

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank has been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried out in currency and specie in this Bank: First—Bills and obligations with good guarantees are discounted on conventional terms.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

STREET FOR CURRENT MONTHS: ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of customers, 6 per cent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Royal Mail Steamship DOURO, 2,825 tons, 1,000 horse-power, Commander WOOLCOTT. Will leave this on the 13th of May, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mail, etc.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL, £1,600,000. The undersigned is daily authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this country.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CHEF OFFICE: MONTEVIDEO. CALLE LAS PIEDRAS. CENTRAL STATION: 77 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitución, Doncelar, Santa Bárbara, Lomas de Zamora, Glew, San Vicente, Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Redes, Belgrano, Olivos. MAIN LINE TARIFFS: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or 5f.2.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFFS

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, 50m/c, or 5f.2. For every additional Ten Words, 25m/c, or 5f.1.

PAUL FRUGONI

Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, General Agent, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15 (Altos).

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. PER R.M.S. DOURO. [CIRCULATION, 3000]

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1, 1887, £155,000 do.

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PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c and \$16 interest. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of deposit.

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WANKLYN & CO.

108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. From 6th February until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows: Allowed in account current, 6 per cent.

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ARGENTINE BANK

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CARABASSA'S BANK

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River Plate Handbook

SECTION A. (200 PAGES). I. River Plate Republics, general outline II. The Argentine Republic, its provinces and chief towns.

SECTION B. (200 PAGES). I. The Province of Buenos Ayres II. The Province of Entre Rios III. The Province of Santa Fe

SECTION C. (200 PAGES). I. The Province of Cordoba II. The Province of Tucuman III. The Province of Salta

SECTION D. (200 PAGES). I. The Province of Mendoza II. The Province of San Juan III. The Province of San Luis

SECTION E. (200 PAGES). I. The Province of Rio Negro II. The Province of Chubut III. The Province of Santa Cruz

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. THE NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

The Standard. No. 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The revolution in Entre Rios, which we announced in our last packet number, has not assumed the dimensions that were anticipated. Most of the influential chiefs of that province have given in their adhesion to the National Government, and Gen. Galarza, one of the most renowned Generals of Entre Rios, and a man of far greater prestige than Lopez Jordau, has published a proclamation calling upon his countrymen to join his banner to put down the assassins of General Urquiza.

General Galarza has been named by General Mitre to the command of the Entre Riano cavalry, and most of the National Guards of Entre Rios are flocking to his standard. President Sarmiento has taken the most active steps to suppress the rebellion, and is forming three divisions of occupation in Entre Rios—one at Gualeguaychu, one at La Paz, and a third at Parana.

We publish in another column the latest advices from those points, which are of a highly satisfactory nature. Lopez Jordau, who raised the revolt, finds now that the chiefs upon whom he depended for support have sided with the National Government.

The reaction which was anticipated in the other provinces has not taken place; on the contrary, all the provinces have sided with the National Government, and Santa Fé and Corrientes have already strong contingents ready, waiting the order of General Gully Obes to embark for Entre Rios. Peace and order reign throughout the upper provinces, and an English gentleman who has just come down from the distant province of Salta states that the sugar and cotton industries show great signs of prosperity and progress.

The Count D'En, who arrived here from Paraguay, en route for Rio Janeiro, received a warm reception in this city; President Sarmiento gave a grand banquet on the occasion, and the public in general welcomed His Imperial Highness with every demonstration of joy as the conqueror of Lopez. Councillor Paranhos, the special Brazilian Minister, is still in Asuncion, and is expected in this city in a few days.

Owing to the tardy arrival of senators and deputies from the Interior, it is improbable that Congress will be inaugurated before the middle of May. As yet there is not a quorum in this city, but by next steamer from Rosario several members are expected down. The business for the approaching session promises to be of the highest importance, and many schemes of great magnitude will be laid before the house.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Minister of the Interior has left for Cordoba to attend at the formal inauguration of the Central Argentine Railway, through from Rosario to Cordoba. It was intended to officially inaugurate the line on the 28th inst., but owing to the weather and other causes the inauguration has been postponed to the 17th May; a very large party from Buenos Ayres will leave to attend the interesting ceremony.

The revolt in the Banda Oriental under Aparicio still holds out, but the rebels are already giving signs of debility and are unable to face the regular troops sent out by the Government. It is even rumoured that some rebel officers has escaped with a few men to the Brazilian frontier, but as yet we have no official announcement of the fact, the Government has placed strong garrisons in all the towns, and the Argentine Government has taken active steps to hinder recruits passing over from Entre Rios. Nevertheless Aparicio is now besieging the town of Melo.

