

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the convenience of the public, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank: First—Receipts and obligations with good signature...

Fourth—Money deposited in account current by means of the PAY ORDER, which is accumulated in favor of the holder every three months, the deposit being allowed to retire at any time, by means of a check or part of the full amount at the discretion of the holder...

Finally, the Bank and its branches and its agents are authorized to receive and execute all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 15, 1888.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH: ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY, For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent.

For deposits on 15 days, 10 per cent. On 30 days, 12 per cent. On 60 days, 15 per cent. On 90 days, 18 per cent. Fixed deposits, 20 per cent.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances, 10 per cent. On debit balances in account current, 10 per cent. in both currencies, J. H. GREEN, MANAGER.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Insure at Moderate Premium all Risks by Sea or on the River. Office—118 CALLE PIEDRA.

LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER, 34 CALLE PIEDRA. Regs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:

First-Class to Southampton, £45 and upwards. Second-Class to Southampton, £20. Third-Class to Southampton, £15.

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

First-Class to Southampton, £45 and upwards. Second-Class to Southampton, £20. Third-Class to Southampton, £15.

RETURN TICKETS are now issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, at a Reduction of 20 per cent.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Colonia, Rosario, B. O.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitucion, Funeslar, South Passages, Ferrol, Lemos de Zamora, Gilew, Almirante, San Vicente, Chascomus.

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

MAIN LINE TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$100 m/c. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$100 m/c. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c.

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

HOUSES OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (including Public Holidays) from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway will not be received for the above reasons, owing to interruption of that line.

JOHN OLDFHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

JAMES S. HILLARD & Co. 47 DEFENSA—43. Custom House and Commission Agents, 141, 145.

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM, Wool and General Produce Factors, 683—CALLE RIVADAVY.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. No. 2241—NINTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889. CIRCULATION 3000

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

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1889, £1,500,000 do. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques of having approved bills discounted and of leading loans upon negotiable securities of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong room for safe custody.

On deposits in both currencies, 4 1/2 per cent. On deposits on 15 days, 10 per cent. On 30 days, 12 per cent. On 60 days, 15 per cent. On 90 days, 18 per cent.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$10 received. The deposits will not be entitled to interest if not before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected at the end of each year will be capitalized.

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

Allowed in account current, 5 per cent. On 60 and 90 days fixed 7 1/2 per cent. On 3 months notice 10 per cent. On 6 months notice 12 1/2 per cent. On 9 months notice 15 per cent. On 12 months notice 17 1/2 per cent.

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CREDITO MOBILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES. Office—CALLE PIEDRA, 118 (A. P. M.). Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Office—CALLE PIEDRA, 118 (A. P. M.). Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Director-General: Don Juan Blanco del Valle. Sub-Directors: Don Francisco F. Moreno, Don Pedro S. Lamas.

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Office—CALLE P

Franco Argentine Theatre.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES STEELE

Performed their last appearance in Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of July, in the Theatre de Montevideo, on their way to Rio Janeiro.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th.

First Appearance of MR. JAMES DIAMOND, The celebrated Summerville Jig Dancer, from 412 Broadway, New York.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Opening Chorus, "We come from the Hills" Christy's.
2. Comic Song, "Aunt Sally" W. Norton.
3. "Blossoms of the Valley" C. Steele.
4. "The Old Maid" G. Jackson.
5. "A young coming, Hot Mary" E. Raynor.
6. Comic Song, "Willie's May" W. Norton.
7. Melody for a Song "Christy's."

An interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

- 8. Pianoforte Solo, "Brilliant" - Neapolitan - C. Steele.
9. NORTON, in his wonderful impersonation of the "PRIMA DONNA," Will sing "L'ouais se Neur and yet so Far" - Singing Summerville Jig Dancer.
10. Burlesque Solo, "The Old Maid" Messrs. Norton & Jackson.
11. Violoncello Solo, "The Polka" C. Steele.
12. "The Polka" Pathos.
13. "The Polka" Pathos.
14. "The Polka" Pathos.
15. "The Polka" Pathos.

An interval of Ten Minutes.

PART III.

