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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audiam dicere." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE BANK QUESTION.

Montevideo, May 26, 6.40 P.M. Business gives way to the great question of the day.

Excitement increases. Less confidence to-day in resumption of specie payments.

McColl's and Esteve's projects now being discussed by the Senate.

This evening's papers publish a long article headed the "Monetary Crisis of Montevideo," &c.

Gold going up, 17 1/2; few transactions.

Exchanges on London, takers at 42 1/2—but business cannot be effected.

All departments quiet. Disbandment of troops has taken place in several departments in the Banda Oriental.

Weather very fine.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The fortnight just elapsed has been fertile in events pregnant with the most momentous consequences to the future well-being of the River Plate.

We allude more particularly to the opening of the Parliamentary session of 1868 of both the National and Provincial Legislatures.

The Provincial Chambers were formally inaugurated on the 13th inst. by Governor Alsina in person.

A full translation of his message will be found in our Supplement, and we also give in another column his speech on the occasion.

Both these documents are remarkable; the speech particularly, in which, departing from long-established custom, Governor Alsina launches into the most unmeasured condemnation of the Paraguayan war and stringent censure upon the general acts of the National Government.

More particularly in reference to its intervention in the local affairs of some of the Provinces.

The situation of the Province of B. Ayres, depicted in the Message, shows, with very few exceptions, a pleasing state of material progress and prosperity.

The report of the Provincial Finance Minister, which accompanies the Message, entering, as it does, into ample details, bears out fully this satisfactory account.

The chapter on the railways in working order, shows also a marked and steady improvement. The net receipts of the Southern Railway for 1867 are 4,305,778, against 2,372,148 for 1866, and the Government guarantee on this line, which amounted to 3,778,697 last year, will be reduced to 2,205,725.

The Northern Railway shows also a very marked improvement, and the guarantee to be paid this year is \$26,367, against \$1,057,516, paid last year.

The Southern Railway shows not only a steady improvement in both its passengers, and goods traffic returns, but also a satisfactory diminution in its working expenses, which from 63 1/2 per cent., at which they stood in 1866, have decreased to 57 1/2 in 1867, and the yield on the capital from 2.76 per cent. has risen to 5.2 per cent.

The great increase in the traffic is mainly due to the fact that estancieros are gradually opening their eyes to the advantage of sending their produce by railway, instead of the antiquated and dilatory means of carretas, and a very large proportion of the produce from the Southern camps is conveyed into town in the railway waggons.

This augments the general trade on the whole line, and besides the daily increasing population of Buenos Ayres, necessarily feeling the want of elbow room, seeks for it on the line of a railway, and hence new centres of population are rising rapidly. Thus, at the Lomas de Zamora, a new country town composed of villa residences, is being formed, a great many lots of land having been lately

bought by capitalists, principally English, which promises to render this spot one of the favorite resorts of our upper classes during the summer months, and will, no doubt, give a still greater impulse to the passenger traffic on the Southern Railway.

Although a very short time has elapsed since Mr. Cralbrete has taken charge of the Northern Railway, the greatly improved returns of this line, while speaking in favor of his economic management, hold out pleasing anticipations for its future prospects. The working expenses are still proportionally very high, but the vigorous economy introduced by its present Manager, leads to hope that the next returns will show a very decided amelioration.

On the 18th President Mitre inaugurated Congress. His speech on the occasion, a translation of which will be found elsewhere, was of the most studied reserve. The most remarkable part of the Message is the chapter on the National Finances, which has taken the public by surprise in laying before it a balance-sheet of the revenue, which exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The returns for the financial year ending 31st March, gives an income slightly over twelve million silver dollars, making an increase, in round numbers, \$2,470,000, or 26 per cent. on the previous year.

The total expenditure, including six and a-half millions for the Paraguayan war, is set down at 13,920,164 silver dollars, showing that but for this disastrous war, the Government would be in possession of a splendid surplus.

Since the occupation of the Chaco, in front of Humaita, by the Allied Division, under General Rivas, we have to report no important movement from the seat of war. General Rivas has been busy fortifying his position. On the 8th inst. the Paraguayan garrison of Timbó sallied forth and made a desperate attempt to dislodge the Allies from their new position, but the latter, with the telling co-operation of the Brazilian ironclads, repulsed the enemy, causing them severe losses.

The investment of Humaita is thus rendered complete, and all hopes of its devoted garrison being relieved must have been abandoned. An intimation to surrender, addressed to its Commandant, Colonel Alen, has been however answered with a defiant assertion that he has abundant means of resistance, and is prepared to defend it to the last. It is stated that besides several head of cattle, the provisions of 'charque' (meat dried in the sun) and maize, are sufficient to support the garrison for a whole year.

It becomes, therefore, imperative upon the Allies to abandon the idea of starving the place out. The idea of a general attack is said to be strenuously insisted upon by General Osorio, who has volunteered to head the attacking columns, and expresses himself confident of success. We may therefore hear any day of the final and decisive operation. Some steps, taken with a view of inducing Colonel Alen to capitulate, have proved abortive.

General Lopez, by latest accounts, is fortifying himself to the north of the Tebicuari, where he is said to be busy drilling his new recruits, and preparing for a flank attack upon the besieging Allied forces. But it is evident that he persists in his policy of attempting to tire out the Allies, trusting to the chapter of accidents to be relieved from a situation becoming every day more hopeless.

The unprecedented means he has recourse to to prolong his rule, while covering with a crown of glory the misguided devotion of the Paraguayan nation, will be judged and condemned with severity by the future historian. The latest news, as given in the declaration of a prisoner, is that he has addressed a Spartan proclamation to the Paraguayan people, confessing that his situation is desperate, and inviting them to die all rather than become slaves of Brazil.

The nearer the day for the Presidential election approaches the greater seems to be the uncertainty as to the probable result; and the general state of political affairs throughout the Argentine Republic is, as usual, very disturbed. The chronic state of revolution in the interior provinces is greatly aggravated, and serious complications are on the increase. The Province of Rioja, the classic land of revolts, has been the scene of new scandals; and the fire that has been rekindled there seems to threaten with a general conflagration the whole of the northern provinces, where the liberties of the people are either ignored or sacrificed to the private ambition of influential caudillos. General Arredondo's self-imposed intervention in the affairs of Rioja has called for the adoption of severe measures against him by the National Government, which augur no good but increased confusion.

