in the morning per steamer, from Rio. He is evidently fatigued, but his mission is one of most surpassing importance, and therefore he cannot rest a moment. He despatches his orderly to call Admiral Ignacio, and whilst waiting his arrival soliloquises. The soliloquy, as a matter of course, is splendid. He congratulates himself on having arrived before Lopez was squashed up and Humaita levelled: the past, present, and future glide before him. Suddenly the Admiral appears. Colonel Moka proceeds to open his carpet-bag, and takes therefrom six diminutive 'monitors.' The power, strength, and capacity of each he di-

lates on. He upsets a glass of water on the stage, and shows how his vessels beat hollow the Yankee steamer that could sail in a heavy dew, for the monitors can go in full steam wherever the ground is damp. The astonishment of Admiral Ignacio, the contented superiority of Colonel Moka, the wild grin of the orderly as he sees the monitors steaming right and left around him, and learns that the next day they are all going up to Asuncion, makes this part of the act sublimely effective. The scene then changes, and we are treated to a view of Lopez's tent. "What's the clock?" roars Lopez. "Half-past the corner," answers Resquin. "Anything new from the lines?" "Brazilians lauding railway iron at Itapiru—orders issued to make a railway to Asuncion." Lopez calls for brandy and water; champagne arrives with news that six marine ghosts cut the chain across the river during night, and the iron-clads are getting up steam. "Then let them have it," roars the Field Marshal, and all the guns of that awful fortress open fire on the ironclads. The scene now is intensely grand, and reminds us of "Macbeth." The smoke is so dense from the artillery that the audience can see nothing save the figures of ten large vessels passing up. On the gunwale of the first may be distinctly seen Admiral Ignacio smoking a short clay pipe.

When the smoke clears away, and the scene is shifted, we behold Mitre, Caxias, Sinbad, Osorio, Porto Alegre, and several others dancing in the grand ball-room of Asuncion: the ladies are all Paraguayans.

The war is over, the six little monitors gained the day, Lopez has cleared out, and is sole agent for Bernard's pens at Fray Bentos, where it is supposed to be doing a great business.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The present military strength of the army of the Northern Confederation (including the Grand Duchy of Hesse) is imposing as far as reports goes, and does not exist, like that of the late German Confederation, upon paper only. Besides the contingents, there will remain on a war footing:—

1. Troops in the country, exclusive of field batteries, who could be formed for siege, and of trains of pontoons in reserve—11,905 officers, 497,573 non-commissioned officers and men, 152,428 horses, 1,284 guns, 12,873 carriages.

2. Troops at the depot—4,477 officers, 188,004 men, 22,956 horses, 220 guns.

3. Troops in garrison formed in the first instance—4,066 officers, 143,146 men, 2,331 horses.

4. Other military corps remaining in the country—472 officers, 5,760 men, 1,200 horses.

There could at once be brought into the field 20,905 officers, 834,433 non-commissioned officers and privates, 178,914 horses, 1,504 guns, and the carriages above mentioned.

To these forces could still be added the troops in fortresses—1,688 officers, 57,658 men, 30,141 horses, and about 150 guns—making a total of 22,653 officers, 892,141 men, 209,055 horses, 1,654 guns, 12,873 carriages.

In time of peace the effective strength is 270,000 men, exclusive of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The term of service is three years; the four years of the reserve, count after a deduction of 20 per cent. for loss, at least 258,000 men, added to which 315,000 men, a total of 603,000 men.

To these may be added those from the three States of Southern Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), united to Prussia by offensive and defensive alliances—troops in district, about 162,000 men; in depot, 38,100; in garrison, 225,564 men. Thus even if the Confederation of the North with Hesse be estimated at only 802,141, there is still a force of 1,101,241 men, exclusive of 28,000 officers.—*Cologne Gazette*.

We call the attention of our country readers to some excellent camps in Santa Fé, which Mr. Charles Saglier now offers to rent, the lands are beautifully situated, and will be rented cheap.

HUMBOLDT'S MAILS.

HIGELY INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Brazilian transport Apa left Rio on 30th ult. arriving in Montevideo on Friday last. The Liverpool steamer Humboldt entered Rio on 29th with dates from Lisbon to 2nd November. On 2nd inst she was posted to leave Rio Janeiro for the Plate with the following list of passengers:—

For Montevideo—W. Williamson, James Allen and wife, O. Marsden, P. L. Gondelle, J. Pay Dorelle, José Boga and Señora, Manuel B. Nolas, R. de Castro Venya, Manuel Alonso, S. E. Bayees, J. V. y Sanduz, F. Martini, Edward Meikle.

For Buenos Ayres—J. B. Varela, D. P. Gonzalez, A. Mendez, J. Garcia y Sra and one child, M. D. F. Luny y Rodrigues, L. Perez y Lumie, J. A. y Pescarell, J. P. Lamartin, J. O. y Rodrigues, C. P. y Caparabille. Wel Digner Orja, Eduardo Delannas, Clode Sra and 1 Servant. Antoni Fabiani, Juan José Blanes, D. Setwan, W. Ledley, T. Gajrean, M. T. Gaircan, R. Woodhouse, S. Stewart, A. Oldknow, H. A. Ford, J. O'Hara, Joseph Jackson, A. W. Mitchell, W. Barry, Miss Mackern and 1 servant Mr. Mackern and wife, J. M. Gay, Alfred Clark, J. H. Germ, W. H. Taylor, M. and Mrs. Somner, Miss Falckenberg and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Miss Somner, W. Scully.

Europe was in a ferment at the prospect of a bloody war, rendered imminent by the action of Italy in the Roman question. The French expedition by latest accounts had left for Civita Vecchia. The Monitor thus explains the course adopted by the French Emperor.

"The departure of the expedition from Toulon was delayed until to-day, at the request of Victor Emmanuel, as no Cabinet had been organised in Florence. Revolutionary bands still poured into the Pontifical States, to the great risk of Rome itself, consequently the Imperial Government felt bound to no longer postpone the occupation, on which it had determined. The Emperor communicated this decision to the Court of Florence. This measure does not partake of the aggressive, as both Governments are equally interested in the maintenance of law and order. The revolutionary movements attempted on Rome are in open violation of public rights and solemn treaties. The Italian sovereign and people should partake of our sentiments in this matter, and we sincerely hope that the amicable relations existing between the two nations may not be disturbed." Besides this official declaration, many other members of the Italian and French press have declared that Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon are well agreed on the question. Nevertheless, 60,000 of the Lyons army, and the Cherbourg fleet, have received orders to prepare for the campaign.

The following document will give some idea of the spirit which actuates the insurgents in presence of foreign troops:—

"Italians! For two days our brothers and the people of Rome are fighting heroically in the Eternal City. In a few hours Garibaldi will be amongst them in Rome.

"Italians! our brothers are spilling their blood on the barricades raised in the name of Italy, of unity, and of truth. This gory stream must not be shed in vain. It is our most sacred duty to assist them.

"Rome, so often proclaimed the capital of Italy at popular meetings, in Parliament, is now proclaimed so by arms, by blood, by fighting, and soon we hope by victory.

"Italians! hear the voice of Garibaldi, and arise, it is our right and our duty. The foreigner will not dare to attack a nation of 25,000,000 of inhabitants, who stand on their rights, and know how to fight and to die for them.

"The French Government is not France—not the France of the great revolution—free France, who, in its good wishes and in its thought, sympathises with you. Arise, and imitate her greatness, in generous and patriotic revolutions, the France of the Revolution.

"A nation that can count on as brave an army as ours should not yield to the threats of foreign nations, when from every part volunteers flock by thousands, when we have for defender of Rome a commander called Garibaldi, who is invincible, and who shall yet conquer.

"Send assistance in arms, money, and personal exertions to the brave insurgents of Rome and to those of the provinces, who are now on their way to environ the Eternal City in a glory circle.

"Rome, until yesterday, in the hands of a theocracy and of the Pope's mercenaries, will certainly to-morrow be the capital of Italy, thanks to the valour of the Italians.

Central Committee:—G. Pallavicino, E. Laporta, E. Miveli, F. Crispi, B. Cairoli, A. Oliva, E. de Boni, S. Bertani, A. Guastalla.

The papers state that Garibaldi advances on Rome, whilst the Italian troops occupy some important points in the Papal States.

The French Colonel D'Arcy, Commander of the Legion Antyves, declared that if the Papal troops had to fight in Rome they would hold out 24 hours against the Italian army, and indefinitely against the Garibaldians.

Great excitement prevailed within the city; the measures adopted indicated great anxiety on the part of the Papal Government. The gates of Rome were being fortified in great haste.

Garibaldi occupied, on the 23rd, the Pass Torsesi and Monte Maggiolo with the united forces of Menotti, Caldesi, Salomone, Morte, and Figresi.

Great agitation in Rome on the 24th. A late telegram announces that, on the 25th, the firing of artillery was heard at the Pass Torsesi, and that fighting had begun in the outposts.

Various opinions existed with regard to Ratazzi's patriotism. Some accuse him of being a loyal servant of Napoleon, whilst others insist that a secret understanding existed between him and Garibaldi.

The present Italian Cabinet considers itself strong enough to oppose Garibaldi and put down the revolution.

The new ministry is composed as follows:—Cialdini, President of the Council, and foreign affairs; Bertolo Viale, war; Gualtieri, interior; Cambray Digny, finance; Cantelli, public works; Menabrea, public instruction; Mari, justice.

As soon as the new ministry was definitely arranged, the following proclamation, by Victor Emmanuel, was published:—

"Italians! Revolutionary bands, organised and incited by a party, without my authority or that of my Government, have violated the frontiers of the Papal States.

"The respect that all citizens, without exception, owe to the laws and international treaties sanctioned by Parliament, and by myself, impose upon me, under these grave circumstances, an inexorable duty of honor.

"All Europe knows that the standard raised in a neighboring territory, and on which is written—'Destruction to the spiritual authority of the Head of the Catholic Church,' is not mine.

"This outrage places our country in serious danger, and imposes the imperious duty of saving its honor, and not confounding in one cause two causes absolutely different and two very distinct objects. Italy must be tranquilised in presence of the dangers that may arise. Europe must be convinced that Italy, true to its word, is unwilling and incapable of disturbing public order. A war with our ally would be a fratricidal war between two armies that have fought together for the same cause.

"As the depositary of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its being usurped. I trust, therefore, that the voice of reason will make itself heard, and that those Italian citizens who may have infringed this right will at once come to range themselves behind the ranks of our army.

"The danger which may arise among us, through disturbances and hair-brained projects, must be conjured, by supporting with firmness the authority of government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country lies in my hands, and the trust which the nation reposed in me in our darkest days must not be wanting now.

"When order shall have been completely re-established my government, in unison with that of France, will endeavour loyally, in conformity with the vote of parliament, to arrive at a useful and proper settlement that will put an end to the grave and important Roman question.

"I have had and always shall have the same full confidence in your circumspection that you have had in the love of your king for our great country, which, thanks to our common sacrifices, we have restored to the rank of nations, and which we are bound to bequeath to our children intrepid and honored.

Victor Emmanuel, Cialdini, Menabrea, Gualtieri, Cambray, Digny, Cantelli, Bertolo Viale, Mari.

"Florence, Oct. 27, 1867."

The Italian Government, on hearing that French troops had disembarked at Civita Vecchia, ordered 30,000 men, under the command of General

Ricotti, to occupy Acquapendente and Frosignone.

It was known that Garibaldi's headquarters were at Santa Colomba, and that his outposts were 2½ miles from Rome.

The following are the latest telegrams:—

Madrid, Nov. 1st, 7 p.m.

The Gazzetta Ufficiale of Florence says:—"The Government, obliged by a sense of National dignity to guarantee the traditional principles of the National regeneration, has resolved to send forces from its army into the Papal territory."

No news from Rome. The Italian troops have been received with acclamation by the Roman population. Several Municipalities have declared for Victor Emmanuel.

PRIVATE DESPATCH.

Paris, Nov. 1.

The Italian army has received orders to occupy Rome, and ought by this time to be within its walls.

It is known that the Italian troops at Frosignone, Orte, and Acquapendente have advanced.

SPAIN.

General Lersuudi has been appointed Governor of Cuba.

COMMERCIAL.

Bahia, 24th Nov.

Exchange—On London 90 from 20½ to 21½.

Rio Janeiro, 29 Nov.

Sovereigns—12\$000.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROME.

The following proclamation will give an idea of the language of the Italians, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Roman police:—

"To arms, Romans! for our rights and liberties, for the unity of our country, and for the honor of the Roman name.

"Let our watchword be—Down with the temporal power."

"Hurrah for Rome, the capital of Italy."

"We respect all creeds, but let us rid ourselves of the tyranny which sunder us from the Italian family, to perpetuate the error that Rome should for ever be deprived of nationality, and belong to all the world rather than Italy.

"Long since our brothers raised the standard of revolt, and with their blood bathed the via sacra.

"We will not allow to remain alone in the struggle any longer. We respond to their call with the watchword of the Capitol.

"To arms, then, every man who can handle a musket; let us turn our houses into fortresses, and our iron into arms.

"The aged, the young, and the women can erect barricades, and the citizens will defend them.

"Hurrah for Italy!

"Hurrah for Rome!

"ROMAN INSURRECTIONARY COMMITTEE."

This call, grand as it is, found but slight response. On the night of the 22nd, from 300 to 400 men, led on by old Italian officers, amongst others, the brothers Cairoli, marched with bravery and haste.

A shell in the Plaza Colonna was the signal. In an instant the walls of the Zouave Barrack were blown into the air by a barrel of gunpowder, which the rebels had placed beneath the edifice, causing terrible confusion amongst the soldiers, many of whom were buried in its ruins.

A numerous band then attacked the guard at the Campidoglio, but they were repulsed with loss by the legion of Antibes.

Several bands of rebels struck out through the city, shouting "Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and Rome its capital."

The night patrols fled, and the insurgents erected six barricades, upon which they hoisted the tricolor.

The Pope and the Cardinals at once took refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo.

A band of 80 rebels, under Cairoli, attacked the guard at St. Peter's, and actually penetrated the building, but a regiment came up, and drove them out headlong.

This band of 80, armed with revolvers, almost succeeded in taking the city, but the Zouaves fell on them, cut them up; 20 to 30 killed, amongst the latter one of the Cairoli; all the remainder severely wounded.

The Pontifical troops also suffered—15 killed, and many wounded.

On the 23rd, another scrimmage took place with the rebels behind an omnibus and some barrels, but the soldiers soon routed them and cleared the streets.

On the 24th General Zappi declared the city in a state of siege, prohibiting groups of citizens in the streets, and ordering all to be in their houses before nine o'clock. Gentlemen patrols and

officers of the Holy See kept the city quiet during the night.

On the 25th the police attempted to enter a manufactory, but the operatives fired on them. The Zouaves came up, and a fight ensued, 15 rebels killed, several soldiers also, and 36 prisoners taken, only two of whom are Romans.

On the 24th Acerbi, at the head of a strong column of Garibaldians, attacked Viterbo, and were driven back with slaughter. At the same time Garibaldi, with 5,000, attacked Monterotondo, 15 kil. from the city, beat the Zouaves, took three guns and 200 prisoners. Mosto and Salomone severely wounded. On the 26th Garibaldi came in sight of Rome.

On the 20th the French landed at Civita Vecchia, but as the railway is cut up in several parts, they must march along the road, which will take them two days. Acerbi, who was wounded in the attack on Viterbo, is dead.

The French general, Faily, and his staff arrived in Rome on the 30th, and the first French column is expected every instant. Nearly all the Pope's troops have been concentrated in Rome.

General Prudon, French engineer, arrived at Rome on the 23rd, and proceeded to the Vatican, and suggested that the Pope should concentrate his troops in Rome. The Pope replied that whatever troops came from France would be most welcome. The engineer then ordered barricades to be erected at the various street corners commanding the town.

The general belief in France is that Napoleon will not allow the Italian troops to enter Rome.

Latest news about Victor Emmanuel is that his troops entered Orte on the 30th.

The people are said to be very irritated at the arrival of the French troops.

