

COLISEUM HALL.

CONCERT.

Mr. F. FILIPPI'S "Concert," announced for the 9th inst., will be postponed for an unforeseen cause, till THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th of NOVEMBER (weather permitting).

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov. 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):— 1—High Jump, Standing.

In all these highly useful measures, we recognize the great talents and sincere patriotism of the new President, who brings to the discharge of his duties, a valuable experience obtained during his lengthened sojourn in the United States and Europe.

The Paraguayan war still continues; the steamer from headquarters has just arrived, and the latest intelligence from the army will be found in another column.

The general state of the Argentine Provinces affords little room for remark; happily they are no longer disturbed by revolutionists and montoneros; peace prevails throughout.

In Buenos Ayres trade is becoming more active during the fortnight we have had large arrivals of new wool, all of which has been sold, chiefly for French account.

The clip this year, it is thought, will not much exceed that of last year, owing to the heavy consumption of sheep by the saladeros.

As yet, none of the saladeristas have commenced the 'faena' of horned cattle; but about the end of the month the season for this important branch of River Plate trade will begin.

The Exchange operations for the packet amount to about 1,500,000 pats. The rate on England has ruled firm at 49s. and on France 320.

influence to carry out his proposal to the Minister of the Interior, and consequently constructed his bridge of wood, no piece of which exceeds 6 feet in length, cut from the stunted primitive forests around the spot, and joined together by wooden piers.

Now that the uncalled-for and inconsiderate abuse of Mr. Washburn, the United States Minister to Paraguay, has abated if not ceased, I desire to state one or two facts, calculated to vindicate the character of an American official, who has faithfully discharged his duty under very trying circumstances.

In the first place, Mr. Washburn is the same individual who, in 1854, then U. S. Minister at Asuncion, protested against the treatment of the Brazilian Minister, Sr. Vianna da Lima, by President Lopez; and when he found that remonstrance was unavailing, threatened the tyrant to insist upon his passport, and break up his Legation, if da Lima were not treated with the consideration his Diplomatic character demanded.

Secondly, the peculiar character of Mr. Washburn's official correspondence with the Paraguayan Foreign Office, is to be attributed solely to the dangerous position in which he and his family were placed by Lopez; and a view probably to their destruction; and which is thus described in his report to me of what had occurred, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20th.

But, as a bridge cannot be made in a day, the best plan will be to repair the bad, and remove such other local obstacles as will facilitate the traffic until a bridge can be constructed.

These remarks apply to many other parts of the highway to Chile, from Villa Nueva, and we are glad to say that H. E. Sr. Sarmiento has ordered the immediate repairs to be done.

We have every hope that the new Government will push forward with their tried and characteristic energy, the constructing and repairing of National roads and bridges throughout the Republic, but above all the great trunk lines to the north and west.

Commander in Chief, joined the reconnoitring party yesterday. We hear that General Gelly is anxious that the government should name some competent military officer, to write here on the field of action the history of the war, and General Mitre's has been mentioned as that of our most, if not the most competent to undertake the task.

GEN. WEBB'S LETTER. Legation of the United States, Boa Viagem, Oct. 22nd, 1868. To the Editor of the 'Anglo Brazilian Standard.'

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Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. WATSON WEBB.

MONTEVIDEO. THE RACES. November 5, 1868. Dear 'Standard,' Here I am, sitting in a little miserable room, Hotel de la Paix, with bad ink, pen, and paper; the principal hairs are all full. I arrived at Buenos Ayres on the Saturday morning in the Uruguay, and was all day so busy, that I couldn't see you.

Early as it was, we strolled to the Plaza, and there found the whole population moving to the Matriz, I think you call it. We entered with the rest. The church was full, the effect imposing; and the display of candles very great; I have no faith in candles. This movement of people dressed in deep mourning continued all day. Towards evening, a slight 'tormenta' and a little rain took us home: no theatre, no opera, ergo early to bed, and also ergo to rise, to find my compaero J. N. bewailing the loss of his gold duplex, 20oz. watch, which had been stealthily withdrawn from the table where he had left it, not locking his door, but leaving the key on the outside.

I hear that they are likely to discover the thief, and although all parties connected with the hotel are clearly exonerated from any participation, still the Gefe Politico has declared that the owner of the watch shall refund the value of the watch, if it is not forthcoming; this requires no comment—it is a right move in the right direction!

