

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTHS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent.

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage...

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months. A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates...

RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Plaza Constitución, Doncelar, South Barracas, Ferrari, Lomas de Zamora, Jéppener, Glacé, San Vicente, Gándara, Chascomús.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Retiro, San Isidro, Belgrano, San Fernando, Olivos, Tigre.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH. Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 450 m/c, or 5 f. For every additional Ten Words, 525 m/c, or 5 f.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF. From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, \$20 m/c.

HOURLY BUSINESS. Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

The AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2200 - NINTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1868, £150,000 do.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER, 314-CALLE PIEDAD-314. Begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic...

JOHN THOMSON & CO. SURVEYORS AND REGISTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES. OFFICE-20 CALLE LA BAJADA ROSARIO.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL. Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, 248 - CALLE CHACABUERTO - 248.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL. 135-CALLE SUIPACHE-135. Mr. BRENNAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address...

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY. 132-CALLE PARQUE-132. Mr. C. BRENNAN and SISTER, the Principals, have had one of the largest first-class Finishing Young Ladies' Academies...

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF. From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words, \$20 m/c.

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE. HIGH-GATE, LONDON, ENGLAND. For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway line will not be received at the head-office...

JAMES S. HILL AND CO. Custom House and Commission Agents. 43-DEFENSA-43.

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM. Wool and General Produce Brokers. 688-CALLE RIVADAVIA-3.

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

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

LONDON AND HANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (INCOME, £110,000).

SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

VICTORIA LUNCHEON ROOM AND CAFE. Adjoining Caballero Inglés, CALLE LIBERTAD, ROSARIO.

PRICE LIST. Retail London Stout, on Draught drawn by pumps (per glass) 13.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (INCOME, £110,000).

J. P. WELLS. Wool and Produce Broker, Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, No. 5-CALLE DEFENSA-5.

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

ATHLETIC SPORTS. To be held on the Ground of the MONTEVIDEO CRICKET CLUB JUNE 29th, 1869.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. THE Undersigned, Counsellor-at-Law, duly admitted by the Federal and Provincial Courts...

THE ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Board, with Room, Gas, Light, and Attendance, HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

WANKLYN AND CO., CREDITORS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. 1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

CREDITO MOVILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES. Office pro tem., CALLE PIEDAD, 118 (Alto).

GREASE PURE AND REFINED. For Cooking Extracted from the Meat, By A. BENITES & CO.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

ELECTRIC BELLS. ARGENTINE PLUMBERY. 27 and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. 91-CALLE SAN MARTIN-91. Opposite the Exchange (Bolsa).

EDITAL. Pela Intendencia das Reparticoes de Fazenda do exercicio financeiro em operacoes no Espalho do Paragvay...

TABELLA PARA INFANTARIA EM MARCHA OU EM OPERACOES. Ração diaria.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1868. It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money..."

READY-MADE CLOTHING. 338-RIVADAVIA 338. Mens' clothing for winter very cheap, boys' do...

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO. 189-RIVADAVIA-189. Sale de Moron los Jueves. Llego al Saladillo los Viernes.

BISHOP OF HONOLULU AND LORD CHARLES HERVEY. Card Photographs (single or groups) for Sale, at Mackern's Book Store.

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON. Wool Brokers. 60-CALLE PIEDRAS-60.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Prepared by A. BENITES & CO., 88-Maipu-88.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK. Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PENA.

THE QUEEN'S FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

LA ESTRELLA. ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.

196-CALLE VICTORIA-196
GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO
ON SALE AT THE AGENCY.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
DAILY, per Month \$30
WEEKLY, per Month \$10

TO CORRESPONDENTS
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.
"Official medium, nulvori non eadem dicere"
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
FOR "STANDARD"

ARRIVAL OF THE PATAGONIA.
Montevideo, June 17,
2.30 p.m.

Revolution in Paris; details later.
4 p.m.

The disturbances began among the students of the Quartier Latin. At the Cirque Napoleon crowds of people assembled, singing "La Marseillaise."

Cavalry was called out, and had to charge on the mob, several of whom were killed or wounded.

In the Faubourg St. Antoine, the people fired on the police, and crowds went through the streets, shouting "Down the Emperor!" "Vive la Republique!"

A military conspiracy has been discovered against the life of Napoleon. Numerous arrests. Great excitement still prevails.

