

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

462—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

LATEST FROM RIO.

Rio de Janeiro, July—1870.
I have just returned from a health recruiting expedition to Petropolis, and find the mail almost ready to start, so have barely time to jot you a few lines respecting our community. First of course must come the grand topic of the day, the dinner given to Mr. Buckley-Matthew—being absent at the time, I can only give you hearsay. The dinner was given by several British merchants, at Messrs. Schroeder's who with their usual good taste got the thing up magnificently, appearance as well as food. Mr. A. Steele president, and Mr. F. Ewbank seconded his presidential functions. After a couple of hours of regular hard feeding the wine came on, and toasts commenced (gas being superabundant) those of H. M. the Queen, the Imperial Family, Comde d'Eu and wife, &c. going the usual round. I believe Mr. Cobbold did the neat thing with his usual good humour bringing in the ladies, whom everyone had left out in the cold. I am glad I was not there as it must have been very dry without their enlivening presence; however, everyone was orderly and retired early. Next on the list is a rumoured revolution to come off at some indefinite period; it appears the Voluntarios da Patria have not been paid their promised three hundred milreis, so they are going to take it out of the Government by force; one gunsmith of our acquaintance takes oath he has sold over 1,000 revolvers this last week to volunteers, so the thing looks rather dusty; the Government, however, are shipping them off pretty fast to their different Provinces.

We have had another fatal collision at sea between the American ship Bengal and the English ship Royal Berkshire; the latter going down within five minutes, the captain, his sister, and four apprentices going down with her; the captain it appears might have been saved, as the American ship threw a line to him, which he caught, but on seeing that his sister was gone, he let go the rope exclaiming 'all is lost,' threw up his arms and sank. The Bengal cruised round all night (this happening at 2 a.m.), and picked up a man off a floating spar, who it is said kicked the captain's sister from off the same spar, it not being large enough to float both their weights; this I heard from one of the crew, let us hope it is not true.

There is also another unlucky vessel in port, the s.s. Sampson; she has been here over two months under repairs, and has to have the greater part of it done over again, has lost two captains through fever, and I believe about to be engaged in a lawsuit for expenses &c. The City of Limerick made a very good trip up, and brought the long expected Madame Lynch, crowds went off to see her at first, but the agents put a stop to it, quite a number of Paraguayan officers also went to see her; she requested an interview with the Emperor who, after consulting the Cabinet, refused the petition; she was also I believe prohibited from coming on shore; rather hard.

The celebrated Astronomical Line have gained another triumph in getting the contract to carry the mails from Rio to all the Southern Ports—'viva Norton'—they are to commence within 12 months. We expect soon to see this the only line on the Brazilian Coast. The American line has got the contract from Rio to Pará, also to commence within 12 months.

One of our self-made men (Mr. McGinity), went home in the Onocida to raise a company for the construction of a railway in S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul; success to his enterprise.

We have been rather roughly visited lately by some light fingered gentry; many of our patres familias being eased of their watches &c. in the late demonstrations. Speaking of rejoicings reminds us of the grand affair got up by the Official authorities in which they very generously expended two hundred contos of public money; the structure is a kind of arena, and was to have been finished and ready for the 24th of May last, but is not finished yet, and what part is done has been condemned as unsafe, but Brazil has enormous resources.

Dr. Gunning has been disporting himself this week with a few friends up at his pleasant country residence at Rodeio; it is possible to fall into worse hands than the Doctor's, as far as hospitality goes, so I suppose the party will enjoy themselves.

Our American cousins are preparing for the celebrated 4th, and expect to have what is called a 'gay time of it,' seeing that it is like Christmas 'only comes once a year.'

Yours &c.,
TJUCA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS ON BOARD THE LA PLATA.

A passenger has kindly favored us with the following description of a dramatic performance on board the La Plata on her last outward trip:—

I believe that crossing the Line is always held as a festival on board ship. Having heard this, we were determined not to allow the opportunity to pass by without some entertainment; but what it was to be the passengers were kept in total ignorance of. A committee was therefore formed, and on Friday morning, June 24th, the following announcement appeared in the saloon cabin:—

THEATRE ROYAL "LA PLATA."