The formal declaration of General Urquiza by which he has entered personally into the lists of candidates for President, while taking the public by surprise, has given a new phase to this all-engrossing question. Sr. Elizalde's chances by this unexpected move have undergone a great change. The choice now seems to lie between the mighty Entre-Rio Chief and Sr. Sarmiento; and the partisans of both feel equally convinced of having

secured an overwhelming majority, though it is probable that if once the struggle is confined to these two definitively, the whole Liberal party of all shades will rally round the latter, and, powerfully assisted by the whole influence of Buenos Ayres, place him at the head of the poll. The Uruguistas, on the other hand, rely upon effecting a compromise between the ultra-Liberal or Crudo party of Buenos Ayres, which, if really carried out, would give to their chances a very powerful element of success.

In Buenos Ayres itself things continue to wear a bright aspect. Governor Alsina called specially the attention of the Chambers to the improvements initiated, among which is that for an abundant supply of filtered water to the whole city, the works of which, due to the activity of Mr. Coghlan and Señor Castro, are going on at a rapid rate, and promise to be completed in the course of three or four months.

The general news from the Camp have been up to the present highly satisfactory. Both sheep and cattle show a steady increase in prices, which has revived the drooping spirits of estancieros. The greater attention paid to agricultural pursuits is also a happy sign of the times.

The news from the sister capital of Montevideo is of a chequered nature. We have, on the one hand, the satisfaction of announcing the final termination of Maximó Perez's rebellion. He surrendered unconditionally on the 18th inst. to General Caraballo, who had been sent in pursuit of the Government troops, and without the shedding of a single drop of blood.

On the other hand, the question of the Banks keeps the commercial world in general in a state of deep anxiety, which increases as the day fixed by law for the resumption of specie payments, the 1st of June, draws at hand.

That the law in spite of the Government assurance to the contrary cannot be allowed to take its course seems to be admitted on all hands, but it is also clear that the 'curso forzoso' as it stands must undergo some modification. Various compromises that have been proposed such as the one we published in our last packet edition by Baron Mauá find as many opposers as backers, and the only thing that can be said with any certainty is that the 'curso forzoso' must be continued, although in a modified shape.

The exchange operations for the packet have been large; about £320,000 sterling passed. We have but one important estancia sale to note—one square league of land on the banks of the Salado at \$432,000—and about 25,000 sheep for \$10 to \$15 each.

Exchange on England, 49.

France, 5. 18.

THE MAY FESTIVALS.

The customary festivals in commemoration of the Argentine Independence came off this year with unusual éclat. The precise amount of public money spent on the occasion none as yet know, but we hazard the opinion, that if an exact account were made out of all the moneys squandered in the celebration of the 25th of May, 1810, it would be found that Argentine have spent more to commemorate, then to achieve their independence: still the May festivals are extremely popular, business and the cares of life are for the time forgotten, the plaza or public squares crowded, and for seventy two consecutive hours, fire-crackers, aerobacs and balloon men are in the ascendant.

On Saturday at noon the festival began, business men of course kept to their offices preparing for the packet, but all the Provincial Government people had a holiday in commemoration of the swearing in of the constitution, and in front of the Palais, we noticed a large and anxious crowd waiting impatiently to see the policemen begin the fireworks. Without offering invidious remarks on the absurdity of beginning with fireworks at such an early hour of the day, we may call the attention to the extreme danger attending the firing of rockets in the centre of a crowded Plaza, happily no accident occurred this year.

At two o'clock the plaza was crowded, and the balloon brought up from the Gas house fully inflated, shortly afterwards Mr. Barneyville on the ropes was accompanied by a French gentleman, rose majestically over the house-tops waving the Argentine and French flags, and throwing printed papers to the crowd from aloft; for a while the balloon kept steadily rising, not a breath of air seemed to move it, but in a few moments the wind gently wafted it towards the river, and at about 4 o'clock the balloon fell in the River Plate, close to the Island facing Martín García. Immense crowds witnessed the descent until about 5 o'clock in the evening. Two large gas-balloons were erected in the Plaza, with new suits of clothes at the top, but none attempted to climb them. Close by the statue of Liberty were the children's merry-go-rounds, which until dark were crowded. The Cabildo, Policia, Statue of Liberty and Colou were tastefully decorated, with flags of all nations, as also the Bishops' Palace. At night they were beautifully illuminated, together with the National and Provincial Government-houses, Post-offices and other public offices.

The Opera at Colon drew crowds on Saturday night and the Progreso Ball commenced a little after midnight. It was well attended, the great attraction being a fair countrywoman, who made her debut at the Club on the night in question. The lateness of the hour at which the ball commenced, is very strongly commented. Mr. Parish arrived after 12 o'clock and found only the President with his daughter in the saloons, the very musicians not having yet arrived. The fire work on Saturday night were well attended about 8,700 persons present.

SUNDAY 24th MAY.

There was a most demonstrative turnout to-day. It was known at an early hour that the balloon man had got back to town all safe and sound, and

would make another ascension at 2 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the Plaza Victoria was so crowded that it was almost impossible to pass through which mustered unusually strong, over 2,000 present. The police commenced at the fire works a little after noon, and for 2 or 3 hours were busily occupied in firing off rockets. The Municipality balconies and Cabildo were so crowded, that many feared an accident. Facing Zimmerman's Fair, there were over 500 fashionably dressed ladies, who held possession of the side walk, whilst in the middle of the street, the wealthy men of the River Plate with their children, might be seen standing for hours talking politics and waiting for the balloon to go up none of the Government people were there, owing to the grand ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Invalidos Hospital, at which both the President and the Governor attended; but the plaza was crowded with Congress men and there was a quorum of deputies almost in front of the aerobacs stand.

At two o'clock the balloon was brought into the Plaza, amidst the most deafening shouts, and, after a few moments, let off; but Sr. Barralle had indeed a very narrow escape, for as soon as the balloon was let go it drifted right on to Crisol's house; then was brought back after much ado, and subsequently escaped from the Plaza, passing over Dias Ovedea's boot and shoe shop—the pendant anchor almost caught in one of the windows; it then almost struck the roof top and the whistles of Messrs. Barry & Walker's wholesale grocery store, and went right bang off towards Quilmes. A little beyond Mr. Clarke's famed chakra the balloon came down, and the two aerial Frenchmen got out with much difficulty, but a sudden gust of wind wafted it off to the open camps, where some horsemen for hours vainly chased it, in the hope of gaining a prize.

About half-past one o'clock the children of one of the public schools, all neatly dressed, were ranged on the Cathedral steps; and the bands kept playing stirring music until nightfall.