From Spain we hear that 2,000 Isabelists, under Gazet, are preparing to enter Perpignan.

The steamer Humboldt, having called at Rio, is put in quarantine for 60 hours, till Saturday afternoon.

PROVINCIAL LAW-MAKERS.

Impolitic has been used as a term wherewith to qualify the late attempt of the Provincial Deputies to allot to themselves the modest stipend of two thousand, five hundred dollars currency per head monthly, as a small and perfectly inadequate return for their valuable services to the local State, and we think, under the present circumstances, it is certainly not straining the quality of harshness to use it.

The modest proposition may possibly, in the aspiring minds of the Deputies, have valid foundations, which we, as guardians of the public interest, are unable to appreciate; but we confess that our first and last opinion of the whole proceeding is founded on the remarkable similarity it presents to that of the illustrious Captain Rag and his self-presented testimonial.

There may be some (we doubt if there are many) of their constituents who, after the fashion of French juries can find "extenuating circumstances," justifying the audacious demand of those men, whom, in an unlucky moment, they elected to watch over their interests; but, as impartial witnesses of the transaction, we can find no grounds whatever for hesitating to apply the full force of the simile we have elected to refer to.

While we respect and obey the laws, liberal and sound in many ways, under which we live, we are from time to time [too often, perhaps] almost driven to believe that those who make them have but a faint appreciation of the onerous and honorable responsibilities devolving on them, and verily, Honorable Deputies of the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres, you have afforded us in the present instance a striking proof of the correctness of our surmise.

This young and promising country, your own, but just emerging from the illusory prosperity incidental to the youth of nations, as of individuals, is now entering on the first trials of manhood, and you choose this hour of trial for seeking to add your contemptible quota to the burdens already too heavy for her endurance.

The present state of the Argentine Republic and its Treasuries is such as should call forth the patriotism and self denial of each and every one of her sons; but the example set by the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres, the queen province of the Confederation, in demanding a paltry remuneration for its supposed services, is but little likely to call forth those civic virtues, so essential to the present safety and future greatness of the country.

Why the present moment should have been selected for the meeting of a measure, at any time bearing about it the stamp of paltry meanness, it is difficult to understand. From end to end of the land, the country is suffer-

ing from depressed trade and low prices for her staples; there is not a body in the state, from the National Cabinet to the parish vestry board, that is not at the moment in dire pecuniary embarrassment, and yet the patriotic Legislature of Buenos Ayres thinks the moment opportune for an unblinking attempt on the public purse.

Where is the money to come from, Honorable Deputies, if we suppose for the sake of argument, that public opinion allows you to appropriate the trifle you beg for? The cry from our mercantile men and estancieros is that taxes may be reduced in order to save them from ruin. The youngest clerk in the Home Office can tell you by the simple application of the rule of three, how much additional time and taxes it will require to annihilate the industries of the country at our present rate of retrogression; and we cannot see, even supposing the existence of the same inclination to throw to you the bone you snatch at, how it can possibly be done.

To those not blindly wedded to the many defects, which under the guise of safeguards of liberty encumber the Republican system of Government as practised in America, it must often have occurred to inquire, of what earthly use are Provincial Governments? If every local Government in the fourteen provinces were to do as ours has done, what would the aggregate sum be wrung from the overtaxed people amount to? Does it at great model for Argentine imitation, the United States, pay her provincial representatives? Certainly not; but even if she did, she is able to do so; we are not, and the lesson taught by the Bull, and the Frog should not be thrown away on us.

We live in the hope of one day, though it be a distant one, seeing Provincial Governments abolished in toto, and local affairs confided to a triumvirate of Haussmanns of the Castro stamp, as we take it for granted that the present Municipal system will, long ere the days of penitence and jobbery be over, have died a natural death.

One of our native colleagues, in commenting on this creditable affair, hinted that the post of Provincial Deputy had hitherto been considered one of honorable trust: honorable gentlemen in the Lower House seem determined to divest the position of that, to some people, inconceivable attraction as soon as possible.