By kind permission of Captain Hole, the La Plata Amateur Company have the honor to announce a series of entertainments to celebrate the crossing of the Line on June 24th, 1870, on this [Friday] evening. The performance will commence with the following programme:—

"COURTING A COOK."
Silas Hopefull (a young swell)..... Mr. Dickenson.
Smashem (a tinker)..... Mr. Unknown.
Grim (a bailiff)..... Mr. E. B. Whish.
Farmer Grief (Susan's father)..... Mr. C. Cuthbert.
(late 12th Laners.)
Susan..... Mr. L. Carden.

To be followed by—
A Sword Dance..... Mr. Saunders.

After which—
Recitation..... Mr. Dickenson.
Song (The Bridge)..... Mr. E. A. Lynch.
Recitation..... Mr. Childers.
Song (Alonzo)..... Mr. L. Carden.
Recitation..... Mr. Dickenson.
Song (Why are you Wandering)..... Mr. E. B. Whish.
Song (Take back the Heart)..... Mr. Cuthbert.
Recitation..... Mr. Dickenson.
Song (Beautiful Isle of the Sea)..... Mr. E. A. Lynch.

To conclude with a Grand
"T. bleau Vivant."
Noptune (God of the Sea)..... Mr. Husband.

During the evening the Band, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Lynch, will perform the following selection of music:—

Overture..... 'Guy Mannering.'
Quadrilles..... 'The Highlanders.'
Selection..... 'Trovatore.'
Lancers..... 'The Original.'
Valse..... 'The Immortellen.'
Galop..... 'The Night Bell.'
'God Save the Queen.'

N.B.—Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight o'clock.

The effect of the stage when lighted up at night was very pretty, as it was most tastefully decorated with the flags of all countries, and when the curtain rose, the audience testified their admiration by most hearty applause. The seats were arranged first, second and third class, according to the different classes of the passengers, the foremost seats in every case being reserved for the ladies. In the first piece the part of Farmer Grief was admirably done by Mr. Cuthbert, who entered fully into the manner and bearing of the old English farmer, his 'get-up' being A. 1. The part of Susan, his daughter, was done by Mr. Carden, and it was quite evident that it was his first appearance on the boards, for, although the 'get-up' was very good, and he made an uncommonly pretty girl, yet he was so nervous that scarcely a word he said could be heard beyond the footlights. The swell was very well done by Mr. Dickenson. To say that the part of the bailiff was done by Mr. G. B. Whish is enough to say in that gentleman's praise. Both in acting and dress he was perfection, and if ever he wants to assume that character in real life, he may rely on the recommendation of all the La Plata's passengers of that voyage. The tinker was the great part in the piece, and the moment he appeared on the boards, the shouts of laughter with which he was greeted, proclaimed him a general favorite. The sword dance of Mr. Saunders was an excessively clever performance, and was vocifer-

ously encored. The recitations and songs were uncommonly good, and we must especially compliment Messrs Whish and Lynch on their vocal powers. The whole performance terminated with a very pretty 'tableau-vivant,' in which Mr. Husband represented Neptune. Mr. E. A. Lynch presided during the evening at the harmonium with great effect, and the band under his direction acquitted themselves admirably. On the whole, therefore, we return our sincere thanks to the Committee for their skilful management and judicious selection; and I only hope that when returning home again we may enjoy as pleasant a voyage as we did out in the old La Plata.

VIATOR.

THE CHILIAN MAILS.

We have the *Mercuro* from Valparaiso to June 16th, being three days later than the Magellan mails. Small pox was very bad, and it was resolved to send to France for six more Sisters of Charity for the hospitals. A large American circus company is shortly expected, under Messrs. Courtney and Sandford. The Chilians are anxiously looking out for *Mlle. Carlotta Patti*.