Victor Emmanuel, it is said, has resolved to abolish the temporal power, and the majority is opposed to the continuance of the clerical Government.

It was rumoured in Rome that Garibaldi was killed in a small fight with the Pope's troops, but this is false.

In Florence there has been immense excitement about the French going to Rome, and it is said that the King is determined to occupy Viterbo, Frosignone, and Rome with Italian troops.

But the last news from Paris fell like a thunderbolt on the Italian Government—namely, that Marshall Montauban had received orders to cross the Alps and march on Turin, whilst General Faily marched from Civita Vecchia on Rome. All Europe seems to be in a blaze, and telegraph companies are making millions.

King Victor fell on the carpet when this astounding news reached him, in a violent fit. Cold water was applied to his temples, but no blood-letting.

Victor Emmanuel, indignant at such treatment, talked of abdicating in favour of Prince Humbert. After much persuasion, he was induced to change his mind.

Prussia counsels the greatest precaution and prudence.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government insists on the French Government convoking a conference to settle the Italian question, and to exclude Italy.

The French Minister is opposed to the conference.

In 15 days Sr. Leon, of Tolosa, offers to raise a regiment for the Pope: 1,000 men in one month, a brigade of 3,000, and in two months 10,000 warriors to defend the Holy See.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Cabinet declines to meddle with the Italian question.

On the 25th the King closed the Chambers, and made a grand speech, in which he said that Prussia sympathised with the King of Italy.

Bismark is engaged with financial matters—a new Federal loan.

MEXICO.

Benito Juarez was elected President by a sweeping majority.

General Santa Anna has been placed at liberty.

THE VERY LATEST.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Yesterday a commercial subscriber favored us with the following letter:—

Rio Janeiro, 29th, Nov. 1867.

The Humboldt from Liverpool brings us dates thence to 25th ult., and news to 1st inst. from Lisbon.

Cotton was up ¼ to ½ per lb. and a strong Manchester as well as Liverpool market, but at the latest date of the telegrams the latter market was flutter.

The political news is that the Italian army had received orders to occupy Rome. Garibaldi had arrived before it after a few brushes with the Papal troops. The Prussian Cabinet had

announced that it would consider the presence of French troops on Italian soil a *casus belli*. As the French Emperor had despatched two successive contingents of troops to Italy, it is possible that the Prussians have carried out their threat, but possibly the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel may alter the case. The news is considered very bad here, but why we cannot see, and we think the news is scarcely understood. We send you the Manchester papers of 25th ult.

WEST COAST MAILS.

CHILE.

Valparaiso, 9th Nov.

Business still continues in a very depressed state, and there is little or no probability of any improvement for the present. The most important matter of local interest is the question which has arisen between the Superintendent of the railway and the Municipality, which regard to the extension of the line. A few days ago the matter was said to be arranged, but since then the question has been reopened by the Corporation objecting to the closing of a street in the vicinity of the proposed new station—a street which might very well be dispensed with; for, besides being of comparatively little use to the traffic of the city it is situate close to another, which could very easily supply its absence. We expressed a hope in our last number that both parties would see the necessity for coming to an amicable arrangement, which hope we now reiterate, for if litigation be once fairly commenced, we shall have the history of the public slaughter-house, with its ten years of lawsuits, reenacted—a history, by the by, which would fill a pretty large volume—in which railway Corporation and the public will be the losers.

The *Constituyente* of Copiapó informs us that persons recently arrived from the Argentine Republic by the way of Barrancas Blancas, state that in consequence of the numerous bands of brigands in the departments of Valdivia, Guandacol, and Juchal, the passes of the Cordillera are in the highest degree unsafe. These "montoueros," who cannot pretend to have any political pretext for their maraudings at present, pursue travellers even over the Chilean frontier and lately robbed an unfortunate drover of a mob of horses that he was bringing here for sale, and while he was in Chilean territory. The above journal remarks that this is not the first time the "gauchos" of the neighboring republic have acted in this manner—the road to Hunso receiving similar attention not more than a year ago.

MARKET REPORT.

Our dry goods market has relapsed into its former state of inactivity, the few buyers from the Argentine Republic having completed their purchases, whose arrival as we then advised had given a momentary animation to our market. Transactions are very limited quotations for greater part may be considered nominal; holders are anxious to realize but cannot accept prices offering without incurring a considerable loss. The market is overstocked with almost every kind of goods; this coupled with heavy shipments on the way; may have a very unfavorable effect upon present rates.

Exchange 45½.

(Valparaiso and W. O. Mail.)

PERU.

Lima, Oct. 26th, 1867.

The past week has been rich in occurrences, all of which have been in favor of the revolution, and will tend to overthrow at no distant date the present Government. As I wrote to you in my last, Cuzco, Puno, and Huanta had joined the revolution, and to these I have to add to-day the department of Trujillo. The movement was headed by Gen. Fermin Castillo. The struggle was short but severe, and among the killed is the Prefect of that department, Col Zavala, who suffered the most horrible death of being stoned by the mob.

In the Southern department it is stated that matters look very gloomy for Prado. The troops are demoralized and without discipline; from 30 to 50 cases of desertion occur daily amongst the different divisions; it is said they pass over to the other side in squads with arms and ammunition. From Arequipa I know that the revolutionists are in high spirits, being well supplied with money arms and munitions. The fanaticism of the of the lower classes of the people is wrought up to the highest pitch, and they have gone so far as to take from the churches the effigies of saints, and plant them upon the barricades with the usual amount of wax candles burning day and night.

Congress has finally adjourned for this year; not exactly on the account

of having finished its labors, but simply for the reason that every one of the honorable members having obtained more or less what they wanted—viz: money or profitable employment—they do not care particularly for the rest; and therefore the president seeing himself left alone, closed the session, in order not to waste his precious time by waiting uselessly for their attendance. The absence of a proper quorum saved him the trouble of making a closing speech.

**POPULAR MOVEMENTS.**

This is the new name for revolution in the provinces. On the 10th November a terrible revolution took place at Rioja; the Governor was pushed from his chair of office to the prison; the Prime Minister of the Province shared the same fate; there was fighting in the Plaza; free and enlightened citizens sent to kingdom come; the military called out to support rather than suppress the row; a scene disgraceful in the annals of any country enacted; and yet this is what Mr. Serafin de la Vega, in his note to Dr. Rawson, audaciously terms a "popular movement." There is something so original in the title that it takes our fancy, and Signor de la Vega merits our warmest thanks for so happy an expression. The popular movement in Rioja resulted in the complete overthrow of the Government and the incarceration of the authorities. Mr. La Fuente has been despatched by the National Government to interfere in the matter, to liberate the imprisoned governor and his minister, and, in fact, in his own way, to initiate another "popular movement" on a small scale, about which we hope to receive full particulars by return mail.

On the Rio Cuarto road there are some fellows also trying "popular movements," in the shape of sacking bullock-carts, sweeping off bullocks and mules, playing Dick Turpin on a grand scale, almost within hail of the very Government troops.

We published yesterday the epistolary efforts of some bullock cartmen in the interior who profess to be ruined clean out by this new "popular movement" on the public road, and who are now brought to a dead lock in the open pampa, in consequence of the seconded gauchos having popularly moved off their bullocks and mules; but these letters, besides the full details they give of the attacks of the highwaymen, contain a very grave charge against a National Government officer, who peremptorily declined to give men to aid the cartmen in their chase after their bullocks, on the plea that he had no soldiers to give for the purpose of "camping" lost bullocks. The reply of this officer goes to show the full extent of sympathy afforded to these "popular movements" on the very highways of the interior.

Now, we are willing to admit that if an angel came from Heaven with special credentials to rule this country, the celestial ambassador would find it a very difficult task to fulfil his mission; therefore it is not surprising that such men as Paz and Rawson are unequal for the task. But the state of things in the interior was never on any occasion worse, and some party must be held responsible for such a melancholy epoch of anarchy.

The position of affairs in the interior leads us naturally to turn our eyes towards the Executive. Congress men escape the responsibility of the situation, being scattered over the country, and resting after the labours of a session far more costly than useful. The complaints and grievances of Argentine citizens centre on the head of the Vice-President and his Ministers. Things have arrived at such a melancholy crisis that any change must be for the better; and we can only account for the present lamentable state of affairs when we regard the interests of the people and its rulers as different. The errors of our public men are far too grave to be passed over in silence. The Arredondo business, which it is rumoured through town has wound up with an encounter with Taboada, proves the sickly, stagnant policy which taints the Administration. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere, when a General of the Republic, a commissioner of the nation, is open to such serious charge as that made against Arredondo. We cannot trace all these woes to the insipid equality of character in our rulers; on the contrary, if arraigned before the public, we believe the verdict would be, that the nation has suffered far less from the faults than the virtues of its public men. We confess we feel much repugnance in being obliged to treat on this subject. Far more congenial to our feelings would it be to allow the present Administration to retire from office with no other censure than the retrospect of its public acts; but the

pitious appeals of dethroned Governors, incarcerated Ministers, and ruined bullock-cartmen call for some comment.

Rioja is, has been, and we believe ever will be, the land of revolt. There, no authority commands respect—no institutions veneration. The place, to be kept quiet, must be ruled with an iron hand, and the mockery of Republicanism given over. Beyond the power of Marcos Paz may be all this; but the highwaymen on our roads,—the recalcitrant officers who refuse industry a protection,—these are solemn facts, which demand action on the part of a Government which, although it lives but for a day, should take some interest in the future of the nation.

**THE NEW EXPORT TAX.**

In every department of Argentine industry taxation takes precedence. There is nothing that we see, feel, hear, or understand which, one way or another, does not pay taxes. Indirect taxation has been stretched to its utmost. The yield is insufficient. Recourse, then, must be had to what is termed direct taxation, and so the taxes keep piling up until at last the goal is reached. Labour, capital, and production yield to the pressure, the legitimate gains of industry are sucked by the vampirical tax-man, the farmer throws up his land, the artisan his trade, the manufacturer his establishment, and thus the tax man triumphs over all. To this pitch we are fast drifting. Taxation follows taxation in such an unbroken current that ere long it will sweep from this tax-ridden land all our industries and staples. Down over the stupendous falls of corruption and extravagance will be hurled the farmer, agriculturist, estanciero, and merchant, and when our politicians, standing on the lofty parapets of a too expensive Republican Government, view the last throes of the poor goose that laid so regularly the golden eggs, they will retire to their homes and set about organising a government, a nation, and a people on more economical principles than those which at present oppress, throttle, garrotte, and, we may add, annihilate what was once known as the Argentine Republic.

At the rate we are going on in this blessed land soon we may inscribe "HIC JACET" on every counting house in town, and at every estancia in the country; even now whilst we write the headlong ruin has commenced, sheepfarmers of the medianero and tercero class are saddling their horses and fleeing their homes, their puestos and their flocks, for the tax man at home and tax man abroad have driven home the last nail in the great wool coffin of the Plata. We spend millions every year in building magnificent churches in the country towns, palatial school-houses, Juzgados and Municipal club halls; let any man wade through the budget of the past years and tot up the millions that have been irrevocably sunk in these ostentatious ornaments of piety learning and civilization, the country is decked with them on all sides. What we want now are Poor Houses, yes, Poor Houses to give shelter to the hungry and the poor, to supply the necessities of life to a class, an industrial race, which but two years ago was the wealthiest and most prosperous in the land. The tax man has with one fell swoop of his relentless scythes swept off the face of the River Plata, the whole sheepfarming industry, and rejoicing with a sardonic grin, now turns his attention to a new field for his withering hand.

With all our taxes, with all our science in the art of taxation, with all our Custom-house clerks and their name is legion, one small infantine industry has hitherto escaped; copper, glided through the Augean stables of taxation free; the industry was too small, the trade too insignificant to attract the attention of the Nabob taxmen of the River Plata. It was a product that came to us from the steppes of Catamarca, and tossed on mules backs was tumbled into the ships hold at Rosario; without even the dignity of inspection by the Resguardo. For aught we know a humane sympathy for those unfortunates who had irretrievably sunk large fortunes in mines, dictated mercy towards copper in the great council halls of this awfully expensive country. Some such motive must have ruled dominant in the Ministers Chamber since even paper collars pay duty; how this may have been we cannot say; but now a new era has set in, copper must pay six per cent. export duty, and we suppose at a valuation which in the end will make the tax twenty per cent.

There is something so profane, sordid and unwholy in singling out a little industry just raising its head,

and nipping it as it were in the bud by a remorseless export tax, that we protest against the deceived deceiver of this unfortunate country, the Tax man.

Public officers should be marshalled out before the public under their proper titles. We have no longer a Minister of Finance, his portfolio is held by H. E. the Minister of taxation, and the genius and talent of H. E. is so ascertained that we can recommend him to even the most tax oppressed nations of Europe.

The fall in cotton goods, the decline in wools, are matters for which the relentless Custom House collector has no ear. The fixed value on the article is set in the beginning of the year, and, though the 23 1/2 per cent tax on the 1st January should, before the 1st of May prove, owing to the fluctuation of the markets, over 46 per cent on the article, there is no power in the Republic to alter the valuation. The duty, the whole duty, and nothing but the duty, will be listened to. The result, of course, is obvious; goods which arrived here six months ago are still in deposit, vainly waiting for the inauguration of the new tariff.

What, we ask, will be the result of all this awful and inexorable system of taxation? No price for property or produce, no employment for industry, no demand for labour, no sale for the staple articles of the country, save that of the auctioneer; no purchasers save the creditors, distress the universal cry of the people, relief the universal demand. Nero added whilst Rome burnt. The Minister of Taxation amuses himself in the suburbs whilst the staple industries of the nation are expiring.

**FUNERAL OF ATAHUALPA.**

We strongly recommend to our artistic readers the painting by Mr. Montero, now exhibiting at Fusoni's. The picture is much larger than we expected to find it. Its dimensions are twenty feet by fourteen. The subject, as must be now well known, is the "Funeral Obsequies of Atahualpa." After the Inca of that name had been strangled by order of Pizarro, his obsequies were celebrated according to the Christian rites. The ceremony is interrupted by the female relatives of the Inca, who are forcibly expelled by the Spanish friars and soldiery. This is the moment in the historical episode chosen by the Peruvian artist for the subject of his picture.

What will first occur to the spectator is the truthfulness of the work, and absence of theatrical effect in costume or color. The picture would be remarkable in any modern exhibition. There are few paintings in which the general critic will not find some accessory in the color or design to mar the effect, and quite independently of technicalities. We confess to have found nothing in Mr. Montero's work that the eye or reason could seize upon as offensive. If inclined to be hypercritical, we might consider it as a blemish that the features and physical character of the Peruvian women were too European, and in one instance vulgarly so, thus destroying by lack of contrast the local coloring of the scene, which is otherwise only maintained by the architecture and the intensely Peruvian features of the dead Inca. There is something almost repulsive in the livid coloring of that figure; but the effect would be true and dramatic were the rigidity of the corpse somewhat less wooden. The countenances of the assisting clergy and soldiery, so expressive of mingled surprise and curiosity at the interruption of the women, are wonderful in variety and truth. The figure of Pizarro, although not the most prominent, is remarkable for its sobriety of costume and utter absence of staginess and artistic conventionalities. He stands viewing the scene apparently without emotion, but with the characteristic firmness of the chief who is watching his orders, for the expulsion of the intruders, obeyed.

Upon the whole, the picture of Mr. Montero is, we think, much above the average of modern European art, in regard to vigor of conception, coloring, and historic truthfulness of detail. It is the result of five years patient toil and thought.

The sum asked by the artist for the picture is very high; much beyond the munificence of private connoisseurs in these countries; unless it should be the ambition of an Armstrong or an Anchorena to prefer the fine arts to the works of the upholsterer or the nine-per-cent-giving but somewhat hideous productions of the Buenos Ayrean bricklayer. This reminds us that the price of admission, twenty dollars, demanded by Mr. Montero is at least by one-half too high. Five dollars would be nearer the mark, as he must look to the number and not the quality of his patrons.