Owing to the stir caused by the revolt in Entre Rios some branches of trade show a brisk tone; coal has somewhat improved and cloth for soldiers' uniforms have sold well during the week; steamers are also in request and freights and charters show improved rates; but, as a general rule, trade is dull. The large auctions of damaged goods taken from the Adana Chica have had a serious effect on the market; the dealers are for the most part overstocked and there is little prospect of any improvement in trade for some time.

Money is not so tight, but is in good demand; best city paper is dis-

counted at 8 per cent. per annum, and nearly all the banks are discounting. National Bonds have given way slightly, in consequence on the row in Entre Rios, but the decline has been so slight that it shows the stock is well held; selling price to-day 65. Gas shares are in demand at 70 premium. Argentine Bank shares are worth 7 1/2 premium, and Bolsa shares 100 per cent. premium.

In our produce markets prices have risen considerably. Dry hides for the States are scarce, and not to be had under 48 reals. Wools also have advanced from \$10 mpc. to \$15 mpc. per arroba, and wools which last month could hardly realize \$50 are to-day selling at \$65 and \$68. Tallow rules the same, although the arrivals from the country show a slight falling off.

The prospects of the sheepfarmers are certainly improving. Several large flocks of merino sheep have been sold at \$28 mpc, and owing to the great mortality in the flocks during the last months' storms, sheep to-day may be considered cheap at \$30 mpc. Cattle have also improved in price, all the saladeros are killing, and the arrivals each morning of live stock at the corrales are very heavy.

We have now two tramways running in the city, both doing a splendid traffic. The steamers and sailing vessels arriving at our port bring us each day crowds of emigrants, mostly from Southern Europe; wages nevertheless keep up, and there is ample employment for all.

Exchange has ruled very active for the week, about £250,000 sterling passed. The closing rates are as follows:— On England 4 1/4 4 1/4 " France 5 1/3 5 2/0 " Antwerp 5 2/0 5 2/2 " Rio 35,200

THE JORDAN WAR.

It is a rather amusing fact that the Khedive of Entre Rios, Mr. Richard L. Jordan, although in the very infancy of a struggle, purely of his own creation, and before firing a shot or breaking a lance with Gen. Mitre, is admitted by all to be on his last legs.

Wars nowadays must be of short duration; the instruments of destruction are so complete that art defies force, and a campaign is often decided by an opportune telegraphic message. In this Jordan war we have the enemy beaten before a shot is fired, and the campaign all but concluded before a battle has been fought. Lopez appears to have declared war too soon and begun his revolution too late. Many are of opinion that we, here in Buenos Ayres, know, after all, little of what is going on in Entre Rios; that we see things through the prism of glasses of the Government House; and that when we least expect it, some stunning news will come to destroy all our hopes. But whatever may be the strength of the enemy, whatever his secret movements, we have the fact before us, which cannot be contradicted. Gen. Mitre with but a handful of men has made his stand in the enemy's country, and Jordan, with all his boasted strength and prestige, has not dared to attack him. A fortnight has now elapsed since the national troops, 600 strong, landed in Gualeguaychu. During that time Jordan could have marched round the whole province and called on the whole military strength of Entre Rios, but instead of this we have him sending commissioners to treat with the President, and writing despatches to a government which refuses to recognize him.

Meanwhile the National Government has lost not a moment to strengthen its position in Entre Rios. General Mitre has been reinforced, Parana and Diamante have been occupied, and a banner hoisted around which all the Entre Riano chiefs will either fear or hate Jordan can gather. It is really a matter of surprise that an administration such as Mr. Sarmiento's which is acknowledged as a peace one, should on a sudden betray a military energy of the very highest stamp; our last advices from Parana show that the National Government has stolen a march upon the lethargic Jordan; and in how to net the people who have been between reason and allegiance, suddenly the steamer from Buenos Ayres arrived up with thousands of the Presidential proclamations; troops were thrown across the rivers from Santa Fé, and in less than 24 hours the whole country declared in favor of the National cause.

A French gentleman who has just arrived from Concordia states that there is no enthusiasm whatever up there for Jordan or his revolution. The people may be dragged from their homes and compelled to serve, but none willingly espouse his banner; none have pronounced in favor of the National Government because the Government has no representative there, and people are afraid to declare openly either way.