All this of course took up a good deal of time, after which we passed through the old market (a beastly place): we are happy to hear that these disgraceful buildings are to be pulled down, and a Government Palace to be built on the site, the prettiest locale in all town. Emerging from this, we came on the Tren-way, paid our 2 reales, (half price open carriage 1 real) and got into one of three carriages, splendidly kept clean, very charming leather and water, really very splendid American carriage, drawn by three fine horses, all for match. I have found that the teams of the coaches on all occasion match, which has a pleasing effect; this, and every thing we saw connected with the Tren-way does great honor to the taste and business habits of the present Gerente Mr. C. C., who, I have no doubt, by his assiduity and ability, makes the thing pay handsomely. Exactly half-way, we met the three coaches coming in, crossed, and arrived at the terminus, in 40 minutes a total distance of 2 leagues; here we examined stables, horses, buildings, &c., and found everything of a piece—the right man in the right place. Sitting at the station, you have a sight quite new to me—many quantities of white tiles go like bricks to the tune of a piping Pampero.

Yesterday, the 6th day of the Races, the morning opened threatening, cloudy, and warm; we had a storm and rain the night before. Withal, after breakfast we started, got into the Trenway, and arrived at the terminus at ten o'clock. The course being distant half an hour's walk, we expected to find means of conveyance—buss and lots of bustle, and with the exception of half a dozen mirraques (commonly called back gammon, never a bustle or a buss did we find; frudge it we did, and arrived all right. It was the old course, good turf, and in splendid condition, the straight run too short, and the turn too sharp. The grand stand, all of wood and a galvanised iron roof, proved itself not near large enough to meet the requirements of the meeting. My great inconvenience was thereby experienced—sitting on one of the top seats, all alone in my glory. The river was enchanting, facing the stand. A fair view of undulating country to the distance of several leagues, dotted here and there with fine plantations, country houses, farms, fields of corn, &c. On your right the Maldonado Island and the sea. At the back, the town of Montevideo in all its freshness, and to the left the Cerro—memento to the end of time, of those bad men, whose wild and unheard of cruelties, even at this distance of time, make men shudder. Just opposite the Cerro, on the left, our old friend in adversity, the Cerro—reventons a nos moult. On the right of the stand, in front, was the enclosure, committee tent, weighing machine, &c. Parallel with the stand, and at the back, we counted twenty-four booths, with flags of all nations, containing, I can assure, everything to be desired, even to ice and strawberries, and in such quantities, that I could not imagine where the people were to come from that were to eat it all. Under the stand in large letters Hotel de la Paix; and, I can assure you, this institution would have done honor to our old Marshal. There was enough champagne Cluquet drunk to float a line of battle ship. Men busy pining horses—no plagues—was the condition of the 'Lima Sorda,' I never saw the Malacars worse racing trim! At about twelve o'clock the scene commenced to become enlivened, ladies arriving in their really very creditable turnout, carriage horses very fine and large. We counted about 150 carriages. As the ladies kept arriving with their knowing little hats, and those enormous back gammon (again) head dresses (how ugly), the stand kept filling at a tremendous pace, and at half past twelve, when the President and suite arrived, there was no room for him to sit down. However, on fronting the stand, he took off his hat, and walked up, and remained standing, whilst the very creditable and well-dressed band played the national air to them, who, in the meantime, were standing. The whole scene was animating in the extreme—clouds dispelled, clear sky and a pleasant breeze. True to time, 1 one o'clock, the first race came off; good deal of betting between Temburity and Rajo, both good-looking horses. The condition the former made him win, although the latter took the lead. There was a good deal of speculation on the second race—Ongong and Oampa against the field. Eventually only 4 ran. The favorite, Oampa, won easily.

Nacional," was, after all, a miserable affair. 2 to 1 on him: seekers and few takers; all the world and its children, excepting a few knowing ones, on Trenway. The Lima Sorda lot worked miserably, and to some purpose, I can tell you. The Tordillo ran Trenway down to the finish. Lima Sorda won easily from the first half round, his owner, winning some \$3,000 in bets.

On the 11th this is a most astonishing place! Money! gentlemen—everybody has money; and as for betting, it beats your place hollow! A good deal of money changed hands. The spirited owner of Trenway did not like the condition of his horse at all, and bet accordingly. The other races are not worth mentioning.

As for the racing part, it was miserable; as a *feite champetre* it was splendid. Betting is a business matter, and the people here cannot keep it up—there are not elements for it. However, none but gentlemen riders should be allowed; thus it would change the whole face of affairs from business to sport.