**REDUCTION OF DUTIES.**

It is with sincere pleasure we note that our remarks on the fearful taxation going on, alike on exports and imports, have had some effect. The National Government by the decree hereunder has proved its desire to meet the necessities of trade and commerce. The decree in question, although nothing but simple justice, reduces the export tax at least 30 per cent., and the import fully 50 per cent., in consequence of the outrageous valuation maintained by the Collector:

Department of Finance,  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 6th, 1867.

Considering that many of the import articles, as also produce for export, have recently declined considerably in value, and consequently commerce is suffering from an overcharge in the duties paid at the Custom House, the tariff valuation in force being so high, the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic in the discharge of the Executive Power decrees,—

Art. 1. All merchandise imported and all produce exported from this day forward shall for the payment of duties be valued according to the rates in the new tariff for the year 1866, whenever such valuations are lower than those which are at present in force.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated, &c.

PAZ.  
L. GONZALEZ.

**TRADE RETURNS.**

The Board of Trade returns for the past month show great steadiness, the declared value of the exportations having been 2 1/2 per cent, in excess of those of the corresponding month of last year, while compared with August, 1865, there is an increase of 26 per cent. The favourable nature of the total on this occasion is due chiefly to the revival in the iron trade, the shipments of iron and steel for the month having been to the value of 1,582,666l., which is 29 per cent, over the amount in August, 1866. Cotton manufactures figure for a decrease of 7 per cent, in value, although there has been an increase of 2 per cent in the quantity—a circumstance explained by the fall in the price of the staple, and which indicates that there has been no diminution in the actual amount of employment. Of cotton yarn the consignments have been nearly 20 per cent, in excess of those of last year, both in value and quantity, and this fact, coupled with an increase of 23 per cent, in the value of machinery exported, denotes a general tendency towards a revival in the manufacturing industry of other countries. Owing to the dulness of the American trade, shipments of haberdashery and hardware continue to show a falling-off, the reduction being 5 per cent, and 3 per cent, respectively. The same cause has contributed in a great degree to a decline of 9 per cent, in linen manufactures, 18 per cent in silk manufactures, and 5 per cent, in woollen manufactures. With regard to importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of cotton were 995,576 cwts., against 876,615 cwts. in August 1866. Of wheat there have been 3,287,469 cwts, against 1,744,864 cwts. last year, an increase of 88 per cent., chiefly supplied by Russia. The total value of the exports for the first eight months of the present year has been 121,056,913l., showing a reduction of only a little more than 3 per cent from the unprecedented total of last year. Looking at the fall in the prices of cotton and other kinds of raw material within the past twelve months, trade, as regards the amount of profit and employment it has afforded, may be considered to have exceeded that of 1866. Contrast-ed with the total in the first eight months of 1865 it exhibits an increase of 18 per cent.

**LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
The state of affairs in this delightful place is each day getting worse and worse; merchants furious, barraqueros depending, sheep-farmers jolly, hotel-keepers nervous, and the whole trade of the country turned inside out. Here we are importing exports, and exporting imports—there is no exaggeration in the story; vessels arriving every hour with wool; in it goes to Diabl & Fernandez's inexhaustible barraca, whilst vessels are every day clearing out for Buenos Ayres or Itapiru with every imaginable article of European manufacture. Navia, who is the Peabody of this place, says it is all right, and that we have the balance of trade both ways in our favor; it may be so, but I believe that there is a great deal of buttoning up of breeches pocket going on, and I plainly foresee, if some of your wool-buyers do not at once come down, we will shut the port, clap on a rigorous

Rat Island quarantine and square off accounts with the people of Buenos Ayres. I saw a poor fellow yesterday. He has recently gone into sheep, and really his tale is a sad one; he has a horse cart load of fine wool in the plaza, about 25 arrobes, every man tells him he must ship, no buyers, no price; I advised him to wait for one of your countrymen's great steamers and ship direct to London, he refuses, however, and swears that if all goes to all, he will throw it down at Spruek's door in payment for subscription. His flock has been singularly unfortunate, shortly after he bought it the sheep began to lamb, but 370 ewes lambed dead lambs, then came scab, he spent money and time in curing his sheep, but all to no purpose, the best doctor in Montevideo could not cure such sheep, and the result is that out of a fine flock of sheep, he has only a horse cart load of wool which no one will buy; he intends to steam the flock down, and at the rate he is going on, he is steaming himself down pretty fast.

The Junta elections have given great satisfaction in a certain quarter and created profound disgust in another; all sorts of rumours are current here, some say the whole board will resign, others that the younger members have not the least idea of giving up the ship; there is a split somewhere, and some people look forward to what your defunct Aztecs called Pow wow; the city under the old board has been greatly improved, and the new members will have to work hard to prove themselves worthy of their municipal ancestors. Flores has just closed the contract with Fynn for the watering of the city; the concessionaire is, I believe on the best authority, a countryman of yours; the family is from Kilkenny; O'Connor, I suppose, knows all about this, but since the theatricals I have seen very little of him; the Fynns however were connected with the O'Connell family, and one of them stood for his native country. The new contract I believe is a good thing, but had Fynn got the contract for supplying the town with brandy it would be worth more to him than his friend Lanuz's contract for feeding the army.

There has been a great noise in the Oriental about what appeared in the Standard. Don Ramon eyes with suspicion a couple of your friends; the "joque" is a capital one, not an English lodger writes a line in the house now for fear of being suspected. Who is "Zozimus?"—that's the question. Don Ramon would give a trifle to find out. I told him I know the man, and as he has seen me walking with Oldham, I verily believe he suspects the talented manager of the Telegraph. Cranwell and MacMillan, your near relations, insist they know him, but if I were to tell you who they have down for "Zozimus" it might lead to a diplomatic row which would terminate in a total eclipse.

Hector Varela will be due in the packet; I wonder if he brings any of that Ginebra de Langelaan, about which I have read so much. There are some parties here very busy about his speech at Geneva; some say the European papers with the speech cannot be found; there is one party here who takes such an interest in the matter that he has written to Switzerland; but if there is war in Europe Hector goes back in the packet to be the Sinbad of the campaign.

In the way of politics there is a great deal doing, but I hate the subject. Vidal will probably be elected, in which case I intend to go into the coal business; Uruguay coal will soon be in the market if there is the least truth in the rumours about the Rosario mines. The coal men here have made a rapid fortune; it is the best trade going, but these gentlemen will have now to move out of the way; the coal barracas are all to be sent up to another part of the town, and com-mo-dious swimming baths erected on their sites; the coal men have themselves to blame, as at the Bompe Olas bathing has been kept up all the year round. I knew what it would end in, such swimming about in the very dead of winter by bank managers, brokers, coal merchants and British clerks never before was known; this bathing has given the gentlemen who indulged in it a peculiar anatomic contour, and a bituminous smile, lights their countenances now when conversing. I have some coal samples from the new mines in my pocket for the last three weeks, and intended to have sent them up to the Standard museum by Don Salustiano Puentes, but he has left, and Sprunck refuses to have anything to do with them, as he says you can get far better samples in Drysdale's yard. I will write by next mail.

ZOZIMUS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Weekly Standard.  
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

"Nil nisi eodem, nil veri non eodem die." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Dec. 10, 7 p.m.

Arno arrived at 3 p.m. Passengers—W. White, J. Russell and Senora, — Williamson and Senora, H. Varela.

November 4.

8,000 Garibaldians defeated 4,000 Papal troops. 500 Garibaldians 'hors de combat.' 1100 prisoners.

The Roman question is finished. The Cabinet of Florence is definitely organised.

The Italian troops leave the Roman States immediately, and the French at the end of November.

General O'Donnell, Duke de Tetuan, died at Bayonne.

New York, Nov. 7.

The Democrats have gained the elections in New York and New Jersey, the Republicans in Massachusetts.

Rio de Janeiro.

Sovereigns, 11.925. Exchange, 204. The Halley sailed on the 3rd for Montevideo.

THE HALLEY'S MAILS.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867.

Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and M.P. for Manchester, died on Sunday morning at the Hotel de Louvre in Paris. He had been travelling in Switzerland for the benefit of his health, and caught a cold, which, laying hold of his enfeebled constitution, terminated fatally. He was called to the bar in June, 1835, and was made a Q.C. in 1853. He was the leader of the Northern Circuit, and held the office of Attorney-General for the County Palatine, as well as the Judge of the Court of Passage, Liverpool. He was also a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Yesterday the trial of the new batch of Fenian prisoners—six in number—was resumed before the Manchester Commission. The evidence related almost exclusively to the identity of the prisoners, the main facts being such as the public are familiar with already. The only exception was in the case of a witness named John Beck, a railway clerk, who swore to the prisoner Wm. Martin, and it turned out that he meant another prisoner, John Martin, who is in a batch yet to be tried. When the two Martins were placed together the witness unsaid all he had previously sworn, and the incident caused quite a sensation in court. At the close of the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of Martin, Nugent, and Coffey. He impugned the accuracy of some of the witnesses, and with regard to Martin pointed out that he had held responsible situations, and that no taint of Fenianism had ever attached to him. For Nugent and Coffey the learned counsel intimated that he should be able to set up a sufficient alibi. Witnesses for the defence were then examined, and the prisoner Bacon was discharged. The court adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Sergeant O'Brien will address the court on behalf of the other two prisoners.

The Globe says arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Liberal party prior to the approaching meeting of Parliament.

At the complimentary dinner on Saturday to Mr. Charles Dickens, prior to his departure for the United States, Lord Lytton occupied the chair. The company was very choice, comprising almost every eminent personage in the world of letters—artistic, scientific, and literary. The principal speakers were the great of the evening, the chairman, Mr. Tom

Taylor, Sir F. Grant, Mr. A. Trollope, Sir E. Landseer, Mr. B. Webster, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Mr. Buckstone. Mr. Dickens's speech was in the main earnest and impassioned, but showed traces of the humour which is part and parcel of his nature.

The nomination of Sir W. Staveley to be second in command under Sir Robert Napier in the Abyssinian expedition is said to have given rise to some professional dissatisfaction. Among many stories current about equipment of the force is one to the effect that each regiment is to have with it the means of baking its own bread in a single oven; and accordingly a huge construction of iron, weighing a couple of tons, has been set on a ponderous carriage to secure this purpose.

A proclamation has been issued by the Grand Vizier to the Cretaus, reminding them that the period of the amnesty has expired, and promising that measures will at once be taken to protect the well-disposed, and for supplying the urgent wants of the population.

On the second of November all Catholic countries are busy in the celebration of masses for the souls of the dead, and in decorating the tombs. The scene in Paris on such occasions is familiar to all acquainted with life as it is in that city—though this year it takes a tone of novelty from the crowds of strangers visiting the exhibition. Another circumstance of political consequence tended to increase the excitement. It was rumoured on the day in question that the Italians in Paris were resolved to make a political demonstration at the resting place, in Montmartre, of Daniel Manin, the hero of Venetian liberty in 1849. They were in concert, it was said, to raise a monument of immortelles to the memory of the Italian patriot, and of course, only one significance, in the actual state of affairs, could be attributed to any such manifestation. The interest of the matter naturally intensified itself when the report was circulated that government intended to prohibit any gathering of the kind, and would not suffer the ashes of Daniel Manin to speak from his urn. There was, however, no attempt to interfere with those who came with wreaths to add them to the pile of honour already accumulated; but an individual having laid his hat on a stone and turned as if to address the passers by—for nobody could stand still an instant—was "moved on" with so little formality that he became a silent rambler with the rest. In point of fact, so far as the "Italian demonstration" was concerned, it came to nothing, except that Ary Scheffer's tomb, because it held also the bones of the Venetian patriot, was half buried in political gurlands.

The United States have acquired further property from the Danes. A telegram from Copenhagen informs us that the American Government have given 14,000,000 thalers for the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. Jean.

Another duel in high life is at present the subject of Parisian gossip, and the particulars are somewhat curious. The challenger is the son of the Duke de Montebello, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and his opponent is Captain Riboust of the same ship in which young Montebello served. The captain, it is asserted, in the course of an altercation, gave the lieutenant a blow, a charge, however, which he denies. In the encounter Montebello was run through the hand, and then the physicians in attendance put a stop to the affair. The public in Paris are looking forward with much interest to the trial of both M. de Montebello and Prince Murat. After so many trials of journalists for duelling, it is impossible, of course, that the son of a prince and the son of a duke should, by reason of their position, enjoy an immunity.

On the last day of the Paris Exhibition a religious service was held in the Salle Evangelique, the hall which the Emperor gave permission to erect for the benefit of Protestant foreigners. Lord Shaftesbury, who was to have been present, sent an apology for his absence, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. G. Walder. A statement was made to the effect that, since April last, the hall had been open every day and service performed continuously, in various languages, between the hours of twelve and six. It was estimated that 1,000,000 persons had attended these services, and it is proposed to erect a similar hall in a central part of Paris for Christian conferences and for missionary and evangelical purposes.

Dublin Oct. 31st 1867.

A terrible attempt to take the lives of two policemen was made this morn-

ing in the neighborhood of Wellington Quay, but unfortunately the assassin has not fallen as yet into the hands of justice. Last week we had close to the city a bold attempt to murder an informer; but the heartless outrage of this morning can scarcely be attributed to any motive save that of shooting two men because they happened to be policemen. It could not be referred to any malice against them on account of connection with Fenian trials, nor is it supposed that they were specially singled out for assassination. Eustace street, the scene of the outrage, runs down to the quay, intersecting Templebar, another street of bad repute. Shortly after one o'clock a police sergeant named Kelly, 19 B, who had been long in the service, and bore an excellent character, was stationed in this locality, at that side of Templebar which terminates the district of his division, and a constable named Keane, of the A division, was standing at the corner of Eustace street. The latter observed a man carrying a white bundle approaching from the quay. Being a person of rather suspicious appearance he accosted him, and inquired where he was going, when the fellow suddenly drew a revolver from his breast and fired at the policeman, the ball entering the lower cavity of the chest. A man answering a description similar to that given by his brother constable, was seen by the sergeant running up towards him to Templebar, and he cried out in a sharp voice, "Clear the way," at the same time fired his revolver at the policeman, and hit him also in the lower cavity of the chest. Two unfortunate women, who were standing near at the time, gave immediate information at the detective department, and at once a number of men were sent down to the spot, where they found the policemen lying on the ground and fearfully wounded. They were without delay conveyed to Mercers' Hospital, and were promptly attended by Dr. Butler, who, considering one of the men to be mortally wounded, and the other in a very precarious state, had a magistrate sent for to take the men's depositions. The chief superintendent and a body of constables were most vigilant in their efforts to capture the perpetrator of the outrage; reserve men were called out to give their assistance in watching the streets of the neighborhood in which the occurrence took place; passers by were scrutinised, and loiterers were questioned closely but there appears to be no trace of the man who committed the act as yet. It is more than probable both the policemen will die during the day from internal hemorrhage.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ADDRESS OF DR. PAZ.

The Vice-President of the Republic to the Argentine People.

Fellow-countrymen—The agitation which properly obtains in a Republic on the approach of the election of the Chief Magistrate who is to rule its destinies, is felt to be growing and spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country. This agitation, which is legal and beneficial, and which satisfies the aspirations of my soul, is an unmistakable sign that liberty and equality are becoming rooted in our country.

Under these circumstances I must not be silent. I think it my duty to manifest to you my ideas in a frank and loyal manner.

As a sincere democrat, all my anxiety is that the people should be able to exercise their rights without any kind of coercion, and that the election should be carried out freely and spontaneously.

As an example to all those citizens who are invested with authority, I have even deprived myself of the right of having a candidate. As long as I hold the position of Head of the State, you may be sure that I shall in no way whatever canvass in favour of any one, and that I shall receive with open arms whosoever the will of the people raises to the Presidential Chair.

All my exertions will be devoted to secure to the people,—the only fountain of authority and power,—perfect freedom in the exercise of its rights.

The citizens of a free nation, who should only have at heart the common interest, ought to endeavour that the elected be the representative of the general will, or at least of that of the majority.

In order to attain so desirable an end, it is necessary that we should open peacefully a road to the electoral urns, with no other weapons save those which law and right furnish.