At three o'clock several English, American, and Spanish sailors, posed round the great poles, and some attempted to climb for the new suits of clothes at the top, but after many ineffectual efforts they gave it up. At a late hour in the evening an old Gallego sailor, with the aid of saud, got to the top, and dressed himself an aloft; on the other pole an English sailor was equally successful, and came down with the clothes, amidst the most deafening applause.

The Colon was as usual crowded, and the French theatre, and over a score of terrallas and private parties were held throughout town.

Mr. Gond's Queen's Birthday dinner was a very quiet affair: the Queen's health was drunk—nothing more. At midnight the Plaza was deserted. The fireworks were pronounced very slow.

MONDAY 25.

The moment Aurora peeped over the horizon the guns commenced saluting the Argentine flag and in the harbor the war vessels replied. The day could not be finer, and the harbor was a scene of tremendous turn out. Cooked huts and gold lace, but no Consuls were invited to the 'To Deum' to some new rule.

There was no balloon ascension to-day as the balloon could not be found, and a rather melancholy rumour got current that poor Sr. Barralle was drowned. Some small balloons were sent up by the Municipality to keep the crowd in good spirits. The number of people to-day in the Plaza exceeded all that even the oldest inhabitant recollected; the squeeze at 3 o'clock was terrific, and at 8 o'clock in the evening it was roughly estimated that over 20,000 people were present. One or two small fights occurred, but nothing of much importance. The Colon was crowded to overflowing, and as for the railways they were all thronged with passengers—on the Boca railway over 4000 passengers on this day alone. The illuminations and fireworks were unsurpassed. In nearly all the fashionable streets in town there were dinner parties and balls, and towards daylight people went to bed.

Yesterday the flags were still flying, and the Plaza thronged, it being the great ladies' day for the distribution of prizes, but the Banks, Custom-house, and other public offices, were closed. The over-pleasure crowd in the afternoon of the May festivals of 1863 were of the past.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

FORCED CURRENCY CRISIS.

MEETING AT THE BOLSA.

As the first of June draws near, public excitement about the impending crisis increases—there is a most nervous feeling in town, so much so that a special meeting has been held on the Exchange to adopt measures to avert the crisis. The most feverish rows are predicted if any of the Banks smash. So it is said that the Italians will gut the buildings, the managers and clerks; others that the Basques are in league to tear down the building of any Bank that fails to pay in gold.

The Government seems at last alive to the danger, and last night it was confidently stated that the guarantee plan had been adopted, and the whole affair arranged.

The River Plate Bank, finding that parties who hold checks against them refuse to present them until the 1st June, publishes a notice calling on the public to present their checks at once, otherwise the money will be deposited by order of the Court.

Messrs. Darbyshire and Co. have also published a notice stating that all checks of theirs must be presented within three days to the Banks—in fact as it at present stands every one was to pay, and no one to receive. This shows a want of confidence in the Banks highly alarming.

The Perez revolution has come up before the Chambers, but is treated in the most genteel manner—no indignation—no punishment—only make up the quarrel.

The widow of General Flores has sent in a petition to the House asking to nullify the decree of expatriation against her son Fortunato. The petition will be thrown out, depend on that.

A victimised estanciero is also before the Chambers praying to be paid for 3,000 fine mestiza sheep eaten up by the soldiers whilst fighting for 'liberty.' The sheep must be paid for. Now that the sarsaparilla revolution is wound up, the Guardia Nacional will be discharged—services stopped required. The Chief of Police stopped a big duel between two of the officers the other day by arresting all parties concerned.

The last mail from Rio came down in a gunboat, owing to the mail steamer being done up. No gold came but a heavy bag of letters.

The Telegraph Company is doing a splendid business. What with the revolution and the forced currency affair messages are flying to and fro every minute. Oldham seems worked to death; he is the man of the day, who works the electric oracle. He has opened a new telegraph office at Canelones, to oblige the Government people and the sheepfarmers.

Balls and banquets are the order of the day. Club Libertad grand baile the other night. A new club started at the Corlon, which sent up a big balloon to announce the inauguration of a grand dinner by Spaniards to Mendez Nuñez, and a fomento banquet to Rodriguez, the founder of that Californian company. Such are the profits of the fomento shareholders, that they purpose erecting a splendid statue to Rodriguez on the new park grounds in front of Hawnthorn Parque.

Immense excitement has been caused by the discovery of a huge fish near the Rompe Olas barraca. After great labour the finders got the monster ashore, but not until the fish had nearly sunk two ships in the harbour, knocked down, Mr. Richard Wilson's mole, smashed up the Rompe Olas, and drowned half a dozen of peones. The black fish was at last towed to the American circus, but the smell was so awful that people thought the malders of Barracas had been moved to the Cerro. The Chief of Police got all his men together, seized the putrid monster, and flung it away behind the cemetery.

Owing to the numerous deaths in the camp last year, some districts are crowded with orphans. Colonia and Carmela have nearly 300, and a movement has been started to found an orphan asylum.

The police are continually on the alert, owing to the arrival of a noted gang of robbers from B.A., but as yet no robberies or arrests have taken place.

On Monday the tramway will be inaugurated. Free rides to the Union bull-fights in the afternoon, and races on the course hard by. Verily, the 25th promises to be a great day here. Tramway shares rule at 5 per cent. premium.

A new hotel near the port is about to be opened with floating baths. A good tenant is looked for; the building will be an ornament to the city. Down at the mole some accidents have occurred, owing to the shocking state of the mole stairs. Three steps gone. Scandalous neglect.

On the 10th inst. a great auction of Irragary's barraca comes off. Splendid property, and already bid for by an English merchant of Buenos Ayres. Why have you not advertised it? It is the most important we have ever had in this place.

Every day brings a new project about the bank question. The last is McColl's, and meets general approbation, but we want the gold, and no more projects. The River Plate Bank has only 80,000 in circulation, and 1,106,595 cash on hand. Navias has 755,000 in circulation, and 744,590 cash on hand. The R.P. Bank now offers to take specie deposits for three months at five per cent. The army trade better than ever. All connected with it are making rapid fortunes.

J. L. D.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

The city of Rosario shows greater signs of vitality probably than any other place in the River Plate. Soon this flourishing city will be lighted with gas, notwithstanding that the works suffered great injury by the floods and storms; but now they are going ahead, and Messrs. Artega are expecting from England the pipes, &c. Messrs Landois & Co., of Buenos Ayres have applied for liberty to supply the town with water. They ask for no concession, no forced impost, but merely permission to open the streets, lay down the pipes, and sell at a moderate price good, clean water to the public. We believe Governor Cabal, who is laboring most assiduously to improve the city, will grant to these progressive Frenchmen the required permission in harmony with the Municipality.