- 14. Song, "The Village Blessings" El Raynor.
15. "Essence of Old Virginia" - Representing an old man trying to resume the activity of his boyhood's days. Messrs. Steele & Raynor.
16. Grand Duett "The Old Maid" Messrs. Steele & Raynor.
17. Ethiopian Song and Dance "The Village Blessings" George Jackson.
18. Entitled "THE CROW FAMILY." Wash, a young scamp. W. Norton.
19. Old Crow (aged 65), last year's crop. E. Raynor.
20. George (a friend of the family) C. Steele.

The whole to conclude with the Christy's Minstrel's "Who can find us now?"

HERI KARL TOELLE, Musical Director.

WASHINGTON NORTON, Manager.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE

196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

DIRECTORS: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

SING OPERA COMPANY, MONTEVIDEO.

816. PESTALARDI'S Grand Opera Company gives performances at the Solis Theatre three times a week.

COLISEUM.

A CONSECUENCIA DEL MAL TIEMPO,

EL 2º CONCIERTO, QUINCE DIAS.

ALTIERI PFEIFFER, HASTA EL JUEVES, 12 de AGOSTO.

TARPAULING COVERS.

DRY AND OILED.

SCHMIDT Y CIA., 32 - Calle Recoleta - 12.

IND. COOPE AND CO.

PALE ALE. In Kinderkins.

BY THE AGENTS, 14, 3p.m. 4

MISS GATE'S

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

143-CALLE PARQUE-143

Branches taught: English Grammar, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Needle-work.

Music and German are extras. SS, sp. 13

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30

WEEKLY, per Month \$20

PACKET EDITION, Single Copy 5

Do Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) \$22

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, 10c.

Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 45c.

Do Permanent at conventional rates.

Standard Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Standard.

"nil nisi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR STANDARD.

Montevideo August 6, 1869. 6 p. m.

No business doing. Paper steady, 10c dis. Political nothing. Weather fine but cold.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The report of Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, to Congress, for the year 1869, is an ably drawn up state paper, and proves unmistakably the necessity for the various educational reforms, the adoption of which it recommends, at the same time showing that, considering the limited resources at his command, and the gigantic difficulties in his way, the department of Public In-

struction has decidedly made a considerable forward stride since the advent of the present administration to power, and the assumption of the portfolio of Education by the present minister. Having first succinctly reviewed the powers and their limits conferred by the Constitution respectively on the National and Provincial Executives, the Minister proceeds, and sets forth the essentials without which it is impossible to establish or support a sound system of national education, viz., the master, the income, and the scholar.

It is but too true, and cannot be denied, that these essentials are wanting almost in toto throughout the Republic. To meet the first and gravest of these wants, Dr. Avellaneda proposes—

1st. The establishing of two normal schools, for the forming of a competent staff of male and female teachers.

2ndly. The introduction of teachers from abroad, to meet the expense of which the yearly item in the budget would be but insignificant.

We approve of both proposals, while we think that the employment of female teachers should be confined exclusively to the very young of either sex, and to the imparting solely of the moral rudiments. The Minister lays stress on the advantage of thus finding honorable employment for women, but we think and hope it will be many a long year ere this country has to add to its ills the gravest evil of over-population, viz., the want of proper employment for women.

The next point put forward by Dr. Avellaneda is, that every province should be compelled to form a special fund to be devoted solely to educational purposes. The National Congress should aid them by once sanctioning the sale of a portion of the Public Lands, the proceeds to be applied in forming the nucleus of this fund in each province. In North America, an Act of Congress set aside 1-37th of the public lands for this purpose. The result of this wise legislation is known to the world; in time it would produce equally good fruit in these countries.

The founding of Public Libraries is also proposed by the Minister of Public Instruction, as a powerful aid to the National Schools. This measure has been tried in Upper Canada with the most beneficial results, the National and Provincial Legislatures each bearing half of the trifling expense.

Dr. Avellaneda wisely, in our opinion, shelves for the present the discussion of the expediency of establishing compulsory education, considering that it is a measure only to be resorted to when all other means of inducing parents to send their children to the public schools have failed. To meet this difficulty of the apathy manifested in the cause of the instruction of youth by our population, the report recommends that the budget should be charged with an additional item for the diffusion of the best known and most practical works of modern popular educators, such as Mann, Barraud, and others, and also that the functions of the Inspectors of Colleges should be extended, so as that by voice and pen they may endeavor to diffuse throughout the Republic a desire for the education of the masses.