President Melgarejo, of Bolivia, has sent a pair of embroidered boots and gold spurs to the President of Peru, as a token that he means peace.

Revolutions have broken out in all the Central American republics. The condition of Venezuela is deplorable also.

The United States surveying expedition is at Aspinwall.

Gen. Soublotte, who was Bolivar's chief of staff, died at Carraacas.

The American frigate *James-town* is at the Sandwich Islands inquiring into some outrages done to American missionaries.

MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday.
The death of Mr. Edward Gowland has caused univeregrret among foreign circles, and even among natives; he had resided here a lifetime, and was deservedly respected by all who knew him. The *Siglo* says of him—'Edward Gowland is dead, and leaves behind him a reputation for high integrity and an unswerving name. The regret that is felt for him, both among friends and strangers, is the best testimony of his worth, and the example of his virtuous life will long stand forth as a shining light to perpetuate his remembrance among us.'

The establishment 'Lavadero Americano,' which cost £6,000 sterling, was sold yesterday for £700, including machinery, site, &c.

Mr. Fielding P. Meiggs has been recognised as U.S. Consul.

Mr. Charles Grippet C.E., representative of Messrs. Wehring Brothers of London, starts on Saturday for San José, Colombia, and Higueritas, to mark out the line of the proposed railway, which Messrs. Appleby and Harmony contract to have completed by two years.

All the morning papers have reproduced from the STANDARD the letter of Mr. Baillie about River Plate cattle in Eng'nd.

Mlle. Carlotta Patti is shortly expected from Rio; the *Siglo* gives an interesting biography of her.

Admiral Lanman, in his flag-ship *Launcester*, will leave with the other vessels of his squadron to-morrow for Rio Janeiro. It seems Bustamante had intended to give the Admiral and officers a farewell breakfast.

The blessing of the new church at the Cordon will take place on Saturday, and Monsignor Estrazules will preach the inauguration sermon on Sunday.

The Chambers continue voting pensions.

Friday.

Monday will be our great national anniversary, and the Police invite natives and foreigners to hang out flags in honor of the day.

The Chambers closed their session to-day and the *Siglo* says that the Senators and Deputies go home with the conviction of having done anything but their duty, winking at the acts of

Bustamante, voting pensions, &c. The Senate has appointed Castro and Gomenzoro as permanent committee. The Gas Co. has got into a dreadful row by trying to recover in gold, now that paper is at 9 per cent. discount. An indignation meeting is to be held, to start an opposition Comonly.

Ferrari the sculptor was dining yesterday with a lawyer at a Fonda, when a countryman of the former rushed in, fired two shots at him and wounded him seriously.

Four Neapolitans and a woman were seized yesterday by the police with coining apparatus, false money, &c.

The price paid for the *Lavadero Americano* was £1,700; it had cost £11,000.

Mr. Shaw gives a grand party this evening.

Mlle. Patti is anxiously looked for. The consecration of the Cordon church on Sunday will be attended by Government. This was the church that fell down in 1867, the day before that fixed by General Flores for its consecration.

The Bourgoigne has brought 550 immigrants.

Saturday.

The Government continues making arrests, the number to-day being 10, and every steamer now that leaves for Buenos Ayres is crowded with passengers. Nothing can be more disheartening than the condition of this city and the prospects of the Banda Oriental.

The blessing of the Cordon Church took place to-day in presence of a large concourse of people, the Urban battalion doing the military honors.

The steamer *Charrua*, from Port Alegre with fariña, brings news that Gen. Lucas Moreno with his adjutant Picardo arrived at Rio Grande en route for Yaguaron and the Oriental frontier to join the Blancos. The authorities of Rio Grande, however, would not let him proceed, as he had taken passage for Rio Janeiro when leaving Montevideo. Gen. Salustiano has returned from Asuncion, to the bosom of his family at Port Alegre.