Sr. Pio Achaval, a man who has figured somewhat conspicuously in Cordovez politics, is at present sojourning in Rosario.

The arrival of the other day of a cart-load of prisoners, most of whom are natives of the country, is not much to be wondered at, as it is to be hoped they will not escape from the prison. It is a great nuisance to have such characters sent into the town, where they hang about when they get out.

A rather important failure has occurred last week. Messrs. Cortes & Villarazan. Some of the banks have been let in for large amounts. Money rules rather easy; but Bolivian silver is scarce, and paper money is extremely abundant. The city is assuming a new appearance, owing to the number of new houses going up on all sides. Messrs. Baker and Tompkins have a splendid English store, and all doing a great business. Kean and Soames, Standard agents have now so extensive a trade that they have to enlarge their premises in Buenos Ayres.

Cabal's saladero is killing at the rate of 500 per day. The average consumption is 60 head of horned cattle and 250 sheep; the capon saladero is also doing a fine business. The port is crowded with steamers and foreign vessels, and great is the traffic now on the Central Railway that benevolent the arrivals of produce will be published by a produce broker in the local paper.

The farmers are all doing well, and have had excellent increase in their flocks; pasturages good, and estancieros not so badly off for water as in Buenos Ayres; but still the drought here is much felt, and rain is much wanted. Some great sales of public lands are talked of. All the people of Rosario believe that next year this city will be the capital of the Argentine Republic. In a few months the telegraph line to San Nicolas will be commenced.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Provoked arrived at about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, but brought little of importance from Paraguay, although in the afternoon it was very currently rumoured that there had been another fight in the Gran Chaco. Result not known.

The mails from Rosario brought the news of the death of the Hon. Mr. Bingham. The deceased gentleman had but recently arrived, and we believe was about to settle in Santa Fé, in Rosario. There are high expectations of the capital being removed, and property is again looking up.

The mails from Montevideo teem with Bank projects, and alarming communications respecting the crisis. At the latest moment, however, the news was current that the Government had determined to extend the decree for another six months. The steamer which arrived here yesterday morning brought back a large amount of gold, which looks as if the crisis is over. The American war steamer Kennerly, from Chili, left yesterday, and a Chilean war steamer had just arrived from London. Our Correspondent's letter contains all the other news.

Mr. Hesen, of Barracas, has introduced another steam plough, and will shortly commence to plough up chacras and open land for the public. This is regarded as a splendid move, and it is thought will pay well.

President Mitre has named Dr. Aneiros Canon of the Cathedral, and has published an important decree about the payment of the Spanish Debt, which will amount to close on a million.

Our talented young friend D. J. Manuel Estrada will deliver his second essay on Argentine History, comprising a review of the political history of Spain at the period of the Conquest, at eight o'clock to-morrow evening. Tickets may be had of Messrs. Mackern—a few reserved seats for ladies.

The rise in house rents this winter is so great that many families are compelled to remain in the quintas. Verily it would seem as if there are not half enough houses in the town for the population. Many families are living in hotels and furnished lodgings, owing to the sheer impossibility of finding a house at a moderate rent: houses that last year with difficulty could be rented to a good tenant at \$1,500 per month now are at once taken up at \$2,000, and yet, strange to say, notwithstanding this stupendous rise in rents, house property was never more freely offered for sale. The great cause of rents going up is the crowd of Congressmen in town with their families.

We sincerely lament to say that the accounts we receive from the country districts are most unsatisfactory; for close on three months it has not rained one drop in some parts; farmers are forced to drive their stock to places which yet have green grass. The arroyos are drying up, and the frosts at night now leave even slight hopes that if the rain comes the bare camps in the south will be able to recover much before spring. In the west and north the camps are still very good, and some farmers had an increase of 35 per cent. in their flocks.

For the parishes of Lujan, Mercedes, and Chivilcoy, we understand two Irish clergymen, the Revs. Mr. Lynch and Mr. O'Reilly, have been named by the Bishop to succeed the Rev. Mr. Carroll, who leaves in the packet for Europe.

We read in the Patria that among the dead Paraguayans in the action of the 8th in the Chaco was found an old woman dressed in man's clothes, shot by the side of a young man also killed, whose head she was holding in her withered hands, and who probably was her own son. The latter was clutching his musket with one arm, and the other around the neck of the old woman. The picture must have really been a sad and pathetic one.

Yesterday's sitting of the National Senate the only subject of interest that was mooted was the proposal by Sr. Araoz, the Senator for Jujuy, for raising the state of siege throughout the Republic, which was referred to Committee.

The sitting in the National House of Deputies to-day is looked upon with great interest, as, besides other important questions for discussion, it is anticipated that Dr. Quintana will move the impeachment charges against President Mitre. The attendance, both of members of the house and in the stranger's gallery is expected to be unprecedentedly large.

In the district of Salados near to Chivilcoy, the Irish Estancieros at their own expense, are building a small chapel for the convenience of the very numerous Irish population in that neighbourhood.

The City of Limerick will bring out some further materials, from England, for our new water works, which are going ahead at a rapid pace. We congratulate the Governor upon the determined energy which he has shown in this matter, and advise our readers to take a walk along the road to Palermo, just alongside Mr. Hale's quinta in order to see the only genuine public works ever attempted in Buenos Ayres. The works under the direction of Mr. Coghlan are proceeding rapidly, and we verily believe that long before the municipality has decided upon the water supply question we shall have the water at every street corner in town.

We are requested to notify the members of the Philharmonic society, that the next reunion for rehearsal will take place on Thursday (to-morrow), the 28th inst., at half past seven at the Coliseo.

If our readers wish to read genuine native criticism on the events of the day, we commend them to the folios of the 'Republica,' written by a lady who signs 'Rosa-Lia,' and we suggest to new comers that they give the name its proper Spanish pronunciation. 'Rosa-Lia' is very hard upon the British hodge-podge of music at the concert for the benefit of that hospital. She thinks Mr. Phillip's sermon smelt of pipes and gin, and as the Americans (South Americans understood) did not laugh at the funny sayings of Mr. Phillip, who committed the indiscretion of saying them in English, she presumes they were not suited to the less cultivated palate of the natives. No doubt, to be more suited to their taste there was a want of 'salt,' and the language too innocent for a mind inculcated with the amorous filth of the 'tango.' This, however, is a question of national manners; but if Rosa Lia preferred the most maudlin of ballads—'Love's Request,' however well it might have been sung to the German party song 'In Silent Meantime' even to Barnett's trio from the 'Mountain Sylph,' we know what to think in future of her critical acumen and musical appreciations.