The Minister concludes by stating that there are three hundred thousand children for whom instruction has to be provided, and recommends that Congress should adopt the following means for carrying into effect the extended system of education proposed:

- 1st. Founding of two schools for the forming of male and female teachers.
2nd. Creation of a special fund, to be apportioned to those provinces which establish a special school fund.
3rd. Application of part of these funds to the founding of public libraries.
4th. Increase in the item in the Budget destined to meet the expense of circulating books and useful publications.
5th. Creating the office of National Inspector of Education.

Since the advent of the present administration to power, colleges have been established in San Luis, Rioja, and Jujuy, Santiago, and Corrientes, and these in existence in other provinces have been subjected to many improvements.

In concluding his report, the Minister of Public Instruction says that the powers of education in his office should be increased, new paths of action allowed him, and sufficient funds placed at his disposal to enable the Educational Department to efficiently perform the duties assigned to it by the Constitution.

We cannot but sincerely admire and approve of all the chief points of Dr. Avellaneda's report to Congress; in fact, there is no room for a difference of opinion on most of the propositions put forward, successfully tried as many of them have been in other countries.

The report we have just glanced at proves that this country can count on some far-seeing and practical statesmen among her sons, and that the direction of the instruction of Argentine youth could not be placed in more able hands than in those of the present Minister.

EXPORT TAX ON WOOL.

The Government has abated thought proper to do something for the sheep-farmer, as will appear by the following document, but the mercy is so small that it calls for no expression of thanks from the producing classes—their being trifling as it is has been written from the Government by the wool-grower's body, and instead of being an aid or assistance to an industry almost on its last legs, is, but simple justice on the part of the Customs House authorities towards exporters. The impropriety of the Collector appraising wool at a rate nearly fifty per cent above its value in the European market reflects greater discredit on the public that tolerated such an imposition than in the grasping Custom House authorities who collected it.

After all, public opinion in this country is but a mere cypher—the Government people are supreme under every banner, and the head man at the Custom House is the Jupiter Tomans of the Plate. For days, months, and years we have been attacking the Government on the subject of the wool export tax. To use an expressive phrase which might as well have been "whistling jigs to a milestone," every one deplored the miserable state of our rural interests; the very clerks of the Custom House wept at the harrowing tales of woe they heard from the camp, but nevertheless they had their eyes upon every bale of wool that left the country, and by appraising at 175 wool that even in Antwerp could only fetch 120, they augmented the export tax which Congress had imposed on the article.

The day may come when public opinion will assert its supremacy in the Plate; but at present it is a delusion to suppose that newspaper writers possess the slightest influence in matters that affect the revenue of the country. Tax, tax, tax is the motto of every Administration, whether Liberal or Conservative; there is not an industry in the country that is not writhing under the merciless grasp of the tax man. By the mails received yesterday we learn that in Santa Fé the patent tax, which even beats that of Buenos Ayres, is insufficient, and is now to be increased. A meeting has been held by the cartmen of Rosario to protest against the patent levied on them—\$500 per year—and the question had assumed such a serious air that the Government was at once compelled to come down and reduce the patent on carts from \$500 to \$150 per year.

What becomes of all the money collected by the taxman in the Plate? no man from the Andes to Quihuim, can discover. Where the money goes to is a question more difficult to solve than even to square the circle, or tell the origin of the round towers in Ireland.

The country never at any previous epoch paid heavier taxes than at present, and yet there is not a Treasury office in the land that can make both ends meet. We never were harder up than at present, deficit staring us in the face at every street corner.

New import taxes in Montevideo, new patent taxes in the camp, where will all this stop? Ask Cristobal Aguirre or Richard O'Shee and they will tell. The sorrow is at which milked dry, and the conorous notes which we publish at foot prove that there are only curds left in the churn.

To the Finance Minister of the Republic.