But the steamer which came down yesterday brought good news which few anticipated, General Galarza, one of the most influential men in Entre Rios, has declared in favor of the National Government. Col. Hereño and others of less note have also given in their adhesion; thus, in fact, General Emilio Mitre will have a walk over; for we read that Jordan, in view of the turn of affairs, has expressed his unwillingness to continue any longer in the field, and signs for that privacy for which his talents and genius are so well adapted.

It was reserved for Lopez Jordau to prove to the world the real stability of the National Government. A few years ago his revolt would have plunged the country into a hopeless civil war, but we are happy to say that South America has turned over a new leaf in the River Plate; the era of civil war and revolution is past, and with the fall of Lopez Jordau the power of the "poncho" and "chiripa" is crushed for ever.

A bulletin of the Tribuna, published yesterday at midday, gives the following news, brought by the Villa del Salto:— Lopez Jordau has placed under arms all the Argentines in Uruguay, whether employed, professional people, or citizens. Nothing but foreigners are left in the capital, who are personally watching over their property.

Concordia has also been abandoned, and the inhabitants having been obliged to march and join Lopez Jordau's army. The Department of Gualeguaychu is said to have declared itself in favor of Lopez Jordau. General Galarza, perhaps the most influential General in Entre Rios, has joined General Emilio Mitre. Simultaneously with this, General Hereño had also presented himself to General Conesa. The following is the letter addressed by him to General Mitre:—

Nogoyá, April 23. To General E. Mitre. My esteemed countryman, I have perused with pleasure yours of the 20th inst., and the proclamation that was enclosed. As an Entre Riano, as a man of heart, and as an old servant of my country, I cannot but sympathize with the step taken by the National Government in order to apprehend the authors of the crime committed on the person of the illustrious General Urquiza, Governor of this Province. I acknowledge that the action of the Government is in accordance with the prescription of Art. 6. of the National Constitution, and necessary for the vindication of public morality and justice.

Y. E. can, therefore, rely that upon this ground you have not appealed in vain to my patriotism. I have devoted forty-two years to the service of my country and the assertion of justice and right. Y. E., in your character as National Commissioner, will no doubt solicit of the Provincial Government the assistance that may lead to the apprehension of the assassins. I shall to this end lend at all times to Y. E. my humble co-operation. I avail myself of this opportunity to sign myself, with due respect, Y. E.'s obedient servant, Domingo Hereño.

General Mitre has appointed General Galarza to the Command-in-Chief of the Entre Riano Cavalry, and the latter has already assumed his post. IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. Gualeguaychu, April 26. My dear friend, I have important news to communicate. General Galarza and Colonel Barragan have placed themselves under the orders of General Mitre, who at once assigned to them their respective posts in the army. I think that the adhesion of General Galarza and Col. Barragan are tantamount to complete reaction in all Entre Rios against Lopez Jordau, since they enjoy high estimation throughout the province. General Galarza is at present the only man capable of bringing forces round him. He has written to Col. Reinoso, of Concordia, who had separated from the assassins, desiring him to call together his division. I feel certain that Reinoso will not comply with this order. I have spoken with Mr. Soneira and Mr. Guimaraens, Brazilian Vice-Consul, who left Uruguay to-day. They tell us that Lopez Jordau is encamped at San José, and has written to Gualeguaychu, stating that he will resign his governorship in order to avoid the effusion of blood. This is what we proposed to him at first and which he misunderstood as a sign of weakness. Nobody is now disposed to accept the disgraceful compromise, since we do not only look for Lopez Jordau's disappearance, but we want to moralize the country. We wish to effect a complete reaction in Entre Rios, and if the National Government supports us as I believe, and is not satisfied with the departure of Lopez Jordau from the country, we shall demand the appointment of a new Legislature, because the present one is not only an accomplice of Lopez Jordau, but is reactionary of the most corrupted and reactionary elements that exist in this province.

I repeat that I consider the presence of General Galarza, at the head of the Entre-Riano forces, of so great an importance, that when all know of it, Lopez Jordau will be abandoned by the greater part of those that are now with him. No time for more. Yours truly, N. N.

LOPEZ JORDAN'S ULTIMATUM.

GEN. MITRE OCCUPIES GUALEGUAYCHU.