Wherever order does not exist, or law is not supreme, liberty is impos-

sible; and the want of it at the only time when the people exercises its sovereignty turns Democracy into a ridiculous mockery.

Since you are about to perform an act which affects the whole nation's existence, I may be permitted to remind you that your efforts must not be exclusively directed to the success of one or other of the candidates, but more especially to securing the greatest of all victories for democracy—"freedom of voting."

Thus, under no circumstances, must we ever sacrifice the lustre of our institutions to the interest of private individuals or of political coteries. Whoever thinks differently is no Democrat. A free people is never wrong in its choice, even when that choice falls on a woodcutter or a tailor; and then a triumph is obtained which is splendid and glorious for all, for the vanquished as well as the victors. The nation is exalted and its future hopes secured. In the presence of a spectacle so grand, the fall of one or more candidates is a matter of no consequence.

In conclusion, I can assure you that the greatest reward I covet for the irksome cares of the office I hold, and the highest glory to which I can aspire, is that the election of the Head of the State should be attended with order and liberty, free from frauds or blemishes that might render it doubtful.

MARCOS PAZ.

9th December, 1867.

THE ENTRE RIANO PROTEST.

Uruguay, Nov. 28, 1867.

To H.E. the Minister of State in the Home Department.

The Government of Rioja have directed to the administration of this province an official circular, of which the enclosed is a certified copy.

Before we have yet time to reply, the public press had more than corroborated the serious charges it contained against General Miguel Aredondo. The authorities upset, the Governor and his ministers cast into prison, a distinguished citizen murdered in the arms of his children, federal sovereignty outraged, its most sacred institutions openly violated, and even the hearth of the peaceful inhabitant desecrated.

In such a deplorable emergency our Government feels bound to raise its voice and appeal to the nation for justice; in the name of the sovereignty of a sister people's institutions, our common prerogatives affected and those sacred rights violated which cost Entre Rios so many sacrifices. The sword and not the voice of Entre Rios would have been vigorously raised in the cause of order and the maintenance of the established authorities were it possible to have interfered in time, complying thus with the prescriptions of the constitution, by which we are bound to assist our kindred government in defence of their institutions, threatened by internal sedition or foreign invasion.

The events of Rioja are but a repetition of what occurred the other day in Cordova, where the constituted authorities, under the influence of the same chief, had to yield their posts to individuals without the sanction of any law.

The Government of Entre Rios, interested in the truth of these institutions, which, more than all her sister administrations, she has contributed in establishing, interested in the prestige of general authority, which must be strengthened and preserved; in the name of that government which violence has incarcerated in a foul prison; in the name of the Cordovese Legislature, which has been torn up by sedition after appealing to your excellency's intervention; in the name of those magistrates whom the mob had gagged; we appeal to your excellency respectfully demanding the necessary measure for the re-establishment of order and the punishment of those who have abused your name and power.

We cannot otherwise comply with the obligation of responding to the fraternal appeal of the unfortunate province of Rioja.

We beg your Excellency will receive this in these sentiments, communicating same to the President of State, as an echo of the popular sentiments, aroused by a situation which calls for immediate correction.

The undersigned takes the opportunity of reiterating his most sincere sentiments of respect and consideration.

God preserve your Excellency many years!

JOSE M. DOMINGUEZ.  
JOSE J. SUGASTUME.

Department of the Interior.  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 5, 1867.  
To H.E. the Governor of the Province of Entre Rios.

I have brought under the notice of the Vice-President of the Republic the note of the 28th of November, in which Y.E., alluding to the events that have occurred lately in the Provinces of Rioja and Cordova, calls upon the National Government to take the necessary steps for restoring there the "popular prerogatives by the re-establishment of order, and by re-proving those who have abused the name and authority of this Government."

I am desired by the Vice-President to state in reply, that since the institutions and the public authorities of the provinces are guaranteed by the nation, the duty of remedying the evils which Y.E. points out, belongs to the general Government within the limits of its attributions, who does not, therefore, recognise in Y.E. an official delegation to enable it to request, in the name of other provinces, as independent as Entre Rios in their internal 'regime,' the fulfilment of duties imposed by the Constitution on the nation, under certain given circumstances, in which the same fundamental law denies all participation to provincial authorities.

In articles 5 and 6, the Constitution assigns to the Federal Government the function of guaranteeing the enjoyment and exercise of the Provincial institutions, and of intervening in the internal affairs of the Provinces, at times in its own right, at others by requisition from the local authorities. Whilst article 108 prescribes that the "Provinces cannot exercise the power delegated to the nation," nor can they "make treaties of a political character;" nor can, therefore, one province interfere, in the political affairs of any other province.

And in order to give a practical form to these wise limitations, art. 109, which I may also be permitted to quote to H.E., says thus—"No Province can declare or make war against another Province. Any complaint of a Province against another must be brought before the Supreme Court of Justice and settled there. The 'de facto' hostilities of one Province against another, constitute acts of civil war, which are qualified as sedition, and which the National Government is bound to suffocate and repress, in conformity with law."

It is only by overlooking these important dispositions that Y.E., in the note to which I am now replying, could have stated that Entre Rios "would have joyfully raised its sword as well as its voice, to sustain the legitimate authority, if it had been possible for it to be present at the moment of conflict, thus fulfilling the mandates of the Constitution, which commands that fraternal Governments are bound to assist each other in defence of the institutions of the people threatened by foreign invasion or internal sedition." By these words Y.E. clearly indicates that if you could have lent armed assistance to Rioja in the hour of conflict, you would have dragged the Province of Entre Rios into hostilities which the Constitution condemns and qualifies as sedition, and which the National Government would have been under the obligation to suffocate and repress in the performance of its duty and for the re-vindication of its exclusive prerogatives, which, in this instance, would have been usurped by your Excellency's Government.

If the Constitution had left in the hands of the Provincial Governments the custody of the public order, and of the prerogatives of their neighboring Provinces, it would have erected anarchy into law, in the room of constituting the "national union" and "consolidating internal peace."

Any arrogant caudillo of influence in a strong and warlike province, would never want means or pretexts to invade his weak neighbours, and by establishing among them, as has happened in times of sad memory, a reign of force, suppress the independence of the local governments themselves, and annul the supremacy of the Constitution and of the National laws.

The fundamental law on the contrary disposes that the Government of the Nation, which is responsible to the country at large, and whose very position permits us exercising those delicate attributions with loftiness and impartiality, should be the one to lend its protection to the provinces that are weak as well as to those that are strong; such a protection is neither humiliating or injurious to the susceptibilities of those who stand in need of it, because it proceeds from an authority common to all, and because it is the fulfilment of a duty.

The Constitution disposes that the fate of a people should not be abandoned to the fickle humor of a Provincial Government that can in one instance raise its voice and its sword in defence of right, and can in another abstain from raising its voice even at the sight of six provinces annihilated successively by a sedition of vandals, who not only suppressed all prerogative and all political liberty, but can also with unheard-of ferocity deliver up our flourishing town to pillage, to slaughter, and to dishonor—obliging the General Government, in order to liberate their inhabitants from calamities of such magnitude, to withdraw precious elements that ought to have been devoted to bringing to a glorious termination the foreign war in which the fate of our country is at stake.

Having thus answered Y. E.'s note by order of the Vice-President, and deploring this disagreement in so momentous a matter, I have the honor to salute Y. E. with distinguished consideration.

G. RAWSON.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOVA.

EX-GOVERNOR LUQUE GOES NORTH.

Cordova, Nov. 28, 1867.

We have no revolutions now, because the National troops keep everything quiet: the political atmosphere is very calm. The National Government should always have a force here, but the same troops should not be allowed to remain over six months, as they are likely to soon become corrupted, and consequently should be often changed.

Dr. Luque has gone to the country for the good of his health. I hear he is much better. It was a very fortunate thing for him that he resigned. There is a report that Sr. Peña is about to resign; but I do not think there is any truth in it.

For some time past the tranquillity of the city has been disturbed by lawless acts, committed by the low, ignorant class which so much abounds in this city. A few weeks ago a mob of women and children stoned a Frenchman, who was engaged in selling religious prints about the streets, because some one said he was a Freemason. A few days after several ignorant persons demolished a monument erected over a grave for a similar reason. A day or two since a Spaniard, who had come from Rosario for the good of his health, and was suffering from disease of the lungs, died very suddenly without receiving the last rites of the church, whether intentionally or not is not known; and his friends, rather than have him buried here, preferred sending his body to Rosario; but the Government did not like the idea, so they interceded with the Ecclesiastical authorities, and his body was allowed to remain in the cemetery until a proper burying-ground could be prepared for such persons. Since then the Government has granted a piece of ground to the "Sociedad Union y Beneficencia Extranjera," for the purpose of making a cemetery. But as they still expect the right of collecting taxes, &c., for the lots, I doubt whether the Society will accept it.

These acts, committed by the lower class, will, no doubt, have a good result. It may not be very pleasant for Freemasons and others to be pelted with bricks, and have their monuments tumbled down about their ears, when dead; but it will have the effect of wakening up the Government to the necessity of educating the lower class. I understand that there is now a project on foot of establishing a school for the education of the poorer classes.

We hear, from the Upper Provinces, that Varela, the 'Montonero,' has been taken prisoner; but we have heard so many times that he was either captured or shot, that it creates no sensation.

The weather is beautiful, rather warm, but every day we have refreshing showers, and the camps are in splendid order.

The vacation in the College of Monserrat commences on the 15th of this month, when there will be a general 'stampede' to the country; pupils, teachers, parents, &c., and the city will be deserted for the next three months.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

N. E.

The President of the Topographical Department has formally notified Government of the completion of the new map of the city, by Don Carlos Glade. A friend kindly presented us with a copy of said work. It is the largest, and also the latest, and most perfect we have seen of the kind, and well deserving of praise.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BELGRANO RACES.

The extraordinary race meeting which took place on the Belgrano race course on Sunday was, in point of attendance, one of the worst we have seen for a long time, due, not so much to the dust and heat of the day as to the fact that the commission, with a shortsighted notion of economy, had not announced, some time beforehand, these races, and given them the notoriety they required by properly advertising them in the local papers. They certainly were advertised in the Standard and in the Tribuna, but only the day before, and the great majority of the public knew nothing about them. Besides, no accommodation was provided for visitors from town by railway. The consequence was, that many who, to our knowledge, had intended to attend on the racecourse were deterred from going any further than the railway station, and thought, very naturally, that imbibing a sherry cobbler with strawberries, in Watson's cool saloons, was far pleasanter than trudging on foot along a dusty road for a league under the scorching rays of the sun. This is the more to be regretted since the running was more than usually good, and great punctuality and order prevailed throughout.

First race.—"Carrera Belgrano"—For horses that have never run in any previous meeting.—Entrance \$300, with \$2000 added, weight 150 lbs. Once round,

- Colorado "Paragnayo"..... 1
- Bayo "Golos"..... 2
- Tordillo "Pequeño"..... 3
- Pampa "Vamos a ver"..... 4

Shortly after three o'clock the horses were started without any of the preliminary delay. Goloso seemed at first to justify the expectations of his owner and backers by taking the lead and keeping it easily, but at the top of the hill Paraguayo who had been on close attendance upon him, collared him and came in an easy winner by two lengths. Betting was very slack, but we heard 2 to 1 offered on Paraguayo but no takers.

Second Race.—Carrera Aficionados.—For Hacks shod.—Entrance \$100, with \$500 added, weight 150lbs. Once round.

- Oscuro "Golondrina"..... 1
- Oscuro "Cautivo"..... 2
- Picazo "Andador"..... 3
- Tostado "Montaras"..... 4
- Colorado "Sirve a todo"..... 5

"Golondrina" not being shod in the hind feet was made to carry 6 lbs. extra. At the start which was punctual to the hour announced, "Golondrina" took the lead and kept it throughout winning by six lengths. There was a good deal of betting even on "Golondrina," 3 to 1 agst "Cautivo" and 10 to 1 against "Sirve a todo."

Third Race.—"Carrera Ferro-Carril del Norte"—Open to all horses.—Entrance \$400, with \$2000 added; weight 150 lbs.—Once round:

- Overo "Villero"..... 1
- Alazan "Buenos Ayres"..... 2
- Sebruno "Desgraciado"..... 3
- Picazo "Entre Riano"..... 4
- "Villero," who was the favorite, took the lead at starting and came in an easy winner.

4th Race.—"Carrera S. Martin"—For all grass fed horses.—Entrance \$300, with \$2000 added.—Weight 145 lbs.—Twice round.

- Colorado "Chimango"..... 1
- Malacara "Gaucho"..... 2
- Malcara "Aguatero"..... 3
- Tordillo "Presero"..... 4

This was the great race of the day. "Presero," who had been lately bought by his present owner for \$8,000, was said to be a very fast horse, and great things were expected of him: he was backed in the half round against "Aguatero" at 2 to 1, but proved himself unworthy of his reputation. At the start "Aguatero" took the lead followed closely by "Presero," with "Chimango" and "Gaucho" in the rear. They kept this order for one round and a half, when "Aguatero's" jockey becoming suddenly ill had to pull in his horse. "Chimango," then with "Gaucho" in close attendance, took the lead, and after a well contested finish, came in a winner by a neck and a half, although it was the general opinion that had "Gaucho" been better ridden he would have won. Betting even on "Chimango" 3 to 2 against "Gaucho" 10 to 1 against "Aguatero."

There were also some private matches run, which were not, however, of sufficient interest to merit any special record.

The absence of a band of music was much remarked upon, as it was known that some people had subscribed for bringing one, a friend of ours having given \$500 towards this object.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The races at Belgrano on Sunday proved a rather slow affair. Our special reporter got as far as Watson's but as there was no omnibus or means of getting to the course save walking, and the sun broiling hot, he declined to proceed further. Belgrano was however crowded with fashionables, but few went as far as the course.

On Monday in our own quiet way we achieved another editorial triumph. The first telegram announcing the news from Europe we received at 10 a.m. It ran thus:—"Spruck to Standard. News to 5th November. Garibaldi taken prisoner by Italian troops. French entered into Rome—details later." When it was known in town that we had the news there was a regular stream of Club frequenters down to our office; Langelsan's gin, Cranwell's soda water, Richardson's ale, and Moore, Punch and Tudor's luscious Ind Coope, were called into immediate requisition; in fact, the walk from the Club to our office seemed too much for many of our friends who possibly find it an effort in this hot weather to stroll from the reading room to the billiard quarters, we resuscitated them however with the telegram and the beer.

In the afternoon, the crush was fearful, obliging us to send our second telegram to the Club room, to avoid further difficulties. We expect files of European papers this morning from Montevideo, that is to say, if there is a steamer, as sending newspapers by telegraph has defeated electricians to the present.

We are well pleased that our remarks some months ago on the case of the lost Prince Albert have attracted attention in the proper quarter. The papers went home and the unfortunate captain found friends in high position. The Argentine Minister is now despatching the affair, possibly owing to gentle diplomatic pressure.

An estanciero from Magdalena informs us, that in places where last year the camps took fire, there is a species of 'dechilla' now extremely injurious to sheep; generally speaking flechilla is unknown in the Buenos Ayres camps although a great drawback in Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental.

The burglars last week got into Mr. Anchorena's new house in front of the Merced church and stole some \$70,000 in paper money. The amount is trifling for a gentleman whose monthly rents are so large that he can afford to build a four story house every month; very soon half Buenos Ayres will belong to the Anchorenas.

The greatest hit in a business line in this city for many years has been Lanman and Kemp's Agua Florida; the consumption of this article at present is greater than that of kerosene; it has completely driven Eau de Cologne out of the market, and the manufacturers in New York boast of the largest works of the kind in the States. The Florida water is found particularly agreeable in the bath: the wholesale agents here, Mantells and Pfeiffer, state that the demand for this article is greater than ever, notwithstanding the various imitations which come from German markets.

Respecting the murder of Mr. Haliburton Johnstone we learned Monday for the first time that the real assassin is the capataz, and not the black cook as was first supposed. All parties are now under arrest, and as the murder was perpetrated in Entre Rios, we feel satisfied the criminals will be shot.