B. Ayres, July 13, 1869.

Sir, The undersigned, exporters and producers of wool, viewing with alarm the ruin that is threatening the country, on account of the depreciation of wool, by raising the high valuation fixed by the Custom-house on wool and sheepskins in relation to the price of these articles, even in this market, which the news daily received from Europe, is due both to the interests of the country and of the revenue, that this industry, now so depressed, instead of being still altogether, should have a helping hand extended to it. We, therefore, beg to request that Y.E. may be pleased to direct the members of the commission of valuation, that they should place a valuation on wool and sheepskins more consonant with the actual prices, which now surround this important branch of production.

Y.E. most obedient servants, Nuncio Martnez & Co., Samuel B. Hale & Son, E. Olivera & Brothers, Lamb, Bros. & Co. p E Lamb Thomas Armstrong, Zimmermann, Fair & Co, Boyer Brothers.

This petition having been referred to the Custom-house authorities for their opinion thereon, the Collector-General of Exports replied as follows:— Most Excellent Sir, B. Ayres, July 28, 1869.

In the opinion of the department the above petition ought to be attended to as far as it relates to the valuation of wool, which, according to data received from competent persons is sold at present in the market at from thirty-one to thirty-two dollars currency the arroba.

The valuation of this article of our industry may therefore be laid down at two hundred hard dollars, instead of three hundred and fifty, in order not to increase the losses incurred by exporters and producers, and save this valuable production from excessive burden.

Should further information be required, Y.E. may obtain it from Mr. O'Shee, President of the Committee, charged with making up the tariff valuations.

CRISTOBAL AGUIRRE.

Department of Finance, July 29, 1869.

The President of the Committee of Tariffs is requested to inform hereupon with the least delay.

GOROSTIAGA.

Most Excellent Sir,

The losses incurred by exporters and producers of wool are so evident that nothing can be more fair than to accede to their well founded request. The price of this article has decreased in so extraordinary a manner, on account of the bad news received from our consuming markets, without any immediate topic of amelioration, that the producers are in many cases forced to dispose of it at a rate that scarcely repays the expenses of shearing and carriage, I am of opinion, therefore, that the valuation should be reduced as follows:— Wool, \$11,200 Sheepskins, 0,030

The valuation would be in relation to the current price of this market, RICHARD O'SHEE.

Department of Finance, August 4, 1869.

Let the decree agreed upon be issued.

GOROSTIAGA.

MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday.

The rise in specie yesterday afternoon was attributed to the rumor that Don Candido Bustamante had resigned the portfolio of Prime Minister, but it is said that the President in a private interview with him requested Sr. Bustamante to remain in office. He would certainly be a great loss to the Government, especially in the present critical time, and he is regarded by the public as a very energetic man of business. Meantime the 'situation' seems not sufficiently consolidate, for we have an article in to-day's 'Tribuna' showing how injudicious it would be for the President to resign, and how injurious it would be to the country. These frequent changes of Government, as our colleague properly remarks, are most demoralizing to the principle of authority, and tend to paralyze trade and industry of every kind. "Perhaps," continues the 'Tribuna,' "before many days we shall have another rumpus in the Banda Oriental, and how can we wonder that Europeans say we are unfit for self government? Society is shaken to its foundations; anarchy is succeeded by despotism in one form or other; and then the Constitution is superseded by the whip of the tyrant."

Let us hope that this is rather too gloomy a state of things to be real, but there can be no doubt that the method of government is susceptible of great improvement in the Republic of Uruguay.

Everybody is talking of the grand ball of the Club Libertad, which is to come off on the night of the 24th. The preparations are on a magnificent scale, involving an outlay of £3,000, and it promises to be a great success, in fact, the finest ball ever seen in Montevideo. The committee of arrangement consists of Messrs. José Ellauri, James Charles, Alexander Isaac, Castellanos, Labrousse, Delecamp, Garmendez, and José P. Varela.

The Chamber of Representatives has passed the new customs law, with all the increased duties. It was proposed to put \$1 per head on all cattle going across the frontier to Brazilian saladeros, but this was thrown out, and the usual duty of 5 per cent. fixed on. Heavy penalties and confiscation are to be visited on parties having improper invoices. The Senate has received its new banking law, as sent up by the other house, and will shortly enter on its discussion. They have passed a bill with reference to the projected lighthouses at Cape St. Mary and the English Bank, whereby a fee of 8 cents per ton will be levied on all vessels from the high seas, and this charge will be let out for 20 years to constructor of such lighthouses. D. Lucas Herrera Obes has a project of a railway from the town of the Santa Lucia river to the bar of San José, on which the committee in the Lower House has reported favorably. This line will traverse Mr. Buschenthal's fine estancia.