With regard to the much-talked-of frauds in Coupons of the Foreign Debt, the 'Tribuna' published a letter from Sr. Dominguez, the 'Contador Mayor de la Nacion,' stating that the Minister of Finance has no participation whatever in the discovery of said frauds. In the examination of the books of 1867, a new book-keeper, Mr. Polson, detected the first thread of the fraud, which was taken up personally by Sr. Dominguez, and by him fully unravelled after a short inquiry. He at once communicated the discovery to the Minister. The principal fraud was traced back to the year 1865, but subsequently another fraud came to light, dating further back, but not so much considered. The amount paid for fraudulent Coupons exceeds 100,000 hard dollars. Strange to say, the 'Tribuna' asserts that since the attention of the public has been called to this subject, not a single fraudulent Coupon has been presented. The whole matter is at present undergoing judicial inquiry by the Federal Court, and, ere long, all the truth will be ascertained, and the real culprits detected.

Sr. Rossi Derogero, the popular baritone of the Colon Lyric company, will take his benefit early next week. We congratulate him upon his good taste, in having chosen Verdi's opera of 'Luisa Miller,' which contains so many musical gems. This admirable collection, and his well established reputation, will no doubt secure him a full house on the occasion. The French Mail packet Anis sails to-morrow, Loedel, at 75 San Martin, supplies postage stamps, and also the packet edition of the 'Standard.' Sr. Moneta, who had been appointed a member of the committee of engineers, appointed to examine and report on the various proposals for the 'City Improvement Works,' has declined to serve on said committee, for the same reason that induced Messrs. Lacroze and Tassier to resign.

The rain that began yesterday about noon has greatly interfered with the chances of a successful meeting of the Athletic Sports to-day, which, but for this circumstance, promised to eclipse all former meetings, brilliant as they have all been. Yesterday many more tickets had been sold for the stand than it could hold, and the committee had been obliged to suspend any further sale. Their Excellencies the President and vice-President of the Republic, Governor of the province, and Ministers have been invited, and most of them have expressed their intention of being present, and as a welcome Pampero may still dry the ground, and dispel the clouds, there is still some probability that a numerous and fashionable throng may enliven, this afternoon, the Palermo square.

We were shown yesterday a superb medal which is to be presented to our distinguished colleague, the Honorable E. Vargas, in commemoration of his celebrated speech at the Peace Congress in Geneva. The medal is of the purest gold, weighing two ounces, depends from a bow made by sixteen fine diamonds, set in enamel, weighing a carat and a half, surmounted by a gold cross having in the centre a magnificent emerald of beautiful water, one carat in weight. On the obverse of the medal are engraved the Argentine Arms, with the inscription "A Hector F. Varela, los ciudadanos de la Republica Universal," and on the reverse a scroll with a pen &c., intertwined with laurel branches, and the inscription "Por su discurso en el Congreso de la Paz en Ginebra, el 11 de Setiembre de 1867." The valuable medal has been engraved by young Grande, and is to be presented to-day to our friend Vargas, in commemoration of his speech. The committee appointed to collect the subscription, and whom are, Col. Mateo Martinez, Dr. Monguilot, Mr. Giraldi and others. Sr. Cantillo has published a very neat Almanach entitled "Almanach de las Familias," or "Aguinaldo de 1868." It contains 128 pages, and is replete with matter of general usefulness. It is to be had at the Imprenta del Siglo, Victoria 151, for the small amount of five paper dollars.

Francisco in California, and the loss of thousands of lives had been subsequently formally contradicted. We did not receive any of our usual exchanges from the interior provinces, but we have seen some private letters of a late date containing no news of any general importance. A bank of emulsion has lately been opened in Tucuman, called the Tucuman Bank.

Our native Postmaster General has, we are happy to say, by his persevering energy, overcome all the difficulties that attended the establishment of a town postal delivery in this city, the want of which has for some time past been keenly felt. With this object he has addressed a note to the Government, and we are led to hope that ere long branch post offices will be scattered all over the town within short distances of each other, affording a safe and certain means of forwarding within a certain radius from the Plaza Victoria the communications that are at every moment called for by the exigencies of our social existence.

The branch post office in the Capitanía del Puerto has been removed to another part of the same building lately allotted to it. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a handsome reward is offered for a diamond cross which was lost in front of the San Nicholas Church on Sunday last. As it was an heirloom, we are authorized to state that the reward would gladly be increased to the estimated value of the article, should any competent judge pronounce it to be more than what is offered. It is to be hoped that under such circumstances, whoever has found it will not refuse to return it at once to its disconsolate owner.