Lopez Jordau on learning that Gen. Emilio Mitre was arrived with three steamers full of troops at the mouth of the Gualeguaychu river, sent the following intimation to withdraw at once:— Concepcion, Sunday. To His Excellency the National Commissioner, Gen. Emilio Mitre. As soon as the Legislature of Entre Rios became aware of Your Excellency's note and the reply of my Government, as also the details communicated by the authorities of Gualeguaychu, and a proclamation by the President of the Republic, which was circulated through the town, the Chamber at once convoked an extraordinary session, this day, and resolved to send to the National Government, the note of which I herewith enclose a copy. Your Excellency will readily understand that the steamers and forces at your command, in front of Gualeguaychu are a menace to our tranquillity and oblige my Government to keep under arms a considerable body of men, causing much inconvenience that should be avoided. The authorities of the Province being now duly constituted, there can be no room for intervention, which is only allowed in such cases as are expressed by Art. VI. of the Constitution of the Republic. Your Excellency will, moreover, see in the note of the Chamber that they have ratified my conduct and urged me to protect the independence of Entre Rios by not allowing Federal intervention under any pretext.

My Government, therefore, relies upon your patriotic feelings and hopes you will give the necessary orders for the withdrawal of your forces from the mouth of the Gualeguaychu river; in this manner you will save the Department from much alarm, and my Government from a serious expense in the maintenance of the troops that I have assembled to repel any attack. Your Excellency will please be convinced, and impress on the National Government, that Entre Rios does not, and never can, harbor the intention of compromising the neutrality of the Republic by taking part in the Banda Oriental war, or of causing any internal disturbance contrary to the laws. May God preserve Your Excellency. RICARDO LOPEZ JORDAN. Juan A. Mantero. Gen. Emilio Mitre made no reply, but weighed anchor at 2 p.m. on Tuesday and ascended the river to Gualeguaychu, where he arrived at 5 o'clock, being most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants, and proceeding at once to land his forces. The troops bivouacked for the night on the ground between the Custom-house and the port; the ammunition and guns were landed the same night, and General Mitre issued the following proclamation to the people of Entre Rios:— The assassination of M.E. General Don Justo José de Urquiza has affected the whole Republic and wounded the heart of every good Argentine who respected General Urquiza's services, and looked upon him as a national glory. The barbarous manner in which this crime was perpetrated has determined the National Government to send to this province as special commissioner, at the head of a strong division of horse, foot and artillery, in support of justice and to vindicate an unheard-of outrage, as also to prevent all complicity with the armed bands in the neighboring republic. On landing on Entre-Riano soil I address myself to a people that has rendered signal services to the Republic, and offer all the guarantees accorded by our Constitution to every citizen of the Republic, as well as the assurance that property will be respected, to secure which my best efforts shall be devoted. All the horses and cattle required by the forces under my orders for the public service shall be paid for in ready money. The National Guards, whether of the towns or country, are bound by our fundamental law to obey the National Government, without whose consent they cannot be mobilized. In the name of that Government I desire all the inhabitants of the province to remain quietly in their homes, until it may be deemed proper to call them to arms. All the Provincial authorities shall remain in their respective posts so long as they duly respect the National authorities. In landing in the port of Gualeguaychu, in virtue of the right of the National Government to occupy with troops any part of the territory of the Republic, I greet in the most cordial manner all the inhabitants of the province of Entre Rios, assuring them that it is my wish to press the hand of every one of its loyal citizens, and to do my best, that on leaving the Province again every Entre Riano may call me his friend. EMILIO MITRE. Gualeguaychu, April 19, 1870.

NEWS FROM ENTRE-RIOS.

LOPEZ JORDAN DECLARES WAR. GENERAL MITRE'S PROCLAMATION.

The Rio de la Plata, with Hector Varela on board, brings the following interesting intelligence. On Friday night (22nd) Drs. Leguizamón and Cordero, the former a relative of Lopez Jordau's, the latter a member of the Entre Rios Legislature, arrived at Gualeguaychu at 11 o'clock to confer with Mr. Varela as to the means of preventing war. The conference lasted three hours, Mr. Varela telling them that the immediate resignation of Lopez Jordau was a sine qua non: they thought he might consent to it on certain conditions and asked Varela to write to him. Two hours after midnight they left, but before a reply could be received a proclamation from Lopez Jordau arrived declaring war against the National Government, as follows:— Entre Rianos! I have just given you Liberty, and now our traditional enemies come to make war upon us. Here I am, lance in hand, to defend the right. If you wish to be slaves remain at home; if you would be free, then follow me. I have already around me two thousand valiant patriots who prefer death to dishonor. We take up arms merely to uphold the rights of Entre Rios against the invaders who think to trample on us as they have done in the other Provinces. The proof is, that up to the present we respected the Federal authorities and custom-houses, according to my programme. Entre Rianos! Your representatives have elected me to defend the Constitution, and the invaders come to trample on your Government, your Legislature and the Constitution. To arms, then! The honor and liberty of Entre Rios are at stake. I should be wretch only worthy of your contempt did I hesitate to take up a lance and make the enemy bite the dust. Soldiers and men of Entre Rios! It is war since they will not let us have peace. A short and glorious struggle will give us days of happiness, liberty and progress. He who will not stand up for Entre Rios is a traitor. He who takes up arms will receive a patriot's laurel. Death rather than Slavery. These are the wishes of your Constitutional Governor and friend. Ricardo Lopez Jordau. April 23rd 1870. At the same time (Saturday) of issuing the proclamation Lopez Jordau started from Concepcion with all his forces, 800 men, to seize the artillery at Cala, which it is hoped has been already removed by Colonel Taborda, who has declared for the National Government.