In most countries the summit of ordinary civil ambition is attained when the struggler towards Fame's temple has succeeded in making himself one of the people's representatives. In aristocratic countries other and more dazzling honors are open to those minds that "are and must be greater than the rest," but here there is no higher step, if we except the temporary honor of being of the Executive. How little the prize is valued may be estimated from the late proceedings of our Provincial legislators.—This country is not rich individually or collectively, but surely she counts amongst her sons a sufficient number of moderately independent and patriotic men, who can value the honor of representing their fellow citizens as it deserves, and who can find some nobler aim than the worship of the "almighty dollar" and the betrayal of the trust reposed in them.

The only palliating circumstance we can find in connection with this affair is its rejection by the Upper Chamber; for that body, to its great honor be it said, refused to entertain for an instant a similar proposal brought forward first by one of its own members, and then rejected unanimously the bill of the Lower House. It justly gets the credit of having saved the dignity of the Provincial Chambers, and it fully deserves it.

The question can be reduced to figures. The fourteen Provincial Parliaments present an aggregate of four hundred legislators. These, at \$30,000 each, would necessitate an expenditure of the "fleabite" of \$12,000,000 per annum, which sum, if applied to the construction of railways, would give us an increase of 20 miles yearly. Unfortunately there are not funds available, as it is useless to talk of new taxes, since the Republic is already taxed higher than any other nation on the globe. There is, however, one class of inhabitants that has hitherto escaped taxation, although they are heavily taxed in England. We refer to the dogs. Taking their number at a fair calculation, at three millions and a half, it will be found that a trifling impost of four paper dollars a head would give the sum requisite for the maintenance of these 400 needy legislators. This is the only manner in which the present project can be entertained.

A NEW WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVIA AND PERU IN ARMS.

The last mails from the west coast bring us another confirmation of the unhappy truth that the inhabitants of poor South America are destined to a never ending series of wars and disturbances, that prevent alike the progress of humane and civilising ideas and the advancement of peaceful industry.

Of what use are the efforts of good and upright men to foment commerce,

promote local enterprise, and develop the unrivalled natural resources of the country, if at every change of season there is a new commotion, either in the shape of a revolution, or a war with some neighboring state.

Bolivia is not an exception in the list of South American Republics. Even in the River Plate we have painful experience, during the last 40 years, of the same sad story.

What security is there for life and property in the Banda Oriental, with armed ruffians overrunning the country in every direction? And here in Buenos Ayres, do we not see all the wealth of the country squandered in a war with Paraguay, that we might have easily avoided?

Bolivia is usually subject to a kind of state epilepsy, and the revolution fits seizes the inhabitants every six months. Thirty Presidents have been assassinated in the space of 50 years, and the present ruler, Melgarejo, ascended the chair of office while the blood-stains were yet fresh upon it with the death of Belzu and so many others. It seems Melgarejo is a young man of great energy and unscrupulous character; some say he is also of intemperate habits. He has succeeded in crushing every attempt during three years to overthrow his power, and now, instead of consolidating his position by every effort of peace and progress, he plunges headlong into a war with Peru.

It is immaterial what the cause of quarrel may be. One thing is quite certain, Peru will be quite as anxious to fight as Bolivia, for the whole of South America is a kind of Donnybrook Fair, where anybody will 'tread on the tail of another's coat, just for the sport of the thing.' If the combatant Republics can raise a loan in London, the war will be probably a long one; but English capitalists are beginning to get tired of such investments. Meantime our readers will expect us to describe the respective military forces that Peru and Bolivia can bring into the field, and in this we must plead inability, for it is not likely that General Melgarejo or his opponent [whoever that be] can give a rough guess of the number of his fighting men. Bolivian armies sometimes figure at 200 rank and file; sometimes they go up to six or eight thousand, the number of 'generals' being unusually large. We have even more meagre estimates of the 'standing' army of Peru. We take from our Encyclopedia the following returns of the two countries.

Peru has an area of 512,000 square miles and a population of 2,500,000, viz.: of Spanish descent, 900,000; descendants of Indians, 1,400,000; negroes and mixed races, 200,000. The sea coast on the Pacific is 1500 miles long. The capital, Lima, has a population of 100,000, of whom one-quarter are whites. The President is, we believe, Colonel Balta. The National Guards probably number about 250,000.

Bolivia has an area of 473,298 sq. miles and a population of 1,125,758, made up of Indians, Creoles of Spanish descent, Mestizos, Cholos, Zambos, Chunchos, Mojos, &c. The chief town, La Paz, has 40,000 inhabitants; the republic has but one seaport, Cobija, with 2,000 inhabitants, the total coast line on the Pacific being only 250 miles. The National Guards and Indian tribes can muster about 150,000 men.