"Orion," the famous Montevidean Correspondent of the 'Tribuna,' has arrived in town, and will in future write the section under the heading of 'Cosas' in said paper. Although we are not acquainted with this gentleman, we are happy in greeting the advent among us of our new colleague. Colonel Granada, who commanded in chief the west central frontier of this province, has sent in his resignation, on the ground that his advanced age prevents his fulfilling properly the arduous duties of this responsible post. His resignation has been accepted, and Colonel D. Antonio Lopez Osorio appointed in his stead.

The official correspondence, relative to the disarming of the two contending parties in the province of Corrientes, have been published in the 'Nacional' of Monday. This operation was effected thoroughly, and with the greatest order. The forces that obeyed the orders of ex-Governor Lopez, delivered up the following armament:—28; lances, 10 carbines, and 35 nunserviceable horses. The revolutionary forces that were commanded by Colon Regueras and Ocampos, gave up 1,118 lances, 80 carbines, 4 swords, 109 muskets, 1 cornet, besides 2 pieces of artillery, 3 lb., 180 canisters with grape shot, 452 muskets, 9,000 round shot. All these articles had been deposited in the capital, under the 'surveillance' of the National authorities. The tact displayed by General E. Mitre on the occasion is commended on all sides.

The preliminary proceedings for the election of a Governor, were actively being pushed on in the province of Buenos Aires. The authorities have issued a circular to the effect that the Jueces de Paz, enjoining a strict neutrality in the approaching election. It was believed by some that Sr. Santiago Vairiena, had the best chance of being named Governor.

We extract the following from our transandine colleague the 'Valparaiso and West Coast Mail' of the 3rd October:— "News continues to come to hand of loss of life and destruction of property caused by the late heavy rains. No fewer than forty persons are stated to have perished by drowning in attempting to cross the swollen rivers of the south. The damages to the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway, and the Southern Railway have turned out to be more serious than was at first anticipated. In Santiago several conduits overflowed causing some slight damages, and a considerable number of walls were injured and in some instances completely washed down. The young crops have suffered severely in some parts, more especially in the extreme southern provinces where entire patches of grain and potato plants have been washed away, and it is feared, as the inhabitants of the province referred to are indigent in the extreme. The weather, since our last anything but settled. As may be seen on reference to our shipping columns all the vessels arrived from Europe have made exceedingly long voyages, and all report a succession of storms and bad weather off the Horn, and also the existence there of large fields of ice; happily we have no damage to report from the latter cause, which circumstance, if the large number of vessels that have just rounded the Cape and the immense quantities of ice reported to be taken into consideration reflects the greatest credit upon the officers and crews for skill and watchfulness.

THE STANDARD.

And sent to Subscribers in Europe, each Fortnightly Mail, at the following Rate of SUBSCRIPTIONS:— DAILY STANDARD, £2 per Annum. WEEKLY STANDARD, £1 10 "

Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill, London. Mr. J. C. SHARPE, Reuter's Telegraph Office Southampton.

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.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Nov. 10, 6 p.m. 4,500 ar. salt sold at 13 1/2 ris. gold, 4 months, to arrive. 230,000ft. white pine, 3 1/2 gold, on board. Arno not yet in sight. Raining.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Never at any period were the prospects of this Republic brighter than at present. The new President, Sr. Sarmiento, has commenced his administration with a series of measures which fully realize the hopes entertained of him, and the country looks with admiration on a man, heedless of the abuse heaped at him by an insignificant opposition party, follows in the path of political and economic reform. The very first step of the new administration was to send up the Primo Ministro to confer with Gen. Urquiza, and adopt means to stop the revolutionary war in Corrientes. This mission proved signally successful. At the bidding of the President, both parties laid down their arms, and yesterday the report of the national commissioner giving a detailed list of the arms received was published. The immense expense which this useless struggle was costing the country, has therefore been stopped. In numerous minor departments of the government, the President has introduced the most salutary reforms, relieving the state of employes, and abolishing sinecures. The repeated Indian incursions on our frontier, and the terrible losses sustained by estancieros and sheepfarmers during the last few years, has brought the frontier question prominently before the public. The new government has already given proof of its determination to protect the frontier; troops have been sent out, and experienced officers despatched to the most exposed parts; and President Sarmiento is now preparing a comprehensive frontier scheme, with the object of establishing all along our frontier lines, military colonies. The colonists to receive from the State, free farms for cultivation, besides their regular monthly pay.