The Arno leaves to-day; she takes few passengers, and, we believe, no gold, but has mails unusually heavy. She will be due here on the 12th prox.

Minister Costa, we understand, has received from Santa Fé all the papers, &c., for impeaching ex-Governor Oroño and demanding his expulsion from the Senate.

A meeting has been held at Don Mateo Martinez's respecting the Presidential election, and a new list made out.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, President; Don Manuel Ocampo, Vice-President. General Urquiza's proclamation is in town, and was handed round yesterday.

A very amusing account appears in the Patria of Monday of the meeting

held last week in the Progreso Club to take into consideration the request of the ladies that form the Committee for the Bazaar of the Association Filantropica, to grant them the use of the Club for said Bazaar. The meeting was extremely stormy, and lasted upwards of two hours, ending in the motion for lending the saloons being carried by a large majority. The cleverness and wit with which the article is written plainly betrays the hand that penned it. Some well-directed personal hits are made which, though full of satire, are not uncourteous. Evidently, the author shares the popular opinion, which does not view with favour the proposed bazaar, and we have even been assured that the ladies, having had the satisfaction of gaining the day, will now, of their own accord, give up the idea of carrying into effect.

PRODUCE REPORT.

Wool—Arrivals during the month amount to 390,000 arrobas and sales to 370,000 arrobas, leaving in stock about 150,000 arrobas.

An active demand prevailed until arrival of the English mail, since which it has slackened, and a slight decline in prices has ensued.

Total receipts from commencement of season 4,080,000 arrobas. Cordova.—Several parcels have been sold at 25 and 26b, and some unwashed at 18, 21, 22 rls, also 100 ball Santiago at 25 rls., considerable sales of Entre Rios and Corrientes have been effected at our quotations.

Sheep Skins—Supplies moderate but well conditioned, demand fair, lambs scarce. Ostrich feathers—Market dull and prices nominal, stock accumulating say 30,000 lb.

Bone ash.—We notice saules here at \$ 8. 11 on shore, and some 4000 tons in the rivers at \$ 8. 13 1/2 to 13 3/4 free on board.

Exchange on England—49d to 49 1/2 p. h. doll. Exchange on Paris—15 20 1/2 f. 5 15 p. h. doll. Exchange on Antwerp—f. 5. 20 to f. 5. 18 p. h. doll. Hard dollars \$25 paper currency each. (From Russell & Anderson's Circular).

ON 'CHANGE.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT MITRE'S SPEECH.

The booming of the cannon at one o'clock yesterday announced to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that the anxiously-looked-for moment for the opening of Congress had arrived. Never was the excitement to which this great event gave rise greater than on this occasion.

The President of the Republic who shall freely obtain the majority of suffrages will reserve your sovereign sanction will reserve the power given him by the law—nobody setting him self above him—obeyed and respected by all in the name of the Constitution, and relying upon the force given him by the patriotic union of all, both of those who have and those who have not contributed to his elevation: for such is the law of a people as free as ours.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

OPENING OF CHAMBERS.

GONOROR ALSINA'S SPEECH.

Hon. Senators and Representatives, I comply for the second time with my duty of presenting to you in my Message a faithful picture of the political and administrative condition of the Province; and for the second time I remark the disregard of the Constitutional precept which enacts that the solemn opening of the Chambers should take place on the 1st of May.

In studying the Republic at present its grievances and its hopes, the mind is elated on thinking that the constitution favored by the vote of the majority issues a programme with only this word—"Reparation"—and that he has faith and will sufficient to make his programme practical in spite of everyone and of everything.

At the same time that various sordid provinces are passing through forced and even cruel situations, Buenos Ayres marches forward securing improvements of importance, and consolidating the salutary principle of liberty in the law.

Passions more or less violent, aspirations more or less legitimate may, perhaps, deny the existence of such great results; but the imposing voice of public opinion, just because not passionate will proclaim now and in all times that progress and liberty are realities.

The peoples that can express their thoughts without any kind of impediment—in the press, in assemblies, in popular meetings, and from the Parliamentary benches are essentially free—and such is Buenos Ayres.

The reform which I have been most ardently aspiring for—the exoneration of the National Guard of the Campaña from the frontier service—has not yet been carried out. Events and obstacles which, once combined together, are more powerful than the most energetic will, have not permitted me to realize an idea which I have embraced with genuine enthusiasm.

It is now a year since I told you, in this same place, that if I only met with deference from the National Government all would be made smooth. Since then I have not rested; and the respect I owe to the memory of a magistrate whom death robbed us of, at a moment when his presence at the front rank of the government was more than ever needed, obliges me to seize this opportunity of declaring with a loud voice that I met in the late Dr. Paz more than deference—a lively anxiety to co-operate towards the realization of this idea.

With regard to the President of the Republic, it would be unjust to say that I have not found him disposed to accept the main idea, and that our only point of difference is in respect to the practical means of carrying it out. As the basis of the project presented by me to the National Government is the organization of regiments of the Line with recruits from the Province, Gen. Mitre has promised me to ask shortly the competent authorization of Congress.

Among the projects which I had the honor to submit to your consideration in the year that has elapsed, there are four which claim a preferential attention. The branch railway from Merlo to Lobos, that from the 11 de Septiembre to the Catalinas, the lands of the "Ejidos," and the rural administrative reform.

In compliance with the law of 10th August, the Government desired a barrister to make out a project of civil procedure with a plan for reorganizing the Tribunals. Said project has since the Governor of Buenos Ayres has spoken out so plainly, the other 13 Governors will follow suit. Governor Alsina cannot be charged with sowing discord in the Argentine family, since he adverts but to facts, the sad consequence of grave political errors; rather should those who have created a situation which calls for the Governor of the land for such strong expressions be placed at the bar, and made responsible for their acts.

So long as the noblest feelings of the heart hold sway, so long will a voice on behalf of an expiring and almost annihilated people find a ready and unobscured echo in the hearts of all. Ministers and Presidents may try to disguise it as they will, but human nature is not so easily deceived, and we may expect that as the power of the allies can lessen on the feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate Paraguayans, which the soul-stirring words of H. E. have provoked.

prerogatives. I believe that I have, to a certain point, the right to claim the fulfillment of Art. 52 of the Constitution, because, as Administrator, I am anxious that your competent and deliberate verdict should proclaim whether the public funds have been employed with honesty and in strict compliance with your laws.