THE REV. W. GOODFELLOW, D.D.

The reverend gentleman whose name heads this article being about to leave this country after a lengthened mission of some twelve years, we tender to him, in the name of his congregation, the best thanks for his long, patient, and arduous services.

Although not belonging to the religious community of which the departing divine is pastor, yet his unostentatious labors have won from us an esteem and regard which enhances our regret at his departure. Within the last few years the members of his community have so much increased, that Mr. Goodfellow has been obliged to be more in the saddle than in the pulpit. We heard of him at every point of the Argentine compass—now down in the swampy 'potreros' of the Boca, now on the hill-tops of Cordoba, and again in the lovely pampas of Entre Rios. The learned divine has inherited something of the energy as well as the tenets of Wesley.

The temporal duties of a foreign pastor in this country are almost equal to the spiritual. He has to act the part of an immigration agent, of an employment-seeker, of a land, sheep, and farm broker, to rescue the poorer members of his community from the dangers and difficulties that beset them in a foreign land. In the discharge of these varied duties Dr. Goodfellow has betrayed the most laudable energy.

The history of the American Church dates back to the 3rd January, 1843, when the present church was founded and dedicated by the Rev. John Dompster, D.D. On the retirement of this gentleman the Rev. W. H. Norris took charge of the congregation, who was followed by the Rev. D. D. Lora, D.D. After him came the Rev. G. D. Carrow, D.D., who was succeeded by the object of this notice.

Mr. Goodfellow is a native of Ohio, U.S., and for 12 years discharged the duties of Methodist pastor in Chicago,

previous to his coming here. He now returns to the scene of his former labors, to place himself under the orders of his diocesan Bishop.

When Mr. Goodfellow arrived here first, he came as pastor of the American Church, and superintendent of missions of the Methodist Episcopalian Church. Subsequently, owing to the increase of the community, these missions have been extended, and now there are two ministers in Buenos Ayres, viz.: the Rev. H. G. Jackson, and the Rev. John P. Thompson; also the Rev. Thomas Carter at Rosario, and the Rev. D. F. Sauvain near Santa Fé, besides another clergyman at Villa Urquiza, in Entre Rios.

Through the unceasing exertions of Mr. Goodfellow, a very splendid site has been secured for a new American church in Calle Corrientes, Nos. 148 and 150, 28 varas front by 80 deep. The plans for the new church have been drawn up by Mr. Hunt, and the new edifice promises to be one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Goodfellow, we understand, finding the work too heavy for him, has surrendered his post.

He asked to be released, and has received from his Bishop the necessary consent.

May we trust that in his new field he will gain the same general esteem which has characterised his mission in Buenos Ayres.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS.

We feel much delicacy in alluding to a matter that at present attracts much notice in connection with one of the Protestant communities of this city. For some days past the Rev. Mr. Thompson of the American Church has been delivering a series of controversial sermons touching matters of peculiar veneration to Catholics. It is not likely that the preacher will do much injury to the Church of Rome, and as far as this is concerned, there can be no objection to his sermons. Nevertheless, it is certainly in bad taste for a gentleman born in the country to assail the religious principles of the people among whom he lives. Hitherto we have enjoyed such complete harmony in these countries, with full religious liberty to each and every persuasion, that it is unpleasant to find our peace rudely broken in upon. No doubt Mr. Thompson is animated by zealous motives, and thinks he is doing good to the Methodist cause by his eloquent sermons, which draw a large attendance every evening. We must, however, suggest to him that he is treading on dangerous ground, and forgets what his conduct may lead to. The very persons who listen to his discourses may be to-morrow the accusers of Protestant residents in general, and charge them with being mischief-makers. In fact, some members of the English Church have begged us to express their unqualified disapproval of Mr. Thompson's conduct.

Surely it is enough for Mr. Thompson to know that the bulk of the Protestant community look with disfavor on his homilies, to make him reflect for a moment whether he is acting wisely. There is a great field for the labors of every one of our foreign resident clergy, and Mr. Thompson can find some noble examples for his imitation without travelling beyond the limits of our city. If he persist in his ill-advised course, he will obtain for himself the reputation of a facile preacher and good Spanish scholar—nothing more. Let him, meantime, change the nature of his theme, and lecture on scientific subjects. He will confer a great boon upon our society, for if there is anything most dangerous in this nineteenth century it is an excess of religious zeal which is calculated to plunge society in hot water.