The funeral obsequies or closing ceremony of the Legislature, were performed yesterday with the usual pomp by a brigade of artillery with drums beating and colors flying. The Vice-president and Ministers Bustamante &c. were present. The last acts of the Chambers were pensions and more pensions.

Advices from Paysandu mention that the place is defended by 5 small field-pieces. Numbers of people are digging up the site of the old church in quest of treasure supposed to have been hidden there in the time of the old friar from whom the place derives its name: Fray (or Padre) Sandri.

Mr. Leuen Rodriguez writes to the *Tribuna* in defence of the Central Uruguay railway, the name of which is as offensive as the smell of stale fish.

It was rumored yesterday that the Blancos had taken Mercedes and San José. Among the parties arrested in town are Benjamin Fernandez, Francisco Vera, Juan M. Hernandez, Miguel Curbelo, Pedro Larena, Froilan Gartan and Eustaquio Chala. The above named Curbelo was formerly a captain and it seems they found on him a white riband and some revolvers.

Two German vessels have arrived from Patagonas for Gowland, Koch & Co., with large cargoes of Patagonian salt.

Letters from Rio Grande to the 9th July say that the saladeros have been forced to stop killing owing to the severity of the winter.

Monday, the great national anniversary, will be a holiday, and people are getting ready flags and rockets for the occasion.

Monday.

The first communion of the children belonging to the state schools took place on Saturday with great solemnity at the Matriz.

The consecration rites of the Cordon church were continued yesterday, the sponsors for the occasion being the widow of General Flores and Vice President Vidal.

M. Paullier Las, presented a Chaco cat to the Museum.

The capture of Mercedes and San José is contradicted.

The auction of D. Diogenes Urquiza's furniture is fixed for the 19th. To-day has been kept a public festival, but the town wears a desolate look.

ROSARIO.

Monday.

Small-pox is very bad at Cordoba. The papers of that city blame the railway for much irregularity, but casually mention the rails having been pulled up and trees placed across the line. The San Juan Bank has been opened in the city of that name.

Messrs. Cueto propose to lay a tramway from the wharf to the railway station, nearly a mile long, another for a mile along Calle Libertad, the uniform charge to be one real 1st class, and ½ real 2nd class. They offer to pay the Municipality £200 sterling per annum.

ACCIDENT ON THE CORDOBA RAILWAY.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE TRAIN.

A serious accident occurred last Wednesday on the Central Argentine Railway, about three leagues this side of Cordova, but we are happy to say no one was hurt. Near the Posta de Montenegro a rail was taken up out of the line, and a little in front of where the rail was out several large trunks of trees were laid between the rails. The engine-driver saw that the rail was out before reaching the place, and immediately shut off steam, but next moment was off the track, with engine, tender and the train, consisting of nine carriages and waggons. Mr. Cooper was at Villa Maria, and went up from there with a special engine from Bell Ville. Mr. Barron, the Company's engineer, was in the train at the time of the accident.

On Wednesday night a gang of Italian and native workmen succeeded in making a deviation of the line, by which the trains now run round about the engine and tender, which are still sticking there, but the men are hard at work trying to get them on again and take them into Rosario for repairs. The engine and tender have suffered considerable damage, especially the tender. The traffic has suffered very little interruption, and the train on Thursday passed through to Cordova all right and in good time.

Only the day previous Mr. Cooper had written to the Government of Cordova, complaining that the fish-plates had been taken off the rails at several of the bridges and culverts near Cordova, on different occasions: the fish-plates were found on the cart-road which runs alongside the line. The accident happened at 8.40 p.m. on Wednesday, and at 5.30 p.m. the line had been passed over by one of the Capataces and all was right then.

Mr. Cooper in his letter of July 12th, mentions that all kinds of obstacles, such as trees, bricks, &c., are repeatedly put on the line and the fish-plates of the Oncativo bridge have been three times taken out. He adds that these diabolical attempts expose the lives of the passengers to such a degree that, although he has doubled the number of watchmen along the line, he feels that if the Government cannot put a stop to such outrages he will be obliged to run the trains only by daylight, thus making the journey from Rosario to Cordoba in two days, instead of one. This would be a serious inconvenience both to passengers and goods traffic, and greatly diminish the public benefit caused by the Railway.