The extraordinary news published in Sunday's Nacion about the six new monitors on the way from Brazil to the Plate was the great topic in town yesterday; the story was so well told so creditably narrated, the power of the vessels, their extremely light draught of water, and the impossibility of the enemy even seeing them as they passed up, increased the attention of the public in the matter. When these monitors arrive in port we purpose paying them a visit, and giving our readers a complete and exact description of them.

Major Mansilla and D. Gutierrez, of the Nacion are at present engaged in a very acrimonious dispute about Sarmiento. As is usual the subject is not discussed on broad open grounds but initiated by stating that Mitre has written a severe reprimand to Gutierrez for opposing Sarmiento, such intense todayism is repugnant, and we feel certain that the letter is apocryphal, except that Mitre has shares in the Nacion, on no other grounds can we understand the question. From what we know of the President, we believe he would be the very last man in the Republic to write such a letter. The Nacion has a perfect right to oppose whatever candidate it thinks, and

shows its good sense in objecting to such a mythical candidate as Sarmiento, as we before observed there are but two candidates possible, Elizalde and Alsina, all the others are mere shams got up for the occasion.

We are given to understand that the Municipality is actively engaged respecting the health of the town, two new Hospitals are about being opened, a general whitewashing decree passed, Landois' water project approved, and, in fact, a new leaf turned over by the Municipal fathers. A very excellent measure would be the prohibition of all itinerary fruit vendors; the town is filled with these fellows who carry on a good trade selling fruit to children: Mr. O'Gorman as Chief of Police ought to make a clean sweep of all those fellows.

The locust in the camps this year is a melancholy fact, in parts they have eaten up everything green, luckily in the north, the country is covered with thistles, but even the thistles have been eaten down by this terrible plague. The farmers have much to endure, water is scarce, wool low, sheep unsaleable, and to crown all come the locust blighting everything they touch, nevertheless there are parties who consider the Government price of frontier land as very moderate. The truth be told all these lands should be given free to small farmers with from 500 to 1200 sheep; the Government would then get full value for its lands in the increased prosperity of this industrious and deserving class.

Yesterday we received our English exchanges up to 5th Nov. The papers are all warlike; the wise believe in peace and a Manchester paper goes so far as to say that Victor Emmanuel will, in all probability, abdicate. The Italians are furious, the French imperative, and the finances in hopeless confusion. The news from Berlin is by no means to the effect mooted that Bismarck meditated an alliance with Italy; on the contrary, our readers will perceive by the Prussian news we publish that Bismarck views the Italian question in a far different light; still everyone in Europe, including Lord Stanley, believes in war—and the days of the Turk seem numbered. The European Powers, with the exception of England and Austria, have agreed to leave Turkey to her fate. Russia is on the alert and preparing for its long-cherished policy. The French journals anticipate the hoisting of the Russian flag on the dome of St. Sophia.

In political native circles the Entre Riano note on the Arredondo revolution in Rioja is the great topic. We publish it in English to-day, as also Dr. Rawson's reply. These documents merit an attentive perusal and show the under-current in political affairs. The language of the Entre Riano Government is, beyond all question, unmistakably severe. The reply is more dignified than explicit. These notes call for comment.

Messrs. Cranwell and Murray, of the Calle Reconquista Medical Hall, purchased yesterday of the Messrs. Mantells and Pfeiffer the entire consignment of M'Dougall's disinfecting powder and disinfecting soap. It is the largest sale of the kind that has transpired in this city for some time.

The steamer Yaguarete arrived on Monday night bringing news from the army to Friday last. She brought no mails; they come by the Esmeralda, which steamer is considerably behind her time this trip. The passengers per the Yaguarete affirm that there has been no fighting of any consequence. Heat terrific, rivers rising, and strong Paraguayan forces in Grand Chaco.

A rather melancholy affair occurred on the steamer Uruguay in her last trip. Just as she came abreast of Martin Garcia, one of the passengers, a young man well dressed, and who came from Gualeguaychu or Fray Bentos, threw himself overboard and perished. No one seems to know anything of the deceased.

The longest telegram ever received by any paper in the River Plate was published in yesterday's Standard—over seven hundred words. We completely outstripped our colleagues, and have to thank our co-editor, who is at present sojourning in Monte Video, for the triumph. Still the victory was dearly bought; and a few more of such leviathan messages and we might exclaim with our distinguished countryman, "Another such victory and I am undone." Our subscribers cannot fail to appreciate such unceasing efforts, regardless of expense, to supply the news, the whole news, and nothing but the news.

The Arno arrived in Montevideo yesterday. She brings eight days later news from Europe, decidedly of still greater importance than that brought by the Halley. Messrs.

Varela Russell, Williamson and several other distinguished Elver Plate men have come in her.

The health of the city yesterday was not as could be desired, although, thank Heaven, the mortality is very slightly over the average. Still, sickness prevails, and it behoves us all to adopt every precaution. Vegetables and fruit avoided, and a most implicit faith in whitewash. The municipality is preparing to do something.

We have received a communication from an English estanciero on the subject of the tobacco tax. It appears that at the Custom-house full import duties are charged on damaged tobacco, which is only suitable for curing sheep of scab. This is really a most unjust and impolitic impost, and ought to be abolished. Our correspondent hints that possibly the Government knows nothing about this matter, and that it only requires to be brought under its notice to be abolished.

There is a very current rumour to the effect that the Arno will leave early this month, but as yet there is nothing certain in this regard. If the dock in Rio will be clear, then she will go in. The new dock, it seems, is too small for the Arno.

There is a Prussian brig up the Parana loading Demarchi and Quiroga's wool at the estancia, direct for Europe. This is the first time we have known a sheepfarmer of Buenos Ayres to load direct for Europe.

All sorts of rumors are current in town about Arredondo. Some go as far as to say that the General has not the least intention of coming down to Buenos Ayres, as ordered by his Government. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and if not taken in time, may wind up with a rather ugly 'tete a tete' with Taboada.

We understand that a memorial signed by the principal millers, is about to be presented to Apothecaries' Hall in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of wheat, due to the large and considerable quantities of that article consumed by Cranwell of 30 Rivadavia to be subjected to the poisoning process, with the landable though uncharitable object of exterminating rats and other equally destructive vermin.

But two years since, alfalfa and hay were only grown for private use, no one thought of bringing them into the market where they were regarded as a drug; now they have come into active demand, and are bought for the army at the most exorbitant prices. In the winter prices ruled at \$1200 mtc. per ton. This monstrous figure attracted too much attention to be permanent, and on the arrival of large quantities from every quarter, it subsequently declined in value. Good mixed hay may now be quoted at \$430 mtc, pure alfalfa \$650 mtc. No article of country produce is in such demand to-day; several farmers gained handsomely and so shall they continue to profit as long as the war lasts. We call the attention of capitalists to the great camp sale by Nazar, on Monday next. The camp is well situated on the river Mercedes, just a stone's throw from this flourishing town. The sale will be held in this city at the auction rooms, calle Victoria 154, but parties desirous of previously examining the place can obtain full particulars of Sr. Barramas in Mercedes.

The wholesale robbery of Irish sheepfarmers' clothes, papers, and luggage, at the café in the Plaza, is still the only topic in the Once de Septiembre. It appears that on the night of the robbery the house was crowded with Irish estancieros. At ten o'clock all retired to rest. At daybreak the whole house was alarmed by a tall, powerful Irish estanciero going about the house, wrapped in a sheet, looking for his trousers and coat. Of course, all the other lodgers got up, and what was their consternation when they discovered they were all in a similar plight. Out in the patios, even in the Plaza, might be seen our indignant friends going about, some clad in sheets, others in newspapers. The row was terrific. Over 20 suits of clothes, even to the very boots, had been walked off with. Some lost money, others valuable papers, and all their best clothes. The only alternative was to start off in the early bus for the tailor's, and it was only by the most seductive arguments that the mayoral admitted such a motley crowd of real wealthy, well-to-do men without even their pantaloons on. We hope the police will look the matter up, as it is really disgraceful that our camp suitcases, when they come to town, should be so victimised.

The steamer from Colonia is anxiously looked for. Mr. Drabble is over there and doubtless will favor us with the fullest details respecting the crisis in that rising town; it is really a melancholy thing to think that so thriving a place should be thrown into such immense confusion simply because the Doctor of the town and his medianero have a dispute which winds up with revolvers.

We fully coincide with our evening colleague that a general whitewashing in this city should be at once ordered, and a period of thirty days allowed, after which every house not whitewashed should pay a fine of five thousand dollars. The measure could not fail to be beneficial, and the slight cost should not be considered; the weather is not at all healthy, and the city as usual is terribly neglected.

Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman is beginning to prove that he is the right man in the right place. Yesterday the vigilantes were busy seizing all the green fruit, which is nothing short of downright poison at the present season.

We notice now that there are in Rio Janeiro trade auctions of flour. A cargo of Australian flour was sold under the hammer there the other day, which realised 14,800 bags, 17,600, and 18,600 barrels. The stock of flour is represented to be 60,000 barrels. The coffee business is beginning to show signs of decline.

Wool sales in Montevideo appear to have at last commenced. We hear of the following:—

19,000 ar. finemestiza baled, reserved price.

3,000 ar. mestiza, washed, 3.60.

12,000 ar. good mestiza, in barraca, 2.20.

But the present stock of wool in Montevideo is something hitherto unknown and unheard of.

The steamer Beauty is said to be the smallest steamer that ever crossed the South Atlantic. She stopped three days at Cape Frio: had a captain, cook, two sailors, and two young men on board, and left England with only 15 tons coal. She made from 10 to 11 knots per hour in fine weather. We hear that Sr. Galvan and others are most anxious to buy her.

The saladeristas in Barracas have at last commenced to work. The prices paid for cattle we hear are very high, but hides and tallow keep up, and cattle fat and the saladeristas look forward to a good season.

The committee of the tramway from Montevideo to Union, have called for bids to build the stations, and to supply materials and carpenter work. We call attention of English mechanics in this city to the affair.

We hear of another failure in the Uruguay, Don Juan Seró a merchant of Paysandu. Liabilities said to be large; it would seem that many of the shopkeepers in the Uruguay are obliged to suspend owing to the great prostration of trade.

Señor Anchorena has had the good taste and the good luck to rent the late residence of Mr. Bookey, known as Santa Catalina, beyond all question the most charming rural retreat in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. It is probably the only residence in the country suggesting to a visitor that its owner might have had a grandfather of some kind. There is nothing baronial in the aspect of the house, and the interior as we knew it recalled to mind no more than the pleasant homestead of an English yeoman. But once within the radius of the long carriage drive at Santa Catalina, when within the circle of well grown elms and beech trees, or squatted on the mangle in the kitchen surrounded by the odour of soap and clean linen, the longest resident in these countries, the most demoralized of Englishmen, must needs forget his proximity to Buenos Ayres. We shall almost regret to hear that the mangle has been replaced by the newest Yankee washing machine, and the old linen chests and tall clock have been superseded, by French bull or German veneer. A precious relic of the old country will have then lost its savour.

A monument of that noble Scotch colony from which some of our wealthiest families have sprung, will have been defaced. We understand that Mr. Anchorena is about to purchase the property.

Sr. Don José Manuel Lafuente, private secretary to the Vice-President of the Republic, has been named National Commissioner to intervene in the affairs of Rioja, and reinstate the deposed Governor, D. Cesario Davila. Mr. Lafuente, it will be remembered, was private secretary to Gen. Mitre at the commencement of the war, and was the author of letters from headquarters, which attracted some notice. He enjoys, in other respects, a certain literary celebrity. If there be any truth in the last accounts from Rioja,

the new commissioner will arrive too late to save the further effusion of blood.

The Montevideo papers give glowing accounts of the benefits of macadamised roads. The environs of that city, so lately wrapped in South American gloom, are now enlivened by streams of holiday-seekers and smart vehicles. The Paso del Molino is the favorite resort of the citizens. On these summer evenings, the picturesque bridge which spans what was recently a villainous pantano, is now the grand rendezvous of fashion. Omnibuses are to be established for the benefit of the bathers at the Playa Ramirez. Mr. Gottschalk and other distinguished people have already fled from our municipality-stricken city to Montevideo, where fresh water is to be brought from the River Santa Lucia, and where already there is some cleanliness, and, we have no doubt, for that very reason, more godliness. Even the little town of Concepcion in Entre Rios, is pluming and macadamising itself under the direction of its City Improvement Society. Another dose of cholera and we shall, perhaps, begin in Buenos Ayres.

Letters have been received from Captain King, of New York, to the effect that he will be here shortly to push on the Colonia dry docks. We understand that 40,000 pats. have been already spent in this business, and now that the amalgamation is arranged, some 160,000 pats. more is at the disposal of the Captain to conclude the enterprise.

In the Montevideo papers received on Friday we observe a notice from the French Consul to the effect that all French claims to parties named in the notice are now being paid in Paris. This is good news for some of our friends.

The mails from Rosario on Friday brought news of impending electioneering troubles: the last meeting in Rosario had a very stormy wind up, and shouts of down with Oroño, &c., were heard on all sides. Cabal seems to be the rising star in Santa Fé; meetings throughout the province are being held, all of a most Cabalistic hue. We await our Rosario correspondent's letter to get full particulars. There have been some wool sales effected in Rosario; Mr. Hipwell's wool from the Pavon, at 24 Bol. rls. Also a lot from an American estancia near San Nicho las at 24 rls. Another well known lot Sr. Pearson, at 22 rls. About 10,000 arrobes various lots good, at 22 rls., and about 2000 arr. common wools at from 15 to 16 rls. The farmers complain greatly about the miserable price paid, and it is rumored that Governor Oroño has received propositions for a cloth mill, which if wools keep at their present prices would pay splendidly. The old saladero establishment of General Urquiza, one of the finest in the country, will commence working shortly, under the auspices of the millionaire Cabal; cattle are fat, but dear hides and tallow high, and it is thought that the 'faena' will prove good. Notwithstanding all the stir and bustle in the streets of Rosario, the trade of the town has very considerably declined, or fallen off, that is to say, the trade with the interior which was the chief trade of the place; the produce of the interior arrives in miserable dribbles, few bullock-carts, few troperos, Plaza deserted, the brigands on the road, and the Indians sap the vitals of the genuine trade of Rosario, and until things clear up north, trade in Rosario will remain dull.

Messrs. Lanuz and Lezica have now almost the entire contract for the allied army. Hitherto they only supplied the Argentine and Oriental armies, and the 1st and 2nd divisions Brazilian army, but now the 3rd Brazilian division, at the order of Caxias, has been passed to Lanuz and Lezica; in fact, with the exception of the fleet and the hospitals, the whole allied force is now supplied by our friends Lezica and Lanuz. The very excellent arrangements of these contractors have given the very highest satisfaction, and we congratulate our friends on their new contract.

Mr. Coghlan has taken up the Saladero question with a gout which shows that he is fully determined to annihilate Mr. Puiggari. The question is extremely entertaining for those who take an interest in it, but for the general public it is slightly abstruse.

The change in the days of the river Uruguay steamer has caused great confusion. On Thursday half the would-be passengers remained behind, owing to the steamers leaving much earlier than usual. A boat-load of passengers almost came to grief at the mole-head, owing to the heavy sea on. Several ladies in the boat. The Villa del Salto comes up this morning from Montevideo and goes up the Uruguay. The heat thanks of the public are due to Messrs. Mantel and Pfeiffer for

having introduced into this city of smells McDougall's famous disinfectants, the most powerful and efficacious known. These have become most popular wherever tried, and in the British navy hospitals, army barracks, and emigration departments are almost exclusively used. They are made up in small bottles, and their prices extremely moderate.

The journey of Mr. La Fuente to Rioja promises to be anything but pleasant; in fact, even with an escort, the road is dangerous. The Indians on one side, and the gauchos on the other, — the post-houses without horses, and the roadside inns without food or lodging, — travelling in the interior at present is even worse than campaigning in Paraguay. Mr. Monetta, the National Government Engineer, is also in Rosario bound up, but has not yet left.