OUR PARANA CORRESPONDENT

Paraná June 13, 1869.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen, Since my last communication business is a shade better with us. Several general cargoes have arrived from Buenos Ayres, and the camp people are again beginning to purchase. The price of 'frutos del pais' is without variation.

It is really a shame that the banks keep up such a high rate of interest. It is now more than two years that they charge fifteen per cent. per annum in account current, and eighteen per cent. in discounting bills. This is the more extraordinary when it is taken into consideration that both the Argentine and Parana banks are formed with local capital. We may say, without doubt, that here banks have done more harm than good, particularly the Argentine Bank, because it keeps as a deposit the money of all the proprietors and capitalists of this department, which money was before in circulation at a very low rate of interest. It is enough to give a glance at the balance sheet of the last named bank of the 31st May, which shows that the amount of money deposited at that date was \$448,000 Bolivian dollars. We shareholders care very little for large dividends at the end of the year, when, during that time, we are obliged to pay a rate of interest that is not adequate to the business we do.

We call the attention very seriously of the directors of the Argentine

Bank in Buenos Ayres to this crying evil, and we hope that they will take into consideration our just complaint. I say nothing about the Parana Bank, because of necessity, if the Argentine Bank, which now has the monopoly of all the business, lowers the rate of interest, the Parana Bank must follow.

Should the present rate of discount be lowered, agriculture will also take larger proportions, notwithstanding that this industry is increasing every day, and the most astonishing thing is, that now, not only the foreigners dedicate themselves to it, but also the natives. There is scarcely a little estancia or puesto round here that has not a well cultivated chacra. The principal place where land is being cultivated on a tolerably large scale is Villa de Urquiza, a colony about five leagues distant from Parana, and, since the introduction of the Ransomes & Sims' threshing-machines, by Messrs. Jorge Suarez & Co., the increase in the sowing of wheat has been notable. Last year the crop at Villa Urquiza very nearly reached 7,000 fanegas of sixteen arrobes each, of very fine wheat, and this year there will be very much more, as the 'colonos,' not suffering as in former years from want of the means of threshing, and being now independent of mares and wind, will sow a great deal more. The comandante, Don José Francisco Antelo, has also, besides his own large chacras, given a quantity of land on halves to various families to be sown with wheat.

The progress of Villa Urquiza has been impeded considerably from the residence there during the last four years of a North American, one Alex. Forest, ex-Captain of a negro slave, various good English families, with capital, who settled there, have been so fearfully sacrificed by him as to have to leave, and after imposing on the public with grand schemes of cotton growing, and bringing families from the United States, he has finally conferred the only benefit he could on the colony by running away, in order to escape paying the penalties of several lawsuits instituted against him by the families above referred to.

I hope you will induce some families from Ireland who may be recommended to you to come and settle here. I assure you that any one who will work can find prompt and lucrative employment. The landed proprietors are very anxious to cultivate and make liberal proposals to steady persons who wish to work. It is my belief that in sending families here you will not only be doing good to this country, but also to those who daily arrive recommended to you.

I am very sorry that I have nothing further to communicate on the subject of the tramway. It is a pity that the National Government, so energetic in protecting and encouraging all kinds of public works of utility and progress in this noble Republic, does not invest with a little of its energy the Government employes.

It is now some time that the project of the tramway and pier for Parana has been before the Topographical Department, and without the slightest reason it is still undespached. This is a project that will influence for the better in this locality both commerce and agriculture.

The provincial commission for the Exhibition of Cordoba, which is composed of Señores Drs Don Ensebio Ocampo, Don Meliton G. del Solar, and los Señores Antonio Garcia y Garcia, José Millan, and Jorge Suarez, have progressed very much in their preparatory work, and we believe and hope that at the Exhibition Entre Rios will hold a prominent place. Steps have been taken to procure agricultural implements with the latest improvements, which we hope will afterwards be introduced into this country.

The disappearance of Mr. Myers is still a mystery. Various reports are going about, but I refrain from giving any of them at this early period of the investigations; suffice it to say that Messrs Matti and Piera have sent photographs and descriptions of the missing man to all their agents and even to Brazil.