Having sketched broadly the more culminating points both in the administration and in politics, I deliver into the hands of the President of the A.S. the message and the Ministers' Reports.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Alsina is gaining a celebrity for his speeches. His address last year to the Chambers, on inaugurating the session, was such an honest expression of opinion, such a decided departure from the hum-drum precedents established by former Administrations, that a Committee of the House was at once named to report on the exact meaning of his language. But his discourse this year has bounded from the pigmy limits of a Provincial Legislature, and appealed to the hearts of the people; there is an honesty and candor in the Governor's words, which, by shaking the bonds of political hypocrisy, shakes the very basis of the Government.

After the trial about twenty-six gentlemen sat down to a dinner prepared by the manager of the railroad. The priest of the locality baptised the two engines, calling one the "Argentina," and the other the "Inglaterra," and he remarked, "that although the latter was a heretic, it would do as much work as the other."

Dissembling politicians, with more craft than wisdom, may take exception at the Governor's departing from local Provincial matters. There are men who advert to the war, being a matter beyond his jurisdiction, and that in addressing the Chambers he should limit himself to the country Municipalities, Justices of the Peace, and such-like. But the seething topic of the day in town and country is the Paraguayan war, discussed in every society, from the humble rancho of the poor gaucho, to the stately saloons of Buenos Ayres "haut-ton." Coward, indeed, would be H. E., were he to be silent on such a subject, at such a moment, and no political cant can rob the speech in question of its real merits, as a genuine expression not only of the opinion of the local administration, but of the whole Argentine nation.

There is however a still higher significance in the discourse, when we bear in mind that the speaker is a candidate for the important post of Vice-President. Governor Alsina has the credit of being the first of the various candidates who has published his program. General Urquiza on entering office as Governor of Entre Rios, spoke more or less to the same effect, but he lacked the enthusiasm of the Governor of Buenos Ayres and the fire of youth.

That Governor Alsina's speech will cause a profound impression in the Interior, there cannot be the slightest doubt, since it descends in no unmeasured language on the subject of National intervention; and we may expect that as the power of the allies can lessen on the feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate Paraguayans, which the soul-stirring words of H. E. have provoked.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

THE GOTTSCHALK VISIT.

TRIAL OF STEAM PLOUGH.

I think I cannot do better than commence my letter with a notice of the visit of the famous Gottschalk. He gave only two concerts here, and on each occasion the theatre was filled with the cream of Rosario society. A great deal has been said of this celebrated artist, and as this used world is not so full of such noble talents, Fame and Rumor, said of Mr. Gottschalk, "But the fact is," he came, and conquered." Such consummate mastery of an instrument, such perfect identity between the musical idea of the composer and the execution, I never before witnessed.

By the law of 20th August you have authorized the Executive to invest as far as a million of dollars in the prolongation of the electric telegraph to San Nicolas de los Arroyos. The materials are already on their way, and in all this year the line will be in operation. If the National Government, according to agreement, continues it as far as Rosario, an improvement of great material and political importance will have been effected.

On the 24th of December last you issued the law authorising the Executive to adopt measures to improve the hygienic condition within the municipal boundary. Believing at once that one of the most efficacious means to carry into effect the provisions of the law was an abundant supply of water, I disposed immediately that, in two days after that a competent engineer should purchase and remit all that was needed. At the end of this year the works will be concluded, and this pleasing result will be due in great measure to the zeal of the Director of the Western Railway and Inspector of Guaranteed Railways.

But the Government has not stopped here, and, persuaded of the necessity to follow in the same path resolutely when material improvements were at issue, which it is a shame should not yet have been realised in a city like Buenos Ayres, has agreed to supply, make drains, and pave with adoquines 500 squares in five years.

I will at once submit to your approbation the basis conditionally agreed upon, and all the various proposals that have reference to the same subject. If the above-mentioned projects meet with your approval, the legislative year that dawns to-day will form an epoch in our parliamentary annals. Before concluding I consider it my duty to remind you, Hon. Senators and Representatives, that since the year '59, as I stated in my note of the 7th of June, the commission that should revise the accounts of the Administration has not even been appointed. I entreat you that in future you will not abandon one of your most precious

you. Few people went up from Rosario, because the trip involved a delay of three days, and the accommodations offered in Frac. Muerto are not of a most inviting character. I was sorry I could not attend. There had been a heavy thunder-storm and fall of rain on Sunday, and the nature of the ground was something against the free movement of the engines. Some of the difficulties always attending these first trials of machinery caused some delay; but when the plough commenced working it did its work admirably, cutting six regular and beautiful furrows as rapidly as a man could walk. The ploughed ground I am told, presented a very handsome appearance, the furrows as straight as an arrow, and the ground admirably turned over.

As far as the working of the machine is concerned it is a complete success; but, of course, some practice will be required to manipulate it easily and readily. In a very short time the machine ploughed about six acres of land, to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Mr. Melrose will have to try for another month, until the Tercero bridge be finished, to get his plough across the river, and commence on his own lands.

The width of the field ploughed was about 800 feet. After the trial about twenty-six gentlemen sat down to a dinner prepared by the manager of the railroad. The priest of the locality baptised the two engines, calling one the "Argentina," and the other the "Inglaterra," and he remarked, "that although the latter was a heretic, it would do as much work as the other."

The arrangements were incomplete, inasmuch as there was a great scarcity of chairs for the ladies. This was, doubtless, owing to the increased number of ladies who attended this year, but benches, stools, and planks were called into requisition. A large table in the committee-room was decorated with the prizes, which were of a most costly and "recherché" description, far superior to those at the former meeting. At twelve o'clock the sports commenced, and we give at foot the official report. The while race was most exciting; heavy bets were made. Mr. Stuart pulled up at the close, contrary to general expectation, and came in winner. The race of 150 yards, by boys under 15, also created much attention, and the little hero, Master Cowes, carried off the prize, amidst great applause. Every one seemed to enjoy the sports. The day was most favorable, and henceforward the athletic meetings will, doubtless, receive increased popularity in all circles of our society.