We call upon the Governor or the Municipality to order an immediate whitewashing all through this city. Dr. Harris, of New York, testifies to the great utility of lime, and, as there is much sickness in the city, a whitewashing decree would be an excellent precaution.

There have been several sales of sheep in the south. We understand that the flocks in question are for the Falkland Islands, and to be shipped for English account. What they intend doing with sheep at the Falkland Islands, and the price of wool what it is, we profess not to rightly understand.

The public examinations of the students of the Bishop's College take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., at six o'clock, p.m. The subjects for discussion are very numerous; but we notice that the Professor of Theology throws down the gauntlet to D. Lopez and Co. touching the civil marriage question, and also Church property. Our distinguished fellow-countryman, the Rev. Mr. Dillon, as Professor, signs the various papers for discussion.

In a recent letter from the army, we read the following:—"The news has just come of Colonel Santos Correa's return to the Paso Hondo. It is not yet known the result of the expedition to which our commanders have attributed such importance. I fear their success is not entirely unalloyed, as the Argentine division was followed by a large drove of cattle, whilst of the Brazilian corps there is nothing known. Lieutenant Echebarria, just arrived from Tayi, assures me that yesterday a heavy cannonade was heard from above Pilar. It is supposed that some Paraguayan man-of-war had dropped down the river during the night, and opened fire on Menna Barreto's company, which was posted up close to the shore. Of the four pieces taken from aboard the 25 de Mayo one is already in position at our camp. From 12 o'clock to 3 p.m. an active communication was sustained by flags between the iron fleet and Brazilian watch-towers at Tuyu-Cué. This extraordinary show of colors caused quite a sensation among the unsophisticated camp followers, many of whom mistaking these peaceful symbols for the hostile banners, prepared to take a most unceremonious leave of their possessions; to me and others conversant with this "dead language" there was nothing to excite our peculiar wonder much less fear, as in truth it was but an improved system of communication, a sort of substitute for an overland, mid-air, sub-marine telegraph, which however reposing in either element, must be equally exposed to the assaults of the enemy. This new method is therefore a decided improvement. Anxious to see how it worked and judge for myself on this latest Caxian innovation, destined to supersede balloons, telegraphs, rockets, chasques and so forth, and work a complete revolution in modern warfare, I mounted one of the tree tops, where the look-out was perched, glass in hand, scanning the frowning battlements of Humaita; the post was well chosen, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. Even with the naked eye both camps were plainly visible. Lopez was busy sending forward a long train of ammunition from the magazines at Humaita to the advanced lines. Each movement was carefully noted by the watch; in an instant a change of colors transmitted it to the fleet, whose prompt discharge in the right direction too plainly told how well the sign was understood. We are therefore on the eve of a terrible engagement, at what is known here by the familiar term of 'Tuyutlong-rage,' though you might better understand me in the common-place phraseology, a 'cowardly bombardment' from behind iron walls, and though well directed at the woods, only successful in filling up gaping 'pantanos.' The rumor is still current here of an in-

tended expedition with the 2nd division of Argentines under General Emilio Mitre, to move on Asuncion, in conjunction with a Brazilian force under General Menna Barreto. This however is very problematic, and I should be sorry to put too much faith in it yet awhile, as all must depend on the report of the last explorers, not yet made known. The idea of marching on the capital is good, but the road is long and beset with dangers, which nothing but the most consummate foresight and experience can provide for, besides it would take the greatest bravery and determination to overcome, and the passage of a wide and rapid river if well defended would prove a serious obstacle.

On Friday night the proprietor of the Metropolitan Exchange, Mr. Friedland, had a housewarming in his attractive premises. We understand the supper and wines were very exquisite. Among the number of invited guests were Dr. Perkins and Mr. Dykes, of the U.S. ship-of-war Kansas, and Captain Pomroy, of the American barque Hosea Rich. The latter gentleman carried home to his native land last trip the remarkable author of "Nojoque."

For the information of musical readers we quote from the same paper the following paragraph in regard to the prizes at the Paris Exhibition bestowed upon pianoforte manufacturers:—"The truth is there is no 'first prize.' The three prizes were given alphabetically to B. O. S. Broadwood, Chickering and Steinway. The only grand prize and medal in the musical section was awarded to Sax for the invention of his six valved trumpets and horns, a marvellous invention enabling the performer to play in all keys alike.

We have received a letter from an English gentleman asking the amount offered by Government as premium for the best process for converting blood into a suitable form for export. We refer him to the Minister, or to the committee named by Government to consider the saladero question, of which Mr. Cambaceres is a member. Our correspondent omitted to put his address in his letter, therefore we can only answer him through our columns.

The Provincial Government will sell by public auction in the early part of January some Government lands in the South, the particulars of which we have not yet been able to obtain. At the last auction more than the Government price was paid. We take much interest in the coming auction, as we believe, from the depressed state of rural interests, not half the Government figure will be bid for these lands.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that at last there is a possibility of getting a really good cup of coffee in one's own house. M. Chabry and Co. have opened a splendid coffee establishment at No. 90 Calle Chacabuco; we have tried the coffee and pronounce it veritable coffee, not like the trash selling through the town so long with a flavour of roasted tooth picks. The price of the best Moca coffee is very moderate, and the flavour purely Arabic.

Dr. Avellaneda and family have migrated for the summer months to the town of Mercedes, and we hear of some other distinguished Argentines moving out as far as Chivilcoy. These towns are altogether too far from the city for men of business to come and go in the day; a man must be a railway guard to stand such continued train travelling.

In the far South we hear of several new graserias being put up on the estancias out there; as it is impossible to suppose sheep are too numerous out there, we suppose the estancieros are beginning to kill them since it is too expensive to care them. What a melancholy fact!

An Entré Rios paper, the *Uruguay*, hearing that several towns of the province were anxious to form an association for promoting public improvements similar to that existing in Concepcion, under the patronage of Gen. Urquiza, gives the following recipe for the formation of such a society, as it was done in Concepcion. "Various townspeople held a meeting for the object of building a theatre, and it was agreed that the shares should be \$100s. each, payable in monthly instalments of \$5s. As there is always a difficulty in collecting the instalments, the principal shareholders signed vales for the total amount of their shares. These vales were deposited in the Bank of Entré Rios as guarantees for the necessary funds of the association when money was required to be advanced. These are the bases, the sole rule of the association. We have only to add that the directors were invested with 'facultades extraordinarias' to avoid the inconvenience of meetings of shareholders who rarely agree." The unfortunate person who met

with the accident at the tramway of the same line has since died at the British Hospital.

On the 13th ult. there was a grand ball given at Asuncion in celebration of the triumph of the Paraguayans at Tuyuti. A full account of it, and a description of a monument about to be erected in that city, in honor of the military event, was found in a copy of the *Centinela*, a paper published at Asuncion, and discovered in a tree by the advanced guard of the Oriental Legion. The journal in question contains also an account of an assembly of foreign ladies in Asuncion, who met at the "Club Nacional" to make final arrangements for the presentation to President Marshal Lopez of a superb inkstand, adorned with military emblems and allegorical figures. The ladies of Paraguay seemed to agree on the point, and the design of the inkstand was referred to the silversmith to be put in execution.

Private letters have been received by last mail from the Interior to the effect that until the Government can manage to send escorts to protect the carts, the people in the Provinces will send nothing further down to Rosario. It seems that a lot of gauchos are prowling about the roads; they of course can do little harm to a cargo of hides, but the bullocks and mules they walk off with, and the carts are brought to a stand still in the open camp. In fact, things in the Interior seem gradually coming to a dead lock, and we await our Rosario correspondent's letter to learn further on this matter.

#### A VOICE FROM THE PRISONS OF RIOJA.

Dr. Roman, who, during the short-lived administration of Sr. Campos, occupied the important post of Minister, writes to the *Eco de Cordova*, under date 22nd November, 1867:—

"Since the 10th inst. I am the sole occupant of a dark narrow loathsome cell. These simple facts I would proclaim to the world through the medium of your widely circulated journal notwithstanding I am persuaded, I do not command your sympathies, opposed as I am by General Arredondo, and others whom the revolution of the 10 have placed in power.

I do not come to burden you with the recital of my own sufferings, though the mental and bodily torments I have endured of late, would form a painfully interesting chapter and one deserving the consideration of your readers; but such is not my intention, and in coming forward I am only impelled by a sincere desire to hold up to public light the atrocities committed on that day, and vindicate the liberties of the people of whom I was their chosen representative.

That the suicidal strife which befel our city, and ended in deposing Sr. Davila from the command of the province, was aided and abetted by a General of the National army, is unfortunately too bitter a reality.

Add to the delivery of arms and ammunition the horrible murder of Don Justo Ascoeta, an humble and inoffensive citizen, literally riddled in presence of the National troops, and again the no less barbarous assault on the venerable Don Nicolas Davila, who with the most refined cruelty was brutally beaten with clubs and swords in front of the barrack, after escaping intact from the hands of Varela and others reputed for their cruelty.

What has this revolution effected in compensation for these infamies? What fanaticism is it that desecrates family hearts, spreading universal desolation? Know then, people of the Republic, that the friends of Arredondo in Rioja declare that in a day of liberty everyone may murder and slaughter even the women—on such a day all sense of justice, law or order is forgotten, and a savage thirst for blood holds sway.

Such was the affair of the 10th. Personal safety is all that is thought of, and all who succeed in this are satisfied. The best friends are content with bewailing one another's loss—no assistance is thought of. The most revolting crimes are regarded as mere accidents, and of such little account that even the hollow farce of judicial enquiry is dispensed with.

In view of such acts which no one can deny, who can attempt to justify the acts of General Arredondo in Rioja? Is the misapplication of those arms and men with which the nation has furnished him to restore order, but which have been wielded to uproot Government, is this I say to be classified merely as contempt of orders? Or is it thus that the respect for the law is to be sustained? No—well may the torpid spirits whose life is one continual scene of broils and iniquities, well may they rejoice whilst worthy citizens weep for the distracted state of our country.

**WOOL MARKET IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL.**

We have on many occasions called the attention of our readers to the wonderful progress which the Republic of the Uruguay is making, thanks to the influential position of European residents, whose practical assistance is readily and gladly accepted by the Orientales. We have always had the greatest pleasure in pointing out to our readers the results accruing from a conscientious and intelligent Municipal administration in Montevideo, under the able direction of both natives and foreigners. These worthy gentlemen have practically shown their colleagues in Buenos Ayres that the go-a-head principle is by no means an exotic plant in South America, as our River Plate friends would wish us to believe, and in proof of this we have only to recapitulate in a few words the many services rendered by the Junta of Montevideo, whose time is now about to expire.

We trust that the electors may have the good sense to select representatives as able and willing as those whose time of service is about to close. We fear much, however, that the innate jealousy of foreigners, which unfortunately lurks at the bottom of the hearts of all our public men will produce its usual effects. We dread that former services will be ignored, that the men who have proved themselves to be the right men in the right place, will be systematically shelved, and room made for dummies, or worse, who will lend themselves to all manner of spoliation and robbery.

The present Junta of Montevideo has in a couple of years placed that city at least half a century in advance of this city. Roads, which rival those of European capitals, grace its suburbs; a new city has sprung up on its southern quarter, with paved streets and edifices which would put a Hausmann to shame, and property in every direction has increased in value, a thousand-fold. Within a few months the gas will be carried out to the Union and Paso del Molino, and along the whole length of the roads which lead to these flourishing suburbs, gas-lamps every fifty varas will testify to the progress of our sister city.

The tramway to the Villa de la Union is a 'fait accompli.' Within three or four months our friends on the left margin of the River Plate, will have the latest European and North American improvements, while we unfortunately must bump along in bone-breaking omnibuses over wretchedly-paved streets.

Whom in heaven above, or on earth beneath, are we to invoke? Is there no heathen god or goddess to whom we may pour our libations in the hope of obtaining equal blessings? Alas! we fear that Mercury, the light-fingered god, is the patron of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, and that his ears are deafened to any cry or sound that does not chink—

"Del oro seductor  
El algreo tin, tin, tin!"

Must we in a few days have to chronicle the same sad fact as to Montevideo?—

"Abait omon! Dios quiera que no!"

What is there in the Banda Oriental that, notwithstanding its often trodden-down condition, in spite of its frequent sufferings by civil war, and in the face of frightful misgovernment, imparts to it the elasticity which causes us all to wonder? Surely, it must be that its producing qualities are far superior to anything we know of the neighboring regions, and we venture to affirm that this fact is amply proved by the high prices obtained in the European markets for all the produce of that Republic. Their hides are worth more than ours, their wool commands a market where ours lie over unnoticed, and their wheat finds a ready sale in our city, where unfortunately we cannot produce sufficient cereals to feed our population.

Something of this must be attributed to the soil of this province, which consists of the richest *humus* or black vegetable loam; an excellent medium, certainly, for feeding plants, but which, unfortunately, lacks the bone-producing element. Why is the wheat produced on our side of the river so short in the stalk and so deficient in bone-making properties? Why are our animals so an-all-boned? The answer is simple. Because there is little or no phosphate or silicate of lime in our diluvial formations.

In the Banda Oriental, on the contrary, where disintegration is continually taking place, the soil is filled with everything that is necessary for the development of the animal and vegetable economy, and the result, is that there are there produced cereals and animals with which it is difficult for us to establish a comparison.

What is the reason, then, that while

we here in Buenos Ayres are daily chronicling sales of wool, not one solitary sale has been quoted from Montevideo? Nevertheless, the Barracas there are filling up with an article of prime quality. Tired of waiting, many of our wealthy friends on the other side are baling and shipping their wools, indifferent to overtures said to be on the way from Martel, Rodger, Drabble, Perry, or Pearson. Their idea appears to be, "if you can afford to lose, I can afford to do the same." "In te domine speravi, non confundar in aeternum" seems to be their motto, and we wish them success. As Jonathan says, they have had *hard lines* enough for the last year, and trouble enough in bringing their wools to market to entitle them at least to an offer. If that be not forthcoming, let them go forth, in God's name, and prosper!

We repent—what does this anomaly mean? Do not exporters know that good wools are to be obtained in Montevideo? Do foreign houses unite in ignoring the existence of the Banda Oriental and its products, and in the face of the astounding absorption of British manufactures by that State. Can it be possible that they think they have done their duty to their partners and constituents in opening branch houses there with young gentlemen at their head, whose knowledge of business, saving some honourable exceptions, is unimpaired by experience, and whose acquaintance with export trade, in general, may with justice be put down as X—, an unknown quantity.

It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that the number and importance of the export houses have not increased in anything like the proportion in which the country has advanced, whether we consider it with regard to its population or its products.

A younger country than Buenos Ayres, it seems to be the fashion to ignore its existence, to talk of it in a patronising way, as you would to a small school-boy, and hope he would be a man before his mother.

But this system won't do. The little boy's clothes are getting too small for him, and the dawn is beginning to appear on his cheek. Is there no one smart enough to come forward and say, like the man in the "Old Curiosity Shop" did to little Nell, "Remember! Shorts, your friend—not Cod-lins."

True the trade with Montevideo is not of such old standing as that with Buenos Ayres. Is that any reason why merchants should, machine-like, follow in the old-beaten track when a new line is laid open to them?

Every River Plate merchant knows that, owing to the utter want of competition at Montevideo, the *Saladeristas* of that city have, times without number, been obliged to sell their produce to houses here, and transactions are almost entirely paralyzed there if one or two of its leading firms show a determination, real or feigned, to let a season pass without entering into operations.

We note the same phenomenon in the wool market at Montevideo this season. Strange to say, the failure of one single party who used to do a large business in that line (Juan Irigaray) appears to have rendered wools unsaleable there. The fact is that as the number of export houses in Montevideo may be counted on the fingers of one hand they suppose they can buy the produce for nothing, but as the Banda Oriental farmers are too knowing for that sort of thing, and are too conscious of the value of their wools, knowing too well what it cost to produce them, there is no business possible.