Not wishing to take up more of your valuable space, I remain yours,

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

LETTER OF GEN. BATLLE.

Florida, June 14.

To Minister Bustamante.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock I left this town for the Arroyo del Virgen, to effect a junction with Maximo Perez. Immediately I got sight of Caraballo with a force of 500 men; but I advanced an infantry force, and his cavalry fell back. We encamped for the night about two and a-half leagues from here, and this morning continued our route. I had not gone a league when Polidora Fernandez came to tell me that Maximo Perez was close to Florida, in front of Caraballo, and about to give him battle. We countermarched accordingly and arrived here again today, joining with the forces of Maximo Perez. That brave officer surprised Caraballo, and would have annihilated the rebels if he had had better scouts. Three men of theirs were killed, and a number taken prisoners, without any loss to us.

Caraballo is gone off leaving no trace behind. He deceived his men by saying Perez was going to join him. Now they are deserting from him. Magariños was taken prisoner sleeping in a rancho, and goes to town under an escort.

I enclose a note from Colonel Rios, stating that several officers from Durazno have joined the good cause.

To-morrow we march again where duty and glory point the way.

LORENZO BATLLE.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The revolutionary snake may now be said to be effectually scotched in the Banda Oriental: Suarez a prisoner, Caraballo a fugitive, and the Government authorities reinstated at all points afford a strange contrast to the state of affairs a week ago. We have as yet, however, heard nothing as to the punishment to be awarded to the rebel leaders, if they are to be let off with a 'caution,' there is but small chance of definite peace for the Uruguay Republic.

The news from the provinces is but of ordinary interest. In Cordoba the establishing of the new bank is proceeding favorably, shares to the amount of upwards of 130,000 dollars having been already taken up. This city seems to have awakened, up in many ways since the decree was issued ordering the Exhibition. The local Government has now before it a proposal for the construction of water-works, and various other improvements are being daily carried out.

Although the Provincial Parliament can coolly propose the most extravagant measures for directing the flow of the public money into their own pockets, they are at their wits' ends as to how to make accounts square. To effect this desirable purpose they have hit on the time honored expedient of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The salaries of the Provincial employes are, it is said, about to be subjected to a smart application of the pruning knife. If this is one of the means to be adopted for 'raising the provincial wind,' we shall be a precious long time reaching a financial harbor.

Our colleagues have plunged headlong into a most edifying and interesting discussion as to the peculiar interpretation to be put on a stage kiss. The republican theories advanced on the subject by Sr. Leñjare of a nature to cause a revolution in theatrical politics all over the world, for who would not be a republican when the laws are henceforth to be framed on such sweet modification of the hitherto Draconian Code of stage-convenances. There has been a good deal of warmth displayed in the attacks on Sr. Leñjare, who is however, supported by the managers, and takes the whole affair with truly republican nonchalance.

We are sorry to announce that the Zarzuela Company, which was performing at the Argentine Theatre, has been dissolved owing to some misunderstanding between the empresario and his artists. We understand that Señor Alld is endeavouring to form a new company with some of his companions, reinforced by a few more from Montevideo.

The Municipality are about to appoint special paving committees for each street in the metropolis with a view of attempting to ameliorate their present abominable condition. How this idea is to be carried out we are not informed, but we remind the civic body that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

A number of charitable ladies are instituting the formation of a ladies' committee for collecting and purchasing clothes for the unfortunate families lately rescued from the hands of Marshal Lopez in Paraguay. These wretched women and children are represented as in a state of complete destitution, and almost nudity, having been for months exposed in the woods and mountains, sleeping under the dews of night, and suffering all the pangs of cold and even hunger. No nobler object could be proposed than that already in course of realisation; and we feel sure that the English ladies of Buenos Ayres will deem it their duty to take a prominent place in this work of charity.

With much pleasure we acquaint our readers of the splendid success of Mr Gottschalk in Rio. When three hundred of the tickets for the first concert were sold, the sale had to be stopped. We hear that on the night of the concert the tickets were sold as high as \$1.30 each.

Our respected fellow citizen, Mr Charles Jackson, has just presented to the Rev Mr Shiels, of Fray Bentos, a magnificent baptismal font of Carrera marble for his church in the above named town. The present is a most valuable one, and its presentation reflects the utmost credit on the generous donor.