The 'Mensageries Imperiales' are building three splendid steamers, each about 350 feet long, to ply between Bordeaux and the River Plate; they will be named the Gironde, Uruguay, and Anastazas.

Sig. Pestalardo brings out to-morrow night a new opera, called 'La Vendetta,' the heroine of which is the wife of a Governor of Murcia: the composer is Sig. Piave, whose name is already known among us, and the 'empresario' has spared no expense in getting up new scenery, &c., so as to place it well before the public.

The Christy Minstrels played last

night at San Felipe, and return to Buenos Ayres to-day or to-morrow.

The Chiarini Circus gives a benefit on Saturday for the completion of the Basque Church, and takes its farewell on Sunday night.

There has been no more sickness on board the Arinos, and her quarantine of five days expiring, today she will return to Rio to-morrow, taking mail for Rio Grande and St. Catherine's.

The City of Brussels is also out of quarantine, and will leave for Buenos Ayres to-morrow; she brought 40 passengers from Europe and 20 from Rio Janeiro; her present commander is Capt. Cole, formerly chief officer, and previously commander of the Caroline between Montevideo and Paraguay. Mr. Robert Tait has not come out this time. This reminds me that I forgot to notice the arrival of an old friend of Buenos Ayres, Mr. George Mackern, per Galileo from Liverpool.

The friends and admirers of Colonel Coronado, of the Montevideoan Legion in Paraguay, have got up a handsome gold medal to be presented to him for his famous raid on the ironworks of Ibiy. It weighs three ounces, and has a valuable stone both on the obverse and reverse, with the Argentine and Oriental arms entwined, and the inscription—"To Lieutenant-Colonel Hipolito Coronado, from his friends in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, for his triumph at Ibiy, May 13, 1869."

Minister Bustamante has presented a handsome arm-chair to the Chamber of Representatives, for which they have sent him a vote of thanks.

The city mortality yesterday consisted of 9 infants, without there being a single adult. The mortality among children in the River Plate seems to be always above the ratio in other countries.

God guard Your Excellency.

Baron de Meriba, Councillor the Minister of War, and Secretary of State for affairs of War.

GASTON D'ORLEANS.

Commandant-in-Chief.

Horses loaded at Asuncion, the 24th of July 1869: 3,300

Mules loaded at Asuncion, the 24th of July 1869: 554

Oxen loaded at Asuncion, the 24th of July 1869: 420

Headquarters, Pirayu, June 26, 1869.

THE WAR.

DESPATCHES FROM COMTE D'EU.

Headquarters, Pirayu, June 28.

Sir,

As, since the bulk of the army under my command occupied this position, an operation of which I gave an account to Your Excellency in my despatch of May 29, last, there has taken place a delay which may appear long to the justifiable impatience of the nation, anxious to see a glorious end put to the present war, I consider it my duty to give to the Imperial Government some explanation in regard to a fact so contrary to my aspirations, although not to my predictions.

In the following enumeration Y.E. will find, in the rising order of the importance, the reasons why I did not undertake any attack or definite operation during the indicated months.

To make such, it became indispensable to wait until the entire repair of the railway would assure us of the assistance of this important line of communication with the river. Although we had the good fortune to find the principal bridges in a perfect state, such was not the case with some lesser ones in the neighborhood of Areguá and Taquaral, to whose repair, slow and the vagrancy of the means afforded by this country, was added that of the great bridge of Ibiray, situated a league from Asuncion, when speculations of malevolence managed to evade the vigilance (?) of our guard and to sight the posts through on a stormy night.

This repair was delivered over to private enterprise, and the traffic was re-established, so that on the night of the 20th the locomotive came for the first time to Pirayu. Since then, efforts have begun making to accumulate here both the stores of provisions and provender I had ordered the furnisiers to make, and of the munitions and other things necessary to the prosecution of our purpose.