In late numbers of our paper, we have published various lists of parcels of well-known wools, now in course of embarkation on growers' account, and we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that if exporters allow the *estancieros* to get accustomed to ship, they will in future experience increased difficulties in bringing them to terms.

Although it must be confessed that the last quotations from Europe are not flattering, and consequently do not warrant shippers to pay fancy prices, we cannot but approve of the almost unanimous resolution of the Banda Oriental farmers to ship their hard-earned wool harvest rather than submit to the exaggerated pretensions of the shipper. They are perfectly right in trying to emancipate themselves from the pettifogging exactions of a few isolated shippers, who would willingly create, if possible, a monopoly in their own favor to the detriment of the poor hard-worked and tax-laden farmer.

In the meantime, we ask with surprise, why none of our active and intelligent Buenos Ayrean shippers have as yet taken a trip down to Montevideo to avail themselves of the most

exceptional state in which the wool market at present stands. Here our buyers crowd the plazas; there splendid, clean wools crowd the barracas; and the buyer, "non est inventus!"

We have only to add that if we have flung ourself "con amore" into this Montevideo question, it is because we represent a public, and a large and influential public in that country, who have during our chequered career generously supported us, and who now have a right to regard us as their organ. The *estancieros* of the Banda Oriental know their rights and the *Standard* dares assert them.

**THE STATE OF THE INTERIOR.**

People in Buenos Ayres seem to know little of the real state of things up in the provinces. We hear of one revolution after another, rows at all points of the compass, governors tumbled like skittles in a row, but so accustomed are we to all this sort of thing nowadays that we read the news, and with an inward sense of satisfaction that we are a long way off from the scene of endless political tumult, throw down the paper and turn to other matters. Yesterday morning, however, we had something fresh from the provinces—something painfully amusing—in the shape of two letters from cartmen, who had been attacked by the highwaymen who now infest the provinces, and we have to thank our colleague, the *Nacion*, for giving publicity to these documents, which give us a true insight into the real state of affairs north of the Arroyo Medio:—

"Sau José del Morro,  
Nov. 5, 1867.

"Dear Sir,—

"After immense delays, I arrived here. The "gauchos" of the Siete Caldenes sacked my troop, swept off three horses, two novillos; two bullocks, nine sacks of flour, several boxes with various articles; a box with some things for Dr. Carlos Palacio; another box that I had in the cart; the gringos trunk, and left me with only a saddled mule. I could offer no resistance, for these fellows fell on us with their lances, and cut and thrust on all sides; they also sacked a troop of San Juan carts, and did not even leave a mule, and the night was very dark, and we were bound for the Morro. I have borrowed a horse, and some beef; but you must send me money to buy beef, as I am without a farthing. Du Santiago went bail for me for the two cows and a horse.

"Your's,  
"N. N."  
Achiras, Nov. 3, 1867.

"Dear Caesar,—

"To-day your troop arrived here, the Capataz, without a real even to buy beef, in consequence of the "gauchos" having attacked him at the Alto Grande, carrying off 16 mules, 3 horses, 2 bullocks, 2 novillos, 3 bags of flour, all the baggage and parcels in one cart, and 40 Bolivian dollars.

"Here we gave the capataz three novillos, and in the Rio Cuarto four. They will give six mules and some beef, so as that they get on to Rosario.

"The capataz has requested me to say that he sends a list of what the peones owe, because everything was walked off with, and further they took seven parcels that were in the carts. I have obtained an escort here for the troop as far as Rio Cuarto.

"Whatever I give the soldiers I charge to joint account.

"Your's,  
"N. N."  
Rio Cuarto, Nov. 11, 1867.

"Dear Caesar,—

"I send you this to inform you that the night before last the "gauchos" took your troop of carts, and ours also, at the Paso de los Indios, carrying off all the oxen. Only four saddled mules escaped. As your troop arrived early, the bullocks had been let go, and were far off—mine unfortunately were close to the carts at the time. They carried off 60 bullocks and 10 mules; consequently, the carts are in the open camp, but 10 soldiers guard them. All the peones are here, and the capataz sent to look for the hacienda of Victor Miranda, in order to push on for Lagnilla, and I believe he will get them. I have come here with the same object.

"The fellows who sacked the carts are nine well-known "gauchos," who, according to the capataz, are the same who sacked a troop in the Alto Grande.

"One of the fellows actually came mounted on one of your mules, but, as the escort was badly mounted, they could not pursue him.

"Your and my capataz started off south, following the cattle tracks, and about five leagues distant descried the hacienda, and they believe the

fellows are watching them, and the capatazes were afraid to approach. I have demanded of Commander La Concha a few soldiers, but he has refused, stating that he cannot give men to campare bullocks. I remain here, however, doing my best.

"Your's, &c.,  
"N. N."

Rio Cuarto, Nov. 11, 1867.

Dear Periandro,

The night before last our carts were attacked by nine Gauchos at the Paso de los Indios, and they could not carry off any of the cargo, but they swept off sixty bullocks and ten mules, and of Palacio's troop they carried off all the bullocks and mules. This was at about nine o'clock at night. Yesterday I spent the whole day trying to make the commander give me twenty-five men to give chase to the Gauchos, but I could not get the men, as the officer stated he had no soldiers to give for the purpose of campareing bullocks.

JACINTO.

**TERRIBLE NEWS FROM COLONIA.**

The smiling town of Colonia, which for years has been the model town in the Banda Oriental, is now the scene of much excitement. Dr. Mahony, the physician of the town, is in prison; his family in the most profound affliction; a man named John Bailly with a bullet in his head, not expected to survive another hour; the people of the town who require medical attendance obliged to go to prison to see the doctor, or suffer without medical assistance; in fact, never before was Colonia in such a pitiable plight as at present, and this all caused by Dr. Mahony yielding in a fit of anger and firing a revolver at a medianero of his, who refused to give him up his books. The wounded man, it appears, was a medianero of the doctor's, and on the arrangement of the accounts the doctor took exception to some high charges and called for the books; the medianero refused; the doctor insisted; the farmer persisted; high words passed, and the doctor drew his revolver and fired. The townspeople of Colonia deplore the affair, as the doctor was extremely popular, an excellent doctor, and charitable and kind to all.

The Guarani, which arrived on last Wednesday from Corrientes and Rosario, brings a few hours later from the seat-of-war. Nothing of interest had occurred. The news from the Interior gives us reason to expect an encounter between the forces of the new Government in Rioja and those of the ex-Governor Davila, that is in fact between Arredondo and Taboada.

The news from the seat of war, published by our contemporaries, is very meagre. The Allies, according to the *Tribuna*, have advanced on their right so near the outer defences of Humaita, that on one occasion the Paraguayan sentinels on the scarp were surprised by the Brazilian skirmishers, to the great alarm of the garrison. On the left of the Allies the enemy's outposts have been drawn much nearer to Humaita, and the Allied cavalry now commands a much wider zone of the country than before the attack on Tuyuti. Lopez is evidently exploring the Chaco for a path to serve either as an outlet for himself and followers, or as an inlet for supplies, as circumstances may direct. The Paraguayan General, Brunes, with a small force, was in the Chaco, engaged either in clearing the ground, or awaiting a projected landing of the Allies on that side of the river. The *Tribuna* correspondent is of opinion that it will be difficult to stop Lopez's supplies, as, when driven to extremities, there are no natural obstacles, in the shape of swamp or forest, mountains or desert, which men will not overcome, and he mentions, as a known fact, that there is a practicable road from Rivadavia, on the frontiers of Salta to Humaita.

Two young men from Bolivia were at Asuncion, and intended during their stay to teach the inhabitants how to make sugar. Afterwards, the more appropriate idea occurred to them of founding a school for orphans!

The quinta in the Calle Larga, Barracas, belonging to Sr. Segovia, was sold on Tuesday by auction for the sum of \$161,000. The purchaser was Sr. Gonzalez.

A small steamer of 20 tons, called the "Beauty," arrived at Montevideo in 60 days from Liverpool. She came into this port yesterday, consigned to Messrs. Moore, Punch, and Tudor.

Messrs. Balbin and Plowes announce the exhibition at their auction mart of the samples of wool and fleeces, of about 400 breeding ewes, from the "cabana" of Mr. Latham, on Thursday, and of the sale of the wool on Friday next, at three o'clock. We advise all those interested in the production of sound wool, in weighty fleeces, to pay a visit to 19 Calle Peru, and examine their samples of fleeces. The most

interested in estancias, as some of the very best judges of wool, report these wools to be of a character and quality not surpassed in their class by the product of any country in the world.

An important manifesto has been signed by a number of the inhabitants of Rioja in favour of General Arredondo and of the popular candidate, Dr. Vega, the opponent of the Davila party. The Riojans are preparing to oppose Taboado, should he march on their city.

General Navarro, who had united his forces with those of General Taboado, is proposed as future Governor of Catamarca.

Several families left town yesterday for the country, in consequence of the increased sickness in the city. Experienced physicians state that the remote cause of the unhealthy state of the town is the weather. Colds and fevers are numerous. As for cholera, there is nothing more than usual, which, properly termed, is cholera.

Yesterday the unpleasant news arrived in town that on board the steamer Chacabuco, which was bound for Paraguay with some Genoese recruits, the most terrible mortality occurred. Some 70 men were said to have died, and had been thrown overboard. As far as we could discover, the number of deaths on board does not exceed 26.

**THE INACTIVITY IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.**

Why is there such continuous inactivity in trade and in finance? Because, in a situation that is unprecedented, the two leading banks of Europe, the Bank of England and the Bank of France, persist in acting according to precedent. The public have reason to complain of this inability or unwillingness to appreciate a new position. With resources far beyond all previous example, and with a business small beyond precedent in an age when the growth of trade is universal, these great establishments refuse either to lower the rate of discount, or to enlarge their holdings of the securities of their own Governments. The excuse or apology is, that either or both would be useless to revive a spirit that is dormant, and which, they contend, ought to emanate from the public. Here is one of the inconsistencies of these institutions. If the public show the least sign of reviving activity, it is put down as an incipient speculation, to be discouraged and discontinued at once. As the public are thus discouraged, and the banks themselves will not strike out a course for them, what can the public do but remain in a depression fruitful of sullen discounts? It is not that trade is, or is likely to be insane, that both England and France are suffering so much in their commercial and industrial interests, but because their monetary guides are feeble and insipid. The time has come when a policy at once consistent with the necessities of the times and with their own changed positions, should be boldly adopted.

The two banks should instantly lower the rates of discount, and immediately invest a large portion of their now idle deposits in the public securities of their own country. It is true there is no precedent of 1½ per cent. minimum in the history of the Bank of England. But there is no precedent of the Bank of England holding twenty-four millions of gold. A precedent should be created in circumstances that are new, and may again occur. There is no precedent of the Bank of France or any other bank holding nearly thirty-nine millions of gold; but there are precedents of the minimum rate of the Bank of France being 2 per cent. Yet with all this gold the Bank of France persists in maintaining a 2½ per cent. rate. It might not be easy to find precedents of banks buying the securities of their own Government in a period of political apprehension; but in the present case there are the highest possible assurances of peace in France, and in England it would be absurd to affect apprehensions that no man feels. To lower the rates of discount, and to buy Government stocks under such circumstances, would tend to a simultaneous revival of commercial and political confidence which otherwise may be put off until a new generation arises, unfettered by maxims which, if not obsolete, are inapplicable. And we contend that holding such eminent positions, institutions such as the Bank of the England and the Bank of France are bound by their position to manifest confidence in their country, and to make common cause with their respective peoples in supporting trade and industry, which offer better securities than fleets and armies for peace and contentment.—*The Bullionist*.

ANGORA GOATS IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

Knowing the great interest I have long taken in everything conducing to the material advancement of Uruguay, and therefore of Rio Plata generally, especially on all such matters as the utilisation of meat, improvement in cattle-breeding, wool-growing, and the like, you will readily understand the attention I would naturally give to your recent remarks on 'Alpacas, Vicuñas, and Angora Goats.'

"When the American trumpets to the world that he is the most enterprising speculator 'in all creation,' few will be found to deny his claim to the title, and certainly none would think of accusing him of making a hollow boast. There is no cotton grown to equal that which is produced in America, and the Yankee, not satisfied with this distinctive mark, is determined to enter the lists as a fancy wool grower.

I remain, Gentlemen, &c., E. B. NEILL. Montevidéan Consulate-General, London, Oct. 23, 1867.

The Chambers have approved of Mr. Hopkins's tramway scheme at San Fernando, so we suppose there will be no further delays in this business now.

The project for a branch line from Floresta to Lujan is also approved of by the house. This is a new enterprise, and got up principally by native capitalists: all the capital necessary has been subscribed.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 4, 1867. Ounces, \$400. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Patacons, 25. National Bonds, 54 1/2. National Bonds rose to-day to 54 1/2 for the end of the year, but even for cash they could not at after hours be obtained at this price.

Exchange for the packet has at last opened: on England at 48 1/2, and a fair business done; on France no bills as yet passed. Some well-known parties on the Bolsa arrived from Paraguay to-day, and there was much anxiety to know the possible duration of the war.

The wool sales in the Once Setiembre were about the average; prices may be even quoted a shade lower. Some fine wool from Freyre could only fetch 55 to-day, although same wool sold two weeks past at 70.

Table listing various goods and prices: 850 ar. fine wool, Ensenada 66; 200 ar. do bellies 25; 600 ar. lams, clean 55; 1300 ar. Chacomus 66; 1200 ar. Magdalena 66; 1300 ar. Barradero 54; 200 ar. Canuelas 62; 1350 ar. Ranchos 62; 500 ar. Magdalena, part of lot of 2220 ar. to be delivered all next week 67; 1600 ar. San Vicente 61; 1000 ar. do do 63; 400 ar. fine Magdalena 63; 1000 ar. Guardia Monte 55; 1200 ar. Arenales 58; 8750 ar. various lots 46 to 55.

Table listing various goods and prices: Dry hides—3294 hides from 115 to 127; Sheepskins—4000 doz. from 100 to 210 per doz.; Hair—400 ar. 135 to 150; Tallow—30 pipes, 14 1/2 rls.; 50 bordalesas, 14 1/2 do; 250 ar. grassa, 32; 60 ar. fine, 32 1/2; 145 ar. do, 34; Maize—2 waggons at 155 per fan; Wool arrivals to-day—By train 3520; Do carts 4,787; To-day by telegraph we had the first wool sale in Montevideo—Small lot at 22 rls.; Bond sales this day—For cash 10,000 54; Dec. 31 20,000 54; Do do 15,000 54 1/2; Do do 20,000 54 1/2.

December 5, 1867. National Bonds 54 1/2. Bonds showed improvement again to-day. No sales, cash, but for the end of the year 10,000, at 54 1/2. There were buyers for cash at this rate, but no sellers, and on time only one seller.

The wool market to-day showed greater activity and slightly improved prices: in the North Plaza some 20,000 ar., in various lots, from 48 to 56; one very superior lot, 2,000 ar., English owner, at 64.

Table listing various goods and prices: In the South Plaza, about 20,000 ar. in station, and 10,000 ar. in Plaza. Three carts from Mdg. dalena, very superior wool, offered, one lot at 76, another at 77, and a third at 78. 1200 arrobes, good 53; 413 do. fine, Canuelas 52; 246 do. good mestiza 56; 700 do. mixed, Arroyo Chico 48; 1316 do. inferior 42; 300 do. good, Chacomus, 65; 1400 do. dirty, Ranchos 48; -380 do. mestiza 50; 600 do. mixed 46; 350 do. fine, with carrotilla 54; 1500 do. Arenales 52; 400 do. Monte 57; 250 do. San Vicente 55; 850 do. Ensenada 48; 1450 do. Ranchos 56; 13,460 do. various lots, from 46 to 55.

Dry hides—4500 from 105 to 127; Sheepskins—7000 doz. various lots from 120 to 205; Tallow—23 pipes Chacomus 14 1/2; 39 bordalesas 14; 260 ar. panzas 33; 75 ar. lams 44; 180 ar. inferior 29; 150 ar. do. 24; Capons—1600 with wool 26; Arrivals to-day—Framer Rio Uruguay, Montevideo; Stussian schooner Humes, Amsterdam; British schooner; Spanish barque. In charters nothing done.