Immigration is also a subject which is now under the immediate consideration of the government. A regular immigration bureau is about to be established at the government house. Not only will every inducement be held out to the European emigrant to come to these shores, but the new department will take special care of all immigrants arriving here; see to their wants and requirements; provide for them, land, agricultural implements and seed, besides assistance until their farms are able to support them. The police force in this city is also about to undergo the most sweeping reforms, and competent officers, inspectors, &c. will be brought from England, and the States to organize a proper police force, and place it on a becoming footing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES STOCK.

THE HIGHWAYS OF THE INTERIOR.

(Continued from our last.) The bridge constructed across the San Juan river at Caucete, some seven leagues from San Juan, at a cost to the National Government of \$713,000, is almost useless, and certainly runs the risk of being carried away by the first extra freshet from the Cordillera. The quantity of saw wood used in this work is something unprecedented, and the fact that the bridge in question will suffer materially when the season advances and the river rises. Then, again, the bridge constructed across the Desaguadero between the Provinces of San Luis and Mendoza by the late Carlos Rivarola can only be classed amongst the grossest blunders—and, we may add, jobberies. We believe the sum contracted to be paid for this bridge was \$717,000, and we are credibly informed that a competent engineer offered to construct a wrought iron bridge—comparatively everlasting—for the sum of \$20,000, and, we have no doubt, would have netted a fair profit on the transaction. Mr. Rivarola, however, possessed sufficient

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Palmas, Nov. 3rd 1868. Nothing important or decisive has yet transpired respecting the operation of the allied commanders. It may be that the incessant rain, and consequent rise of the river has retarded in some measure the movements of the army, but it is to be feared that other causes for the delay exist, which are only known to those behind the scenes. The weather certainly is very bad, it has been raining almost without intermission for the last two days. A reconnaissance of the ground in our front was made yesterday by two brigades under the command of Generals Gelly and Osorio. Our position is separated by two extensive marshes from the enemy's line, which is also protected on the side of the river by a dammed up stream, covered by a strong battery commanding all the approaches. Before daylight yesterday morning a brigade of Brazilian cavalry crossed the first marsh, having found good footing for their horses the whole way across; but particularly on the enemy's side, where it starts on high pasture land. The reconnoitring party extended their operations to about a league and a half from our extreme right, and shortly after daybreak, moving cautiously round the marshy tract that they had just passed, took possession of an eminence in close proximity to the enemy's trenches. A violent storm came on at the time wrapping everything while it lasted in almost impenetrable darkness, happily it did not last long or the position of the cavalry might have become critical. Both Generals express themselves as satisfied with the days operations, but there can be no doubt that the position at present occupied by Lopez, is the strongest yet taken up by him since the beginning of the war, until the fall of Imitaita we heard nothing about the place, for no Paraguayan ever thought of the hated allies being able to penetrate so far into the dear native land he defends so bravely. The road through the Cerro is not yet in complete order but communication has been established with the iron-clads and Marshal Caxias would it not have gone up to-day but for the bad weather, probably with the object of getting a look at the rear of the enemy's lines. The health of the troops comprising allied army is in general satisfactory but it is indeed a kind of miracle that such is the case, for the state of the camp itself is anything but conducive to the corporal well-being of dwellers therein. Mosquitoes, bad smells stagnant water, filth of all kinds, and liability at any moment to be stricken down by fever and some of the delights of life, while warring in your country's cause. The cholera has however, disappeared and we are thankful for this great mercy. Young Dr. Obligado, who has been for some time the guest of the Argentine

BIRTHS.

September 13th, at Bonavice, Windermere the wife of F. P. Carlisle, of Montevideo, of a daughter. October 20, at the Quinta de los Olivos, the wife of E. Glover, Esq., of a daughter. October 17, at Calle Larga, Barracas, the wife of W. A. Maclean, of a daughter. November 1, at Bonavice, Sr. F. F. the wife Mr. Robert Stewart, of Estancia Sta. Carolina, of a son. October 3, at 161 Calle Rioja, Rosario de Santa Fe, the wife of Mr. George Keon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

October 19, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. James Smith, Esq., of a daughter, the youngest daughter of Mr. William J. Goodman. October 5, at the Estancia San Juan, Paysandu, by the Rev. L. McNeil, incumbent of this district, Mr. Walter Denholm, sheepfarmer, to Maggie, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Smith, Esq., of Dunbar, Scotland.