However, the two Brazilian locomotives that are at work cannot do the service, and it can be managed only by the help of the locomotive of greater power, which was lately bought in Buenos Ayres, and is still on ship-board at Asuncion.

As an example of the inevitable delay there has been, I will say that only to-day were received the last of the knapsacks which I had ordered to be left at Luque, with the purpose of making the march of the army more rapid.

I now pass to another class of ideas. The most incessant rains and hazed during this month have rarely permitted us to make profitable reconnaissances near the enemy's positions, and frequently the Pirayu has not allowed our exploring parties to cross, it rising to swimming depth.

We had to set about making, both here and at Areguá, the redoubts required to protect our line of communication from a sudden blow when the bulk of the army should have to leave it.

The cannon intended to be mounted on them are still to be received from Asuncion. An armed launch and various boats, intended to frustrate any

attempt of the enemy to cross Lake Ipacarahá, have been brought to Areguá.

We are continually receiving, and organizing into sections, the beasts we were almost entirely without on leaving Luque, and which are intended to carry munitions on the top of mountains.

These difficulties as important expeditions created by the forces under Generals José Antonio Corea de Camara and José Manuel Menza Barreto used up the scanty troops of horses of the respective divisions, and it was necessary to replace them with the horses lately received at Asuncion.

General Camara's division, which is indispensable for the future operations, only arrived at Asuncion three days ago.

I have now to inform Your Excellency that I have met among the furnisiers, especially among those of provender, an evident want of means or of good will for the furnishing of the necessary stores, and I would have already resented the contract if I had hope to succeed in getting any other into effect in proper time to aid me in the operation.

Having partly overcome some of the obstacles I have enumerated, I now hope soon to come to an arrangement with Gen. Mitre and to begin the general movement of the army.

If we be fortunate in it, as I hope from the Providence which watches over Brazil, we will effect, if not the termination of the war, at least the occupation of a further important region of the territory of the republic.

I annex a copy of the tables of the distribution of the horses and mules received by this army since we left Luque up to now.

God guard Your Excellency.

Baron de Meriba, Councillor the Minister of War, and Secretary of State for affairs of War.

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Headquarters, Pirayu, June 26, 1869.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, June 20.

My dear Mr. Mulhall, In my last I foretold the triumph of the liberal candidates, and so it has resulted for the most part throughout France, while the four sections of Paris have elected as many liberal champions, in the persons of Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, and Thiers.

The evening of the 7th the result was known in Paris, and the evening being fine, there were a great number of citizens promenaing along the Boulevards, and reading at the cafes the 5th edition of the daily papers. The result of the elections caused neither surprise nor exultation, as everyone had foreseen that the popular leaders—Jules Favre and Thiers, would be elected. No one, therefore, had the slightest anticipation of the disorders that were to occur.

About 10:30 p.m. the numbers on the boulevards would be about 25 or 30 thousand persons, which was nothing strange; but the police unwisely began to clear the thoroughfare, and even used their side arms, which caused some commotion: blows were exchanged, with cries of 'vive Rochefort!' (the editor of 'La Lanterne'), and the police made several arrests. At midnight all was again quiet. Next day the police, mustered in great force on the boulevards, which again caused a crowd of idlers to assemble, whereupon the police again tried to clear the streets, and after some conflicts made several fresh arrests. On the afternoon of the 9th and 10th similar troubles occurred, in which windows were broken, kiosques torn down, and benches broken. The police were assisted by light cavalry and cuirassiers.

At the old Faubourg Belleville a wine shop was sacked, as well as a house of ill fame: near the Passage Joffroy the mob tried to construct a barricade.

On Friday afternoon about five o'clock the Emperor and Empress drove through the streets in an open carriage, and were cheered both by the citizens and police.

The number of arrests in five days reached eleven hundred. On Saturday the police did not appear on the scene, and no disorders occurred. Of the eleven hundred prisoners, the authorities released nine hundred, and the 'Patrouille' says that not more than two hundred will be sent to trial.

Among those innocently arrested were M. Rothschild, the Duc de Massa (of the Imperial household), and an official of the Department of Interior. At first a revelation was feared, and, besides calling out the cavalry and cuirassiers, a park of artillery was sent to the Prince Eugénie barracks.