December 6, 1867. National Bonds 54. There was a lull in the Bond market to-day, caused by the readiness with which buyers found Bonds. Somebody was evidently disposed to get out of the Bond business at present prices.

The news from Europe was greatly discussed, the prevalent opinion being that war between France and Italy is inevitable. From Paraguay the Uruguay brought nothing of importance; the Chacabuco had arrived up, but as she had cholera on board none were allowed to land.

Our reporter in South Market gives the following: Wool—1700 arrobes, Arroyo Grande 53; 639 do. Vecino 56; 650 do. do. 52; 330 do. Ensenada 53; 780 do. do. good 57; 400 do. Canuelas, good 65; 380 do. mestiza 58; 200 do. with bellies 50; 300 do. do. 53; 400 do. Arenales 57; 1500 do. do. 52; 250 do. San Vicente, good 55; 500 do. do. 54; 800 do. Monte 55; 600 do. Arenales, fine but dirty 61; 1000 do. Ensenada, clean 63; 1350 do. Arroyo Grande 50; -900 do. do. mixed 43; 500 do. do. colored 43; 700 do. Chacomus 55; 800 do. do. 50; 350 do. do. 50; 800 do. Ranchos 58; 500 do. Magdalena 64; 400 do. Canuelas 60; 600 do. mixed 51; 12 carts, Falado 55; 5 do. Las Heras 52; 8 do. Ranchos, good 58; 11 do. Monte 57; 3 do. Magdalena 70; 4 do. Las Heras 66; 3 do. Canuelas 60; 14,760 ar., various lots, from 48 to 58.

Table listing various goods and prices: Dry hides—6025, various lots, from 110 to 128; Sheepskins—4330 doz., various lots, 19 to 190; Tallow—17 bor., in Barracas, 14 rls.; 200 arrobes, panzas 34; 315 do. begigas 33 1/2; 100 do. panzas 34 1/2; 80 do. do. 25 1/2; 250 do. pisado 22 1/2; Feathers—1185 pounds, good, 22 1/2 per lb.; Lambkins—280 doz., clean 9 per doz.; Maize—80 fan, at the station 149; Charters by Woodgate Bros.—Hanoverian brig Juno, Antwerp, bales 25s. and 5 per cent; Mecklenburg barque Henckendorff Krassow, for orders, four 30s. and 5 per cent; Prussian schooner Hermes, for orders, bales 27s. 6d. and 5 per cent; Arrivals in port this day—Steamer Rio de la Plata, Montevideo; American schooner Sencriva, Baltimore, flour to Zimmermann; Italian barque Giuseppe Maggio, Genoa; Steamer Uruguay, Corrientes; Edward Everett, Montevideo; Prussian barque Fear-Not, Newport, orders; British gunboat Linnet, Colonia; Steamer Rosa, Corrientes; British barque J. M. Churchill Pensacola, Hale.

December 7, 1867. National Bonds 54. Bonds ruled much firmer to-day at the close, although they opened weak, owing to the very current rumor that the bears had arranged to borrow all the Bonds they require to meet their engagements for the end of the year, and will not be obliged to buy in the market; still for the end of the year they improve, and all offered at current rates were at once lought up. The probabilities as to a prompt termination of the war are daily diminishing, and the purchases in the market for army purposes are larger than ever.

Cleared this day:—British barque John Bagshaw, for Antwerp, Woodgate, tallow, hides, and part of Mr. Bell's wool.

American barque Nonpareil, for New York, Casares, 30 bales wool, dry hides, &c. British barque Diana, for Falkland Islands, Rossi, 900 sheep, by J. L. Waldron, 2 horses, 50 bales hay for the sheep.

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Money was in good demand to-day. Some bills of the Government, six months, were discounted at 1 1/2 per cent. per month. Bills for shorter dates done at 1 1/2. The only paper offering much for discount in the market is what is termed Plaza paper, and the rate of discount may be quoted from 10 to 12 per cent.

In Exchange a fair business done. Nothing at 49 passed to-day. Quotable rate on England, 48 1/2. On France, 5.12. The sale of 25 Argentine Bank Shares, at 3 per cent. premium, attracted notice. This bank is now doing an excellent paying business, and will pay a handsome dividend for the end of the year.

Gas Shares rule very firm. No transactions to-day. The steamer Uruguay left at 1 p.m. to-day with full cargo, £42,000 in specie, and 17 passengers. Will leave Montevideo on Monday. Charters by H. A. Green & Co. British barque Alina Mortai, to load bales for orders, at 27s 6d and 5 per cent.

Dutch barque, Stad Oldenstaad, to load bales, orders, 27s 6d and 5 per cent. Dutch barque, Leda, load bales for Antwerp, 26s and 5 per cent. The Humboldt is due in Montevideo to-morrow (Sunday). She will probably bring packet news. She will sail for Antwerp with that customary despatch which characterizes her active and enterprising agents, Messrs. J. P. Boyd & Co.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Saturday, Dec. 8, 1867. Little done to-day—all busy delivering last sales, and settling accounts. The arrivals to this market have been numerous, particularly wool, some of which has come from very distant portidos. Our readers are well aware of the prices of the past week.

December 9, 1867. Bonds 54 1/2. Bonds ruled firm to-day, and closed with an upward tendency. There are buyers for large amounts at current rates, but no sellers. The news from Europe was the chief topic on 'Change to-day. Most people regard war in Europe as inevitable, and merchants make their calculations accordingly.

Brazilian transport Apa, Montevideo, soldiers for seat of war. American schooner Alfred, Paysandú, Zimmermann.

Spanish sucama Portellos, Barcelona Ochoa. Cleared to-day—Dutch brig Zewes, Antwerp, by Benn, 107 bales Terreros' wool, 202 bales wool, and 300 dry hides.

December 10, 1867. National Bonds 54 1/2. National Bonds rose again to-day, for cash, no sellers. For the end of December, 76,000, at 54 1/2; for Saturday 6,000, at 54 1/2; and for 28th December, 20,000 at 54 1/2.

Respecting the new Brazilian Loan, there is very little known as yet. It appears, however, that it has been arranged, and that £300,000 in gold has arrived in Rio. The rate is rumored to be 88 or 70.

The news of the Arnó's arrival in Montevideo was known on 'Change at three o'clock. The news from the test of war is unsatisfactory. The Paraguayans are said to be outmanoeuvring the Allies, and now their great strength is said to be in the Gran Chaco.

We heard of two sales of hides on 'Change: 6,000 Entre Rianos, at 39 rls, and 2,000 Concordia, at 39. Exchange was done on England to-day at 48 1/2, and the rate has an upward tendency.

Cleared to-day:—British barque Perpetua, Antwerp, by Woodgate, 92 bales Bell's wool, hides, tallow, and wool. Italian barque Asprorate, Genoa, hides and wool. Portuguese schooner Fernandes, for Pernambuco, by O'Shee, jacked beef.

Table listing various goods and prices: 1700 arrobes, at 60; 700 do 56; 700 do 60; 800 do 59; 700 do Canuelas 64; 800 do San Vicente, clean 64; 350 do 57; 150 do 53; 300 do San Vicente, good 64; 4 carts, Magdalena, very good, 68; 2 do 62; 4 do Ensenada, good 68; 7 do Ranchos, good, 1,500 ar., 61; 5 do Monte, inferior 51; 1600 arrobes, Ranchos, 57; 600 do 54; 300 do 53; 200 do very inferior 50; 700 do Chacomus 63; 900 do Arroyo Chico, dirty 52; 300 do Monte, with carrotilla 50; 2300 do mestiza 55; 1600 do good mestiza 53; 600 do 50; 11,700 ar., various lots, from 49 to 58.

On the 3rd inst., in this city, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, late of the Welsh Colony, of a daughter. MARRIAGE. On the 21st November, at the Estancia de los Sajones, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. T. E. Parkin Hannah, to Catherine Anne, relict of the late Dr. Hugh Sheridan, Ranchos. DEATH. On the 10th December, in this city, Michael Conery, aged 8 years. Deceased was son of Widow Conery, Partido Las Heras. 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.



THE WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1887.

THE ITALIAN BANK.
Savings Bank.
Accounts current, paper, 5 per cent allowed.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000. Income, £110,000.
LONDON.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
The Steamers of the Peninsular, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Company.

ENRIQUE BENTHAM & CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers.
117-CALLE BOLIVAR-117.

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:

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

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.
Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY.
This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches.

ENGLISH TAILO.
39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Spring and Summer Goods.

GEORGE ELLIS.
39-CALLE DEFENSA-39.
P. 74 Y.
H. CALLE BELGRANO. R.
T. CARD PICTURES. E.
G. 450 PER DOZEN. L.
A. 430 PER HALF-DOZEN. L.

JUST RECEIVED, EX HAYTI.
Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes.
Fancy Linens and Dress Goods.

FRESH SELTZER WATER, just arrived, in Pints and Half Pints, to be had of the undersigned.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.
BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$1.16 received.

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

RATES OF INTEREST.
To private depositors, 4 per cent per annum m/c.
Do, do, 4 per cent, do, do, specie.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

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

GERMAN BURNISHER.
Consignador de Frutas del Pais.
Wool and Produce Broker.

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

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

CASA DE CREDITO.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.
Allowed on Deposit in Account Current—Gold or Paper, 6 per cent per annum.

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

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.
On and after 16th of October, 1887, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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From Sunday, 16th September, including the following conditions will be made in the Traffic: One-third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments.

The Central Argentine Railway.
On and after the 27th September, 1887, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times. Includes stations like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, etc.

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From Sunday, 16th September, including the following conditions will be made in the Traffic: One-third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments.

MAUJA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO.
The office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations of good signature are discounted at conventional rates.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

MAUJA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO.
P. P. MATA & CO.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in 1854.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, on the following places:

MERCEDÉS.
THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF TOROBA BROTHERS.
Has just received a Large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

ROSA RIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Work in General.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.
M. P. SPRUNCK & CO.
Have the Foreign Bazaar, especially the books, of the best English and French authors.

RUBINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D.
Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate, at 27 CALLE PERU.

WELLS & YOUNG'S WOOL BROKERS.
COMMISSION AGENTS.
172-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-172.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

CONDITIONS.

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

CONDICIONES.

Primera—El Banco recibe a interes cualquier suma de Veinte y cinco Dolares de moneda o uno Dolar de Plata.

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GEORGE R. GEPF, GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 2 RUA DE S. PEDRO (FIRST FLOOR), RIO DE JANEIRO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA. IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Table Sherry... Duff Gordon.

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

FRENCH WINES. Chateau Laroze... James Viole & Co. Saint Julien... do.

BRANDIES. J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE. In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle and Cigou.

BUENOS AYRES. 33 CALLE RECONQUISTA, 48 CALLE MAYPU. IN MONTEVIDEO, 104-CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO-104.



N O N A M E. Many people suffer from that they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well.

BAGLEY'S HESPERIDINA. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an active lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD. An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de l'Esperanza.

COCKTAILS. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. At the 'EXCHANGE', 53 CALLE ZAVALLA.

NAVARRA VIOLA. COGNAC-AT-LA-W. Office in Buenos Ayres—14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr. Surville.

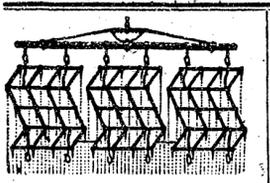
Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, [Corner of Defensa and Potosi] ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.

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

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER, DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND OUTHOUSES, 49 AND 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 AND 51.



J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PLoughs, HARROWS, AND HORSE RAKES, they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds.

THE LONDON JOURNAL. Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the best Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most remarkable Places in the World.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS FOR THIS SEASON. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

A NEW BOOK, explaining the advantages of the Machines that gained the First Prizes at the last Meeting of the Royal Society.

Agents, May be appointed in Districts unrepresented. BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN

JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Respectfully direct the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds.

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ALUMINIUM GLASSES: Extremely Light, 210 100s., 214 14s., 216 16s., and 218 18s.

TELESCOPES, ANEROID BAROMETERS, OPERA GLASSES, &c. Address, with Remittance:— W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

THE DIASTATIZED IRON. FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM. THE DIASTATIZED IODINE. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste. By a scientific process of combining the Iron or the Iodine with the soluble properties of the Iron or Iodine are fully developed.

SOLE AGENT FOR ENGLAND AND BRITISH COLONIES: CHARLES LANCE, 6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will buy 20 Yards of Ribbon in 10 Minutes.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, Magenta, Green, Canary, Purple, Pink, Orange, Crimson, Black, Cerise, Mauve, Violet, Brown, Scarlet, Blue.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woolen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Furs, Grasses, Sawdust, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any other of the kind, as it is not only pleasant to the smell, but it is also a powerful disinfectant, and a powerful restorative.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED: RIMMEL'S GINGER BEER, Champagne, &c. of exquisite Quality. RIMMEL'S GINGER BEER, Champagne, &c. of exquisite Quality.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. Surgical Instruments, Dental Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

ADAM'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER. REGULATION BORE, or 54 GAUGE.

THIS REVOLVER surpasses all others in the ease and rapidity with which it can be loaded, and in its strength and accuracy.

ADAM'S PATENT REVOLVING ARMS CO. LIMITED. 391 STRAND LONDON, W.C. JOHN ADAM, Managing Director.

GUNS, RIFLES (including BREECH-LOADING), SMILER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, and SPORTING APPURTENANCES of all kinds. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Patented and Manufacturers of CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. For their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship.

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BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, St. London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Billious Affections.

FEVER and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for the sick, it is highly recommended for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and who takes with the Admitted London Dispensary.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Kingdom.

Dr. P. B. Square, Surgeon Dentist, 230 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. N.B.—My old number, 200, has been changed by the new nomenclature of the streets; the office is always in the same place.

ON SALE.—At the Lomas de Zamora, plots of excellent Land, with Trees on it, approved for Building Pleasant Cottages for Summer Residences, on high and cultivated ground, of 160 square yards. May be had for moderate prices by applying to Mr. Billinghurst, 70 Calle Potosi.

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES Y TAPALQUE. Nueva Mensajeria de la Invariable Portefa. Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivadavia 141 y 142.

REGRESO DE LAS FLORES POR MORON Y CAJALONES, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SHIRTS, AT 4650 THE DOZEN. Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at 4650 per Dozen, or 374 Each.

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article of Family Use may be had at the same prices and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.

WATSON'S BEIGRANO. T. WATSON begs to advise his Friends, and all those who wish to send to their Houses: Asparagus, Green Peas, Water Cresses, &c.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage, that orders will receive the utmost care and despatch.

EXCHANGE SALOON. 53 CALLE ZAVALLA (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO. The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1857. MORSON'S PEPPINE WINE, LOZENGES, &c. &c. &c.

THE popular remedy for indigestion. In Bottles and Boxes from 2s. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATE, PANCREATIC EXTRACT, LIVER OIL, &c. &c. &c.

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE ISLAND OF OLENA. All Parties concerned in the Purchase or Sale of Camp, Estancia, &c., are informed that Mr. Berry can give every information on the subject, to either Seller or Purchaser, as he is now compiling a most useful registry of all camps for sale, with careful notes and statistics of nature of soil, supply of water, &c. Mr. Berry, himself being one of the Committee of Management of the Limerick Farming Association, now one of the most flourishing in Ireland, offers the benefit of his long experience to those intending to invest money in land in this country. Apply at 97 Calle Potosi, Montevideo.

TORIBIO, ACHEVAL, & MOHR, 84-RECOR NIEVES. We have opened a New Store for supplying our Camp Friends with every requisite in Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The best and most improved of Apatizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action. May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. L. Rouse, Seymour, Bole, and Williams, Montevideo.

JUST RECEIVED, a Selection of First-Class Cognac, of the most estimable quality. E. M. Powell & Co., 104 Potosi.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance. Its use will refresh the system, while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed body and mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Tropics.

NEURVOSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA. This is a sure and speedy relief. With the very little of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we cordially recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin the water of the Tropics.

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