We are to have a People's Park in the Plaza Parque, as we surmised some days ago. The plough is already at work, and we may soon expect to see the Parque assume all the attractions of an English garden. It would greatly add to the beauty of the gardens, and at the same time the safety of the public, if that part of the railway line passing through the park were fenced in with railings similar to those lately sent from England for the new station, which edifice, we may add, is progressing rapidly, and pro-

posed to be when completed by far the most commodious and handsome railway terminus in this city.

Much anxiety existed as to the fate of the Patagonia, so long overdue. She arrived yesterday at Montevideo. The Reverend Mr. Davis, who is about to take charge of the Catholic congregation at Montevideo, was expected in her.

Mr. Manton's new docks at Colonia will be inaugurated on Sunday next. The steamer Naposta leaves Buenos Ayres to-morrow for Colonia, being chartered for the occasion, returning on Monday with the excursionists. We may probably take a run over in her if the weather continues fine, as we should not wish our readers to miss a description of what promises to be a very interesting proceeding.

We were yesterday in error as to the cause of the breaking out of hostilities between Peru and Bolivia. As yet there is nothing positive known as to the nature of the differences between the two Republics.

We call the attention of mariners to the fact that a light has been placed in the port of Gualeguaychu. The local sheet from which we extract our information, strangely omits any particulars as to the position of the light, confining itself to nothing but the fact of its erection.

From Entre Rios we learn that H.E. General Urquiza has dismissed his son, Don José Antonio, from the post he occupied as Gefé Politico in the capital of the province. The reasons which induced the Captain General to adopt this severe course towards his son are said to have been the extreme political opinions held by the latter. His successor is Don Pascual Calvento.

The City of Limerick sailed yesterday for Europe. She took as cargo from here 3,000 salted hides, 1,100 bales of wool, and two hundred cases of extract of meat. She has also a number of bales engaged for Montevideo. Amongst her passengers are some old friends, to whom we wish a pleasant voyage and soon back. This steamer took from this market £10,000 in specie.

A most audacious robbery was committed the other night at the saw-mills of Mr. Landois, in the Plaza Retiro. The burglars went coolly to work under the very nose of the sereno, who was probably asleep at the base of the statue of General San Martin. The bricks were quietly and systematically removed from the wall facing the Plaza, and the thieves entered and carried off all the valuable tools in the place without meeting with the slightest interruption. The police force in this city is a complete burlesque on civic authority.

We understand that his Grace, Dr Escalada, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, will leave early in September for the Eternal City, to be present at the approaching Ecumenical Council. As we have already announced, he will be accompanied by the very Rev. Canon Dillon.

The recently discovered marble mines at Diamante, La Paz, and Parana, have been ceded to Don Luis Casinelli, who is making preparations for working them vigorously.

Commissioner General Julio Garcia arrived yesterday from the South, after a two month's absence. He is accompanied by an Indian cacique who desires to be presented to the President.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

The following gentlemen—Messrs. W. Wheelwright, José María Cullen, Carlos Groynet, and Dr. Hutchinson, H.B.M.'s Consul—met at the British Consular Office in Rosario on the 12th inst., in order to proceed to the installation of the Rosario auxiliary commission of the Cordoba National Exhibition. Mr. Pedro Ramago, another of the members appointed, being unable to attend, owing to his absence in Buenos Ayres.

The British Consul opined that Mr. Wheelwright should be appointed Chairman of the Commission, but Mr. Wheelwright being obliged shortly to absent himself from the province, his many occupations would prevent his accepting the post.

A vote was then taken, the result of which was that Mr. J. M. Cullen was elected chairman, and Mr. C. Groynet secretary.

Mr. Hutchinson called attention to the propriety of applying to the Central Commission for funds to meet certain necessary expenses, and it was resolved to address a note to this effect, of which Mr. Hutchinson offered to be the bearer, being at the same time authorised to come to a verbal understanding with the Commissioners in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. José María Cullen stated that the delay occurred from the appointment of the Commission until this day, in which it had entered on its duties, owing to the partial absence of the majority of the gentlemen appointed. He then proceeded to say that the duties of the Commission were very small, since the productions of the Departments of Rosario were limited to a few agricultural and pastoral products, which the Commission would have but little trouble in gathering together; but that as Rosario owes its importance to its being a place of transit, the Commission, he thought, would gladly assist the National Com-