Nevertheless, no one seriously believes a revolution was thought of, and least of all in the Boulevard Montmartre.

The rudeness of the police was the cause of some disorders, and the authorities perhaps wanted to try the spirit of the populace, and see if they would hazard a battle in the streets against the power of Napoleon. It will, however, give M. Rouher a good chance to talk of the Emperor as the

guarantee of order and security to life and property.

All the liberal journals call for a public enquiry, but the Government will not consent to that. The tribunals will doubtless give the prisoners a fair trial, although not by jury, but the judges cannot pass any decision on the conduct of the police in the business.

It is said the treatment of the prisoners has been very bad; they are fed on bread and water soup, and are all confined in the same hall, without any attention to their wounds or a change of linen. In fact it is well that some epidemic was not caused; perhaps it is because the weather has been so cool. The newspapers dare not speak of these things; some have been shut up and 3 or 4 are under prosecution. It is thought the new Deputies will interpellate the Government about the troubles in Paris and the deportments.

At Nantes and Bordeaux there have also been disorders. These towns had a large majority for the liberal candidates, but by a Government manoeuvre the liberals were swamped by votes from the country districts: thus Bordeaux was divided into 3 sections, each taking in a number of outlying villages which were wholly in the hands of the authorities, and this secured a victory for the Government candidates. The town-council of Bordeaux protested against this subdivision, the Prefect annulled the protest, and the matter was referred to the Emperor, who of course ratified the Prefect's proceeding. The town council, after some noisy meetings resigned 'en masse.' The same thing occurred at Nantes, with similar results.

You may not suppose for an instant that we dream of revolution. We are not content with the present absolute mode of Government, for the liberties we enjoy are merely illusory. Three millions two hundred thousand votes have recorded their discontent, and the Government must ultimately either give in or abdicate. Universa suffrage is able to effect the remedy, without any revolution; it is only necessary for the public instruction to become more general. Now-a-days working classes are as much against revolutions as anybody else, because

they are not content with their daily wages, and support upon their stop work for a time. What Frenchmen now want is simply to enjoy the same liberties as the other nations of Europe, or as M. Thiers calls them "the necessary liberties."

The troubles which occurred at St. Etienne were not of a political character, but only a strike for higher wages among the workmen of

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

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the City of Buenos Ayres...

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo in Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of January, 1887...

CONDITIONS

First—The Bank receives of interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one hundred Dollars upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

LONDON, BRAZIL, BELGIUM, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMEHUCK, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten years, commencing 1st March 1887, will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

As a Proof of the superiority of the Threshing Machinery, Manufactured by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH and CO., They beg to call attention to the following Statement.

Table with 2 columns: ENGINES, MACHINES. Rows show statistics for 1868 and up to Dec 31st, 1868.

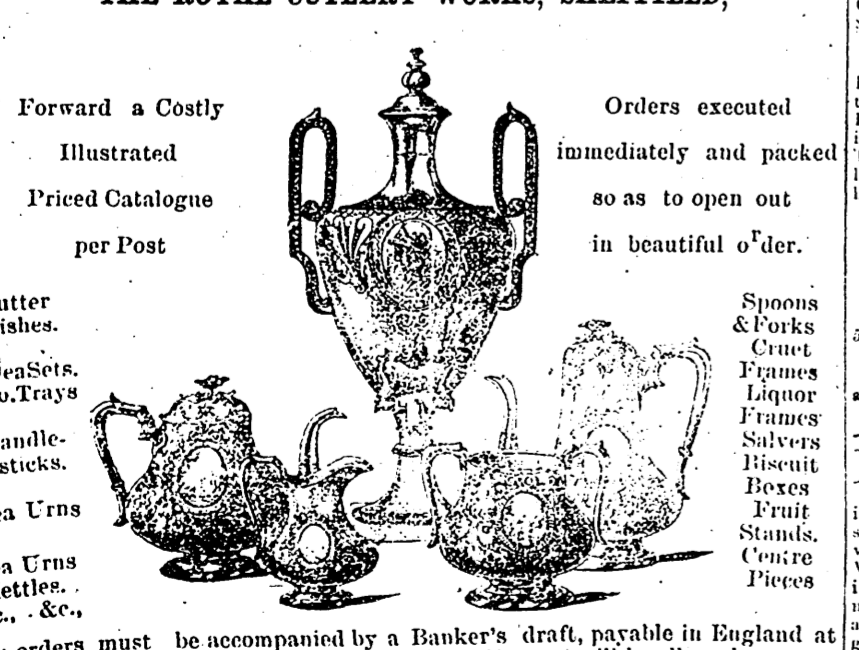
The Gold Medal was awarded them at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, for Portable Engines and Threshing Machinery, and at the last trial of the Royal Agricultural Society they gained every FIRST PRIZE offered for Steam Engines...