DEATHS.

October 22, at her house in the Calle de la Piedra, Montevideo, after a fortnight's illness and in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, a resident in the River Plate. On the 21st inst. at her residence, of a long and lingering illness, Mr. James O'Dwyer, aged 32 years, deeply and dolefully regretted by a wide circle of friends. Deceased was a native of the parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Down, Ireland, he resided for a number of years in Ottawa City, Canada West, and was much respected by all classes for his kind, conciliatory disposition.—May he rest in peace.—"Boston Pilot." October 21, in this city, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. Henry Harritt, aged 68 years. November 2, in Buenos Ayres, Richard Smith, Esq., of his 60th year, he had been deeply regretted by all his relations and friends.

THE GREAT RACE OF THE DAY.

The great race of the day, with the high-sounding name, of 'Gran Carrera

EDITOR'S TABLE.

With regard to the much-talked-of frauds in Coupons of the Foreign Debt, the 'Tribuna' published a letter from Sr. Dominguez, the 'Contador Mayor de la Nacion,' stating that the Minister of Finance has no participation whatever in the discovery of said frauds. In the examination of the books of 1867, a new book-keeper, Mr. Polson, detected the first thread of the fraud, which was taken up personally by Sr. Dominguez, and by him fully unravelled after a short inquiry. He at once communicated the discovery to the Minister. The principal fraud was traced back to the year 1865, but subsequently another fraud came to light, dating further back, but not so much considered. The amount paid for fraudulent Coupons exceeds 100,000 hard dollars. Strange to say, the 'Tribuna' asserts that since the attention of the public has been called to this subject, not a single fraudulent Coupon has been presented. The whole matter is at present undergoing judicial inquiry by the Federal Court, and, ere long, all the truth will be ascertained, and the real culprits detected.

RELLINKILA.

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ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Onnces, Sovereigns, Patatoes, Nat. Bonds, and various other items.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GENERAL "STATU QUO."

TERRIBLE HEAT AND RAINS.

If the Paraguayan War lasts much longer, Lopez and Caxias will have it all to themselves. Everything from Paraguay to-day is flat, stale, and unprofitable.

The credit of the nation was never better. The interest and amortization on bonds are most punctually paid. Yet the National Bonds rule most unmistakably flat, and money at this time of the year was never more abundant.

The time sales to-day were as follows: For Saturday, 10,000, 46 1/2; Nov. 30, 81,000, 46 1/2; Dec. 31, 80,000, 46 1/2.

Total sales, 171,000.

The examination respecting the fraudulent issue of the Foreign coupons still continues at the Federal Court. It seems that the Government does not consider that Mr. Sichel implicated in some way in the matter, but none of the over issued coupons have as yet been detected.

The amortization of the Bonds belonging to the debt of 1860, took place on the 9th inst., at the appointed hour, and the following numbers were drawn: 1053, 601, 1731, 720, 2536, 2539, 2362, 2295, 2409, 3137, 1037, 2673, 2662, 1252, 2319, 250, 1037, 2267, 445, 358, 1607, 2718, 1258, 2187, 751, 1267, 2758.

These Bonds are technically known as the Buschental debt, and are not on sale in the market; they may be quoted at about 80 to 85, the debt is small, and the amortization heavy.

Money is still a drug in the market. The Provincial Bank discounts so liberally, that the discount brokers find little to do; in fact all the banks discount freely, and merchants have money offered to them at 8 per cent per annum. The amount of wool which has come to market is as yet insufficient to cause any movement in the money market.

In Bonds there is nothing doing, and, in fact, in speculation of every description, there seems a general collapse.

The wool market rules extremely active. All wool lots coming in are at once sold, and none have to go to deposit save inferior lots, for which a high price is asked.

The following is a resumé of the business done in the Plaza Once to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various wool types and their prices.

The bulk of the wool bought at present is for French account and nearly all goes to Havre.

The concessionaire of the new Banco del Rio de la Plata at Gualeguay, re-committed this morning to Concepcion del Uruguay the first instalment of the loan made to the late Uruguayan Government.

Advices from Gualeguaychu report the works of the Benitez factory progressing favourably, about the beginning of the new year the proprietors hope to commence working.

Business in Gualeguaychu continues good, and wool from the estancias is now arriving and being shipped. There are few sales up there at present.

In Exchange there was a brisk business done to-day. About £25,000 passed. The rate closes at 49 1/2, but bills have been passed at 4 under and 1 over this rate, but the closing quotation for the packet is 49 1/2.