General Emilio Mitre, on receiving the above proclamation replied at once with a similar manifesto, viz: The Commander-in-chief of the Federal forces to the People of Entre Rios. Under the auspices of peace and cordiality towards the Entre-Riano people I landed on this part of Argentine territory in presence of the yet warm corpse of General Urquiza, who was brutally assassinated by one that presumed in this manner to seize the chair of Governor and take the place of the hero of Caseros. The mission of my army is one of peace and morality, to prevent the violation of Ar-

gentine neutrality by bands of filibusters crossing over to Banda Oriental, and to avenge the barbarous crime of San José, for which Lopez Jordau audaciously declared himself responsible. As a pledge of the sincerity of the National Government my first word to the people of Entre Rios was to desire the militia of the various departments to return to their homes until called out. I was determined to observe the utmost prudence not to hurt in any way the sentiments or susceptibilities of the people of the Province; and now General Lopez Jordau throws down the gauntlet not only to the National Government but to the whole Republic, to the entire Argentine people, who have protested against a Government based on assassination and upheld by audacity. In return for such an outrage and such a crime I reply by taking up the challenge of this assassin-Governor who hopes to escape the arm of Justice.

The people of Gualeguaychu were the first to ignore a Government based on crime, and called on Lopez Jordau to resign. His reply is a declaration of war the consequences of which must fall on this fine Province, but he will soon have to answer for the bloodshed caused by his insane ambition. Entre-Rianos! Be not deceived. The war provoked by Lopez Jordau, the murderer of the hero of Caseros, is not against a party or circle, but against the whole Republic and against the National Government which had inaugurated for all of us an epoch of peace, progress and industry. Whoever ranges himself under the blood-stained banner of Lopez Jordau becomes an accomplice in the rebellion against the Federal authority and in the horrid deed of blood that is lamented by the whole Republic. Whoever, on the other hand, takes the post of duty and patriotism, by standing up for the law and public morality, will be rewarded by the Argentine nation according to the deserts of a brave soldier and good citizen. To arms, then, soldiers of Entre Rios! Take your stand beside the Federal army. The National Government, by virtue of the Constitution, calls upon all the National Guards of Entre Rios to hasten to my side, so that we may speedily put down the assassin who declares war to the people and Government of the Argentine Republic.

I shall be glad to share with you the glory of the struggle and call myself your friend and general. José Maria Mosquera, one of Urquiza's murderers, the same whom Lola Urquiza wounded in the face, has already expiated his crime. He was going towards Gualeguaychu with eleven men when he met near Tala by a body of Taborda's horsemen who killed him and eight of his followers. Mosquera was a man of good family and education. Lopez Jordau at once took the field and marched to Cala against Taborda. The Gualeguaychu division has assembled under its officers and acts with General Mitre. The whereabouts of Col. Navarro is not known, which has delayed the rising of Gualeguaychu. Lopez Jordau is carrying off all the horses belonging to Urquiza's estancia. He has left Concepcion in the hands of the foreign ship-keepers, all the women and children have left the place. The Deputies have all absconded and the Legislature is dissolved. General Galarce and Col. Barragan have taken refuge at Paysandu.

The Puelo of Paysandu says that Col. Taborda, having declared for the National Government, has had an encounter with Col. Reynaldo, formerly Chief of police at Gualeguaychu, not far from the town. Col. Garmendia's expedition in the Venecia was a complete success. On arriving at Camayo island with 100 men, he found a number of Blancos there, who at first tried to resist or escape to the Banda Oriental, but as soon as one was killed the rest surrendered, comprising Col. Pedro Ferrer, eight officers and 18 men, who were all brought down to Buenos Ayres prisoners, along with a lot of carbines, lances, sabres, and printed proclamations.