Clayton, Shuttleworth, & Co., STEAM END WORKS, LINCOLN, And 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

First-Class Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate MAPPIN & WEBB, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF TABLE KNIVES, ELECTRO SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, MANUFACTURING Cutlers, Electro-Platers, Silversmiths, &c. THE ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Forward a Costly Illustrated Priced Catalogue per Post immediately and packed so as to open out in beautiful order.



Butter Dishes, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Kettles, &c., &c. All orders must be accompanied by a Banker's draft, payable in England at 90 days sight, for which 5 per cent. discount will be allowed.

77 & 78 Oxford St., 71 & 72 Cornhill LONDON. YARROW AND HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ONLY SILVER MEDAL AWARDED PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southwark Road, Russell Square, London.

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

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD

THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST WHEED PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSE, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST WHEED PLOUGH FOR LIGHT LAND, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST SWING PLOUGH FOR LIGHT LAND.

THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST SUBSOIL PLOUGH, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST HORSE POWER, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST STEAM CULTIVATING APPARATUS FOR GENERAL PURPOSE.

THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST STEAM CULTIVATOR, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST STEAM WINDMILL, THE PRIZES FOR THE BEST STEAM WINDMILL.

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THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA Maravilla Cocoa. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla, is the true Theobroma of Linnæus, Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED." See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1888.

Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but without success.

ELLWOOD'S AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA. Light and Soft as Turkey—Price Medal—1862 and 1863 Exhibitions.

ELLWOOD'S HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS. Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets. Are by far the best for roofing and for the most perfect.

BRABY'S Italian Roofing Zinc, Perforated Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Iron Tanks, Iron Houses and Huts.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance.

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The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 2nd of August 1889, the Trains will run as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Lists various train services and their schedules.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN AND OTHERS IN THE RIVER TRADE. Extra Boat Blue Gray Under Shirts and Striped Drawers, the very thing for Seamen, Guards on Railways, and all exposed to the cold winds on Rainy days.

SAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 81-CALLE SUPIACIA-SI. Will give pleasure in again introducing his skill (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres.

THE SPRING MEETING. Will take place on Monday, 1st of November 1889. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):

- 1. High Jump, standing. 2. 100 Yards Race. 3. 200 Yards Race. 4. 400 Yards Race. 5. 800 Yards Race. 6. 1 Mile Race. 7. 2 Miles Race. 8. 4 Miles Race. 9. 8 Miles Race. 10. 12 Miles Race. 11. 16 Miles Race. 12. 20 Miles Race. 13. 24 Miles Race. 14. 28 Miles Race. 15. 32 Miles Race. 16. 36 Miles Race. 17. 40 Miles Race. 18. 44 Miles Race. 19. 48 Miles Race. 20. 52 Miles Race. 21. 56 Miles Race. 22. 60 Miles Race. 23. 64 Miles Race. 24. 68 Miles Race. 25. 72 Miles Race. 26. 76 Miles Race. 27. 80 Miles Race. 28. 84 Miles Race. 29. 88 Miles Race. 30. 92 Miles Race. 31. 96 Miles Race. 32. 100 Miles Race.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE. CARMEL DE ARCO. GENERAL PROGRAMME. The object of this College is to give a liberal commercial education, based on religious principles.

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LA S DILIGENCIAS. Comercio de los Pueblos, Para el Brazo, 9 de Julio, y Lengua. Agencia—Calle Tucuman, No. 26, y Victoria, No. 698.

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