Among those present on the ground we noticed— Mr and Mrs Parish, Mr and Mrs Russell, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mrs Gifford, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Jackson, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Lumb, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs E. Zimmernann, Mr and Mrs Kratke, Mr and Mrs Williamson, Mr and Mrs Drabble, Mr and Mrs J. Green, Mr and Mrs H. Green, Mr and Mrs Samuel, Mr and the Misses MacLean, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Jacobs, Mr and Mrs W. Jacobs, Mr and the Misses Conyngham, Mr and Mrs Temperly, Mr and the Misses Black, Mr and Mrs R. White, Mr and Mrs Wanklyn, Mrs C. Lumb, Mr and Mrs Glover, Judge and Mrs Hollister, Mr and Mrs Livingston, Mr and Mrs F. Livingston, Mr and Mrs G. Perry, Dr and Mrs White, Miss Hogg, Mr and Mrs Galbraith, Mrs Price and the Misses Long, Professor and Mrs Murray, Mr and the Misses Malcolm, Miss Trella, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Methven, Mr and Mrs Dysdale, Mr and Mrs Fulton, Miss Fulton, Mr and Mrs Best, Mr and Mrs Browne, Mr and Mrs Furness, Mr and Mrs Stanfield, Mr and Mrs Powell, Mrs and Miss Heath, Mr and Mrs Simpson, Mr and Mrs Coffin, Mr and Mrs Griswald, Mr and Mrs Forester, Mr and Mrs Marshall, Mr, and Mrs T. Armstrong, Señor y Sra. Terrotero, Mr and Mrs Gallacher, Mr and Mrs Shaw, Mr and Mrs R. Wyld, Mr and Mrs Mackern, Mr J. Walker and family, Miss Roach and Miss Wilson, the Misses Clarke, Mr and Mrs Whitaker, Mrs W. W. W. Cooper, Dr and Mrs Pearson, Mr and Mrs Medlicott, Mrs Dickson, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, Mr and Mrs Keen, Sr. y Señora Liavallol, Sra. de Saquiere, Sta. Selina Saavedra, Mr and Mrs Turner, Mr and Mrs Tucker, Mr and Mrs Neild, Mr and Mrs Nicholson, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Pasternan, Mr and Mrs Hein, Mr and Mrs Rafferty, Mr and Mrs Muir, Mr and Mrs Bell, Mr and Mrs Bagley, Mr and Mrs Molyneux, Mr and Mrs E. T. Mulhall and family. Messrs. Gould, Santa Maria, De Korgey, J. Smith, gomery, Rev J. Ford, Rev J. Smith, Rev Mr Shields, Capt. W. Watson, Em. Davidson, Rossignol, T. B. St. John, Nuttall, W. Leslie, Crabtree, J. Fernandez, Marco, Hector Varela, J. Figue, Saenz la Masa, F. Elizalde, El Elizalde, Burton, S. Estrada Bonumason, Arning, B. Coffin, Mortimer, Joseph, Bell, Franzer, Key, Naghten, Hollister, Juan J. Mendez, Dr Scrivener, Macrae, Wilmot, Wells, W. Cranwell, E. Cranwell, Dr Tait, Feely, Turmeau, R. M. Clymont, sen., R. M. Clymont, jun., H. Martin, Wyatt, Lumb, E. Lumb, jun, Rivers, Southern, Daws, M. Cleau, Walker, D. E. Hayes, Fegan, Marshall, Beadle, Ledwith, Quesada, Moore, F. Ploves, Jun, Moran, T. M. Loughlin, H. Meron, De Forrest, D. Carmichael, B. McKewen, Herbert, Flanagan, R. J. Armstrong, Maguire, G. Stewart, Lewis, Youens, Phillips, Tay, J. Hughes, Capt. Bruce, Younger, J. Josling, Stoddart, Eikeu, Engert, Bertram, Baglows, Yatenam, Wilkes, Morcom, Tagliabue, Balbin, Lawler, Frias, Sr. Artega, Sra. Merlo, F. Reynolds, Savage, &c., &c.

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THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Theseus may look down with pleasure from Olympus on his votaries in the River Plate. Had the body of Melicerta been washed ashore at the mouth of the river, we could not have hoped for more successful Isthmian games than those we witnessed at Palermo on last Thursday.

Three thousand one hundred and ninety-four years have rolled over since their institution, and history affords us no convincing evidence to prove that the virtues of the whole world have not, if not everything, to the owe the influence of physical education to the Greek youth: Science and arts have followed in the wake, and it is a memorable fact that the country which gave birth to these games stood a civic model to even proud Rome, whose brutal gladiatorial contests have left for posterity a striking contrast to the healthful recreations of the Corinthians.

Happy, indeed, are we to think that muscular Christianity has triumphed over bull-fights and cock-pits. The foreign youth of this city have achieved this great reform, which, doubtless, will have a lasting and beneficial effect upon men and morals in this country. At an early hour the Palermo road was thronged with vehicles of every description, and horsemen of every experience. Some old, foreign residents, hired omnibuses for the occasion, in order to accommodate their family circle.

About three o'clock, when the attendance on the ground was most numerous, we counted, as nearly as we could, 3,170 persons present. The attendance was, with a few exceptions, exclusively foreign. The ladies and children mustered unusually strong, and all eyed with the deepest attention the innocent struggles of the contending youths. Mothers, sweethearts, and wives, watched with unspeakable attention the muscular prowess of their cherished-own; and one lady, confessed to such excitement at the standing-jump, and the deafening applause which her son received as he leaped the bar, that, with matronly "naveite," she exclaimed, "that she felt like jumping herself."

The arrangements were incomplete, inasmuch as there was a great scarcity of chairs for the ladies. This was, doubtless, owing to the increased number of ladies who attended this year, but benches, stools, and planks were called into requisition.

A large table in the committee-room was decorated with the prizes, which were of a most costly and "recherché" description, far superior to those at the former meeting. At twelve o'clock the sports commenced, and we give at foot the official report. The while race was most exciting; heavy bets were made. Mr. Stuart pulled up at the close, contrary to general expectation, and came in winner. The race of 150 yards, by boys under 15, also created much attention, and the little hero, Master Cowes, carried off the prize, amidst great applause. Every one seemed to enjoy the sports. The day was most favorable, and henceforward the athletic meetings will, doubtless, receive increased popularity in all circles of our society.

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This was an improvement on last year's performance, and gave a result nobody anticipated, as Hogg was the favorite.

Throwing the Hammer. 1. ... V. Rose ..... 63ft. 1in. 2. ... J. Ritchie ..... 62ft. 9in. Notwithstanding being handicapped, Rose's splendid style of throwing made him an easy winner.