About £300,000 passed, or one million and a half patacons. This, for a French mail, is regarded as unusually large.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza reports to-day the arrival of some fine wool at the station. We have in our office a sample of Mr. Jeppener's splendid Negretti wool.

The following sales took place before the rain, early in the morning:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists wool arrivals and their prices.

PRODUCE REPORT. The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are—1000 ox hides, prices reserved.

Saladero Tallow—No sales. No stock. Saladero Horse Hides—Sales, 500 hides, at 17 1/2 for 35th average.

Stock. Mares' Grease—Worth 236 currency, without caulk. Jerked Beef—Sales, 4,000 q lbs, at 12 1/2.

No stock. Mutton Tallow—Sales, 6,000 pipes at 14 1/2 to 14 1/4 in pipes, and 14 1/2 to 14 1/4 in half pipes.

No stock. The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fortnight are—77,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 61,000 hides.

is no legitimate reason why they should anchor at such an inconvenient spot as Palmas.

We have merely to add to the foregoing interesting details supplied by Mr. Mattos, that a combined push up is meditated. The delay at Angostura is attended with such enormous expense that cost what it may the Allies should at once advance and occupy Asuncion.

The instruments which will be used on the Rosario line, are such as the British Government have in India, and are furnished with the latest improvements.

Another great change from ordinary telegraphy is made in the kind of the poles used. When erected the pole is a tube of iron, resting upon an iron plate buried in the earth.

The construction of the line was commenced some time ago and the works are daily progressing. The route chosen is that of the Ferrocarril del Oeste, from Buenos Ayres to Mercedes.

There is a right and a wrong way to do everything, and the history of poor South America but too clearly proves that political bungling is in these countries a science of its own.

Verily when one takes a retrospective glance of the public affairs and events of this country might have been in other hands, it is impossible to conceal the fact that if Australia, New Zealand, and other new lands have stood ahead of us, it is because our public men have ever regarded political errors as heritages of Government.

At one period the affair looked so critical, that a general civil war was anticipated, and even the published list of the National Treasury was affected.

The Central Argentine Railway should finish their telegraph to Cordova, when this line reaches Rosario an immense link will be formed between the capital and the centre of the Republic.

Telegraphs, railways and good roads are always necessary, and everyone knows that the inhabitants of the most savage districts through which these means pass, must ultimately become civilized, and desirous of further attainments than those which they possess.

Considering the advantages which are derived from the improvements which are constantly being made, it is strange that people can be found to willfully destroy what has taken others much time and labour to accomplish.

Gen. E. Mitre, with his army, was pushing across the country—his artillery in bullock-carts, and his infantry well mounted.

Ex-Governor Lopez, with his headquarters at an estancia, was organizing his men.

Captain Ocampo, of the new Corrientino Government forces, was marching up and down, and despatching the latest news to Corrientes, whilst Caceres, pretty much like Falstaff, watching his own men, and his neighbours' fat cattle.

The war, carried on in true South-American fashion, might last for another 12 months, when, probably, both parties, getting tired of the campaign, a new revolution could be arranged in Corrientes, which would result in putting things on their original footing, and making somebody a Brigadier.

To the honor of the new Government, all this has been nipped in the bud; the new men have viewed the matter in the proper light, and, disregarding the military elements at their disposal, have sought, in a friendly and amicable manner, to arrange the question.

We read of great changes in the Government House by the new men, but our colleagues have failed to observe that one of the public offices has been set apart as a temple to wisdom—became so happy indeed is the land where the President and his Ministers are his votaries. Gorostanga, we learn, has sent to Europe for a bust of Adam Smith, to place in the Hacienda Department.

The settlement of this Corrientino squabble has been a masterly stroke of the new Government, and proves the honest desire of President Sarmiento for the peace, prosperity, and advancement of his country. A kind, conciliatory policy goes as far here as elsewhere, and the friendly co-operation of General Urquiza shows what can be done when people go to work the right way.

One touch of Nature makes the whole world with us. We want some such touch in these countries to keep Argentines from fighting amongst themselves. President Sarmiento evidently believes with the poet, and has discovered the secret.

THE STATE TELEGRAPH TO ROSARIO. The line of telegraph which is now being contracted by the Government, from this city to Rosario de Santa Fé, will form an important means of communication towards the centre of the Argentine provinces.