The National Government will not recognize the authority based on the assassination of General Urquiza. Let every inhabitant of the Republic do his duty! Such is the aspiration of the President. DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO. Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1870.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL URQUIZA.

FULL DETAILS.

Buenos Ayres was startled on Thursday by the announcement of the assassination of Gen. Urquiza, at his palace at San José, in Entre Rios. The news was brought down by the little steamer Yerba, which usually plies between Gualeguaychu and Fray Bentos, but which on the present occasion was chartered by some merchants of Gualeguaychu to take the news to Buenos Ayres; she arrived at an early hour on Thursday and the news was not known in town until 10.0 a.m. The following letter gives the details of this melancholy affair:— Gualeguaychu, April 13, 1870. 10 o'clock, a.m. We send this steamer to take to you the tremendous news that Gen. Urquiza was murdered last night. Col. Luciano Rodriguez was the first to bring the news. On Monday evening at about seven o'clock, General Urquiza was sitting in the patio of his palace at San José reading, when he was notified that some armed men were surrounding the house. He at once ordered that the guard should be called out, but the guard disobeyed orders and refused to move. General Urquiza at once took alarm and shut himself up in his library. Suddenly a band of armed men penetrated the premises, broke into the house, burst open the door of the room in which the General was concealed, and one of the men placing a blunderbuss at the very mouth of the General, fired: instantly the whole of the household rushed to the room, perceiving her father murdered and

weltering in his blood, flung herself upon the lifeless body of her murdered parent, embracing the corpse and calling upon the assassins, as they had killed her father to kill her also. With frantic convulsions the assassins fired at the corpse, but strange to say, not a ball struck, and the heroic girl, all the balls offering the lifeless body of her father. Meantime, another daughter of the General, rushed to the scene, and with her own hand shot down one of the assassins and wounded another. Gen. Lopez Jordau, who is son-in-law of General Urquiza, has surrounded the Palace of San José with 400 men. The murderers of General Urquiza have left the Palace, taken to horse, crossed the Uruguay, and are now in the Banda Oriental.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. On the 11th inst., at about half-past seven p.m., a party of about forty men rode up to the palace of San José, having with them eight men tied with cords, who on dismounting made an attempt to rush into the courtyard as if for protection. The soldiers on guard, accustomed to witness such scenes almost daily, allowed the newcomers to follow the prisoners into the palace. Once past the sentries they raised a cry of "Long live Lopez Jordau! down with the traitor Urquiza!" These men all wore the uniform of Entre Rios cavalry, and the majority of them had a white ribbon on their hats. Whilst this party passed General Urquiza to his private apartments another consisting of a hundred men attacked the palace guard and overcame it. The veteran General defended himself bravely, killing one of the assassins and wounding another. The attacking parties were commanded by a Colonel Luengo, a native of Cordova, Major Vera, a Correntino, in whom Urquiza had unbounded confidence, and one Nicomedes Cargol, who was banished from Cerro Largo for a frightful murder which he committed while the Berro administration was in power. These particulars are taken from a letter written in pencil by Sr. Mellirano, Secretary to the late General, and who was present during the terrible scene, escaping miraculously with his life. Minister Baltoro was taken prisoner by the rebels, and sixty-five men under Colonel Gonzalez, who were on guard at the palace. Lopez Jordau was nowhere to be seen. Concepcion was attacked on Wednesday 12th. At midnight on the 12th cannon shots were heard. All the leading citizens of Concepcion rushed to arms to defend the town under Teodoro Urquiza, General Galarza and others; Colonel Caraballo had attacked the besiegers at several points. At 7 o'clock on the 12th Sr. Fidel Sagastume, President of the Chamber of Representatives took the oath and assumed the Government of the province. At the moment this despatch left he had not received the adhesion of the former ministers, nor had he formed a new Cabinet. The Government of Entre Rios despatched the steamer Diamante to Paysandu with despatches for the authorities there, informing them that the insurrectionary movement was in direct relation with the disturbances in the Banda Oriental. Aparicio was at Cuchilla Negra or Tacuarembó on the 8th marching toward the Uruguay; his rear guard had been captured by Moyano and Frendoso and Major Bazo and other officers were on his left flank. General Borjes had advanced towards Paysandu with the troops belonging to that department, as an attack on the town was apprehended. A number of Blancos had collected on an island opposite Nueva Palmira; the authorities of that town are on their guard.

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