Flat Race—440 Yards. 1. ... F. L. Jacobs ..... 1m. 2. ... F. Daniel ..... 1m. 3. ... T. B. Smith ..... 1m. The result of this race took the knowing ones by surprise; and the backers of the favorite Smith who won the same race last year were let in heavily. Tolkein took the lead at a splendid pace and kept it for three quarters of the distance, Roberts flying second—at the turn before the run in the latter took the lead which he retained to the finish. Smith who had been running a waiting race and waited too long, coming in third. Flat Race—150 Yards. Boys under 15. 1. ... V. Cowes ..... 19sec. 2. ... R. Mathven ..... 19sec. Cowes, who was much bigger than the rest, won very easily.

Kicking the Football. 1. ... T. Hogg ..... 2. ... F. Daniel ..... This was rather a tedious affair, and we should recommend to the committee its being in future struck out from the program.

Length Jump Running. 1. ... F. L. Jacobs ..... 16ft. 1 1/2in. 2. ... P. Galbraith ..... 16ft. 9in. Jacobs, as in the first event, proved a winner—Galbraith a good second.

Length Jump Standing. 1. ... J. Brown ..... 8ft. 1in. 2. ... P. Galbraith ..... 8ft. 6in. Galbraith, for a long time, looked like winning, but Brown, at his third attempt, passed him.

Hurdle Race. 1. ... T. Hogg ..... 26sec. 2. ... J. Hogg ..... This was the event of the day, and created general and tremendous excitement. The hurdles were splendidly taken, especially by T. Hogg, who, though handicapped three yards, managed to beat his brother by about seven inches.

Putting the Stone. 1. ... W. Rose ..... 35ft. 2in. 2. ... J. Ritchie ..... 35ft. 1in. Rose, having to give 10 feet, was placed second, but refused to accept the second prize.

Hop, Skip, and Jump. 1. ... F. L. Jacobs ..... 38ft. 6in. 2. ... P. Galbraith ..... 36ft. 7in. Galbraith was the favorite, but here the bachelors had their revenge—Jacob's performance eliciting general applause.

Steeplechase—1/4 Mile. 1. ... J. W. Bond ..... 3m. 8sec. 2. ... R. H. Stuart ..... 3m. 11sec. Beautifully run by Bond, taking all the jumps in his stride, and winning easily by forty yards; Stuart, the winner of the mile race, being second.

Consolation Stakes—200 Yards. 1. ... F. L. Jacobs ..... 2. ... J. Hogg ..... After this Mrs Parish graciously presented the various prizes to the successful competitors with a few and appropriate remarks to each. Galbraith, as the only representative of the Benedicts, was loudly cheered—Jacobs and Stuart also coming in for a great deal of applause. With this closed the 3rd meeting of the Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports which we trust may enjoy a long and prosperous existence.

NATIONAL FINANCES. After a period, unprecedented in these countries of a cruel pestilence, external warfare, internal revolt, and general commercial pressure, the National Minister of Finance has laid his balance-sheet before the public.

It was hoped, but not expected, that the nation would be able to stave off its indebtedness until more prosperous times; it was even hinted that all Treasury obligations would have to be renewed.

These idle rumors have had their day; the National Government stands out in bold relief as relatively owing less than any other South American Republic—Chile not excepted. As regards revenue, the increase is beyond par. For the financial year ending 31st March last, the increase was in round numbers 2,470,000 patacos, or 26 per cent. on the previous year; in the same ratio we are justified in expecting that the revenue will be doubled in the next four years.

The total expenditure—including 64 millions for the Paraguayan war, 14 millions for the Interior riots, and 14 million for amortisation of the public debt—amounts to 13,920,164 patacos. The total income is slightly over 12 millions. Thus, it will be seen that were it not for the Paraguayan war the Government would be in possession of a splendid surplus.

The debt to the Provincial Bank is 487,000, and will, if paid off in the same ratio as heretofore, be liquidated in August, 1869.

The National Bonds have been reduced to 13,364,800, of which amount five millions are held by the Provincial Bank. The sum of £300,000 has been invested in the Central Argentine railway, partly by an arrangement in London, and the remainder by monthly payments here of £10,000 sterling.

The thrift of ex-Minister Gonzalez is also shown by the fact that though he has expended only 5,103,269 patacos, general expenses have amounted to 7,910,417 patacos; the actual amount expended has been the economy, honesty and good sense of the Minister Gonzalez that one years peace will enable the Government to pay off all direct claims on the Treasury and this nation will enjoy a credit exceeding Aguirre.

The present Minister Azules has been but a few weeks at the head of affairs and cannot lay any claim to the present favorable state of the Treasury, it is to ex-Minister Gonzalez and to him alone that we can this day, while supporting a distant war of three years duration, proudly challenge public opinion to criticize our financial position.

It was the boast of Sir Robert Walpole, that he had in spite of edition and a foreign war, raised and maintained the English three per cent. from 62 to 96, and it was that statesman who cemented the foundations of English credit now almost proverbial. It is to M. Gonzalez that we are indebted in a similar manner, though not yet to the same extent. His name will henceforth bear more renown in Lombard Street than any other of our countrymen; and his opinion on any question relating to this country is measure relating to its credit, and undertaken abroad national credit, this hard-working, honest, and clear-headed statesman deserves the respect and remembrance of all well-wishers of the country.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 20, 1868.
Omeas, \$49
Sovereigns, 12 1/2
National Bonds, 45 1/2
National Securities show a slight improvement...

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their details.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

FRENCH.

Table listing French vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

ITALIAN.

Table listing Italian vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

DUTCH.

Table listing Dutch vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

PRUSSIAN.

Table listing Prussian vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

DANISH.

Table listing Danish vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

SWEDISH.

Table listing Swedish vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

NORWEGIAN.

Table listing Norwegian vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

ARGENTINE.

Table listing Argentine vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

MECKLENBURG.

Table listing Mecklenburg vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

HAMBURG.

Table listing Hamburg vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

RUSSIAN.

Table listing Russian vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

BELGIAN.

Table listing Belgian vessels with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, CONSIGNEE.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 28,500 ox hides at 40r...

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

Page's Balance Horse Rakes. 66-CALLE MORENO-66.

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN GOODS.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

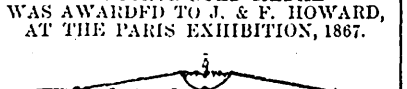
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From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery...

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