The satisfactory completion of the project will redound great credit to Dr. Don Emilio Castro, who perfected the necessary arrangements for its commencement. Dr. Luis Elordi the able administrator of the Ferro Carril del Oeste, and other gentlemen connected with the State Railway have rendered great assistance in obtaining a good route, and by giving their earnest attention to the general furtherance of the undertaking.

The telegraphic materials were obtained from the famous firm of Messrs. Siemens of London. Paris and Berlin: which firm is now constructing an independent telegraph from London to India.

The telegraphic conductors will consist of two wires from Buenos Ayres to Rosario; one being for direct messages, and the other for intermediate offices. The total length of the line is about 290 miles.

It is to be hoped that no further act of vandalism may be recorded, and that the line may be completed unmolested, when it will be a sign of peace and prosperity, and tend to draw the people of this great republic closer together.

IMPORTANT DECISION. THE YERBA CASABLANCA. The lawsuit for some time pending between the National Government and George D. Stewart for duties claimed by the Custom House on the yerba imported by him from Paraguay in the latter part of 1865, has just been decided by the Supreme Court, the decision being adverse to Mr. Stewart.

Our readers are already familiar with the particulars of the attachment put upon the yerba in 1865, and with the sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court in March, 1867, ordering that the yerba embargoed, and then existing in the deposits of the Custom House should be delivered to Mr. Stewart.

Without entering into the merits of the case, we take the opportunity of laying before our readers a few of the facts as they have been furnished us. The yerba was embargoed by order of the National Government in Nov., 1865, while the Administrador de Rentas delivered without guarantee of any kind the cargoes belonging to Messrs. Uribe, Ochoa, Alcora, Viale, and others. As far back as October of 1865—that is, when the first of the vessels in which the said cargo arrived from Paraguay—Mr. Stewart requested the Administrador to grant the permission necessary in such cases. This was, however, refused on the ground that the Government had embargoed the merchandise. In March, 1867, that is 18 months after the embargo had been put on, the Supreme Court ordered the delivery of the yerba as before stated.

In 1865 the valuation of the yerba was \$1.5 per arr., and the import duty 17 1/2 p.c. In 1866 \$1.7 with 18 p.c.; and in 1867 a la vista, with 23 p.c. Had Mr. Stewart been allowed to despatch his yerba in 1865, he would have had to pay only about \$1,100,000 of duties; in 1865 the difference would have been trifling. But the Administrador in 1867 would not permit the despatch under \$1.4 per arr., while the import duty had been raised to 23 p.c., or about \$1,320,000. Of course the allowance has to be paid for the whole of the time that the yerba was embargoed.

The case decided the other day is that Mr. Stewart has to pay the duties on the yerba at the valuation of \$1.4, with 23 p.c. duty, allowance up to the day of despatch, and interest on the amount from that period, until it is paid at the rate which the Provincial Bank charges its debtors.

The question is: Is a Government justified in embargoing property for any indefinite period, to the detriment of the owner, or for their own benefit? We have been told that the Court by this decision, has reversed that ancient and universal maxim of the common law that no party shall take advantage of its own wrong; and that if this be good law, there is no reason why the Government may not to-morrow embargo all the goods in the Custom House, and raise the rate of duty so as to amount to a virtual confiscation; the principle would be the same. It is true such a law would be retroactive; and such a violation of the Constitution that foreign governments would not submit to.

ROADS AND BRIDGES STOCK. THE HIGHWAYS OF THE INTERIOR. In the year 1863, we are informed that the National Government issued bonds authorized by the Congress, amounting to \$1,000,000, destined exclusively for the construction of roads and bridges throughout the Republic. Up to the present moment we are in ignorance as to what has been done towards carrying out the very laudable project of ex-Minister Rawson, or what amount, if any, has been placed, of this sum, and with what results, to the country. We have occasionally heard rumours of contracts for roads in the interior provinces, and of the construction of a few bridges across some bad passes, but we are inclined to believe that but little, if any, advantage has accrued to the public from these operations.

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VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing various vessels including British, American, and Portuguese ships, with columns for name, captain, arrival, and agent.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. THE DIAPHRAGMIZED IRON FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE DIAPHRAGMIZED IRON FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. THE ABOVE IS IN THE SHAPE OF SWEETMEATS...

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DRUGS, &c.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Dye Colors, etc.

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THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

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

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND CHALE OUYA. The Captain, on Saturday at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE. The steamer Beaulieu, every Wednesday and Saturday.

DRUGS, &c. BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

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