It is impossible to condemn too strongly the murderous outrages in question. If the Cordoba Government cannot put them down the name of Cordoba will become a by-word and sign of infamy. Hanging is too good a death for the scoundrels who deliberately plan the murder of unoffending passengers. Capital punishment on the shortest notice is the best cure for the case.

Governor Peña is at present in Buenos Ayres and we feel confident he and his Minister will do their best to catch the would-be assassins. Their reputation and that of Cordoba is at stake.

THE WAR IN BANDA ORIENTAL

Colonia, July 9th 1870. To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen,

Would you be kind enough to insert in your journal these particulars of the late predatory invasion of the Blancos on numerous estancias in the vicinity of this town. Though we have no means of obtaining redress from these wandering marauders, yet through the medium of your valuable columns, we can, with your kind permission at all events expose their doings. Early on the morning of the 29th ult. the inhabitants of a quiet neighbourhood, about three leagues from this town, were startled by the sudden appearance among them of 300 Blancos, under Col. Pereyra. They contemplated an attack on this town, but hearing that a strong force of Colorados had arrived here from Montevideo, they changed their tactics and marched towards Carmelo, where, I can only hope for the credit of a country supposed to be civilized, they have behaved better to foreigners than they have done here. Certainly while in this neighbourhood their conduct was most lawless and barbarous; never since I was born have I seen such a horrible breach of law and order, laying aside the little civilization they possess, and totally regardless of responsibility they indulged in robbery and devastation with most savage delight. Whole 'trópicos' and 'manadas' have disappeared from some estancias, and many unfortunate persons have been left without a horse, to say nothing of the many cows cut up with their skins on them. For five consecutive hours terrified horses and cows could be seen running in every direction pursued by plundering soldiers who were whirling and throwing lassos and bolas in a most reckless manner. I possessed a number of good horses that had given me a great deal of trouble to collect, and that cost in the aggregate, no inconsiderable sum of money; imagine, then my feelings upon seeing twenty of my favourites stolen by these ruthless plunderers. In vain I remonstrated against such a barefaced robbery, the marauders were deaf to reason; never had my horses appeared so attractive as at that moment, and as these merciless thieves threw their lassos over them, I fairly rushed into the house and earnestly wished I could step out of it into a civilized land. Were it not that estancieros part with their property without any show of resistance, there would probably in some way or other be a general massacre of them, followed very likely by a great feast of 'carne con cuero' to celebrate the tragic event. Certainly the earnest and savage manner of some of the vagabonds left no doubt in my mind as to their capabilities of cutting a man's throat as calmly as they would kill a cow. As the scoundrels passed the estancia of Colonel Ordeñez a large party of stragglers broke into the house, ransacked it, and destroyed everything they could not carry off. After their departure from the house they indulged in the most wanton and reckless cruelty, in lancing indiscriminately every unfortunate animal that crossed their path. Unfortunately their destructive work does not end here. An Italian bricklayer who had the misfortune to be repairing the roof of the house, was robbed of \$300 national dollars, his watch and boots. Several other Italians employed by Colonel Ordeñez to cut wood in his 'monte' were also robbed not only of the few dollars they possessed but of all their clothes. I have heard of many other cases of foreigners being robbed; however these will suffice to give you an idea of the alarming state of things here, and how completely we are at the mercy of these prowling thieves. Though the Government party had repeatedly assured us that the rebels were few in number and would soon be dispersed yet an occasional glimpse of breakers ahead made us slightly sceptical as to the truth of their statements. Now, the impotence of the Government to protect us, leaves no doubt in our minds as to the steady progress of the revolution. The rocks ahead are becoming so alarmingly near an so dangerously threatening, that we begin to fear it will require more energy and skill than the Colorados possess to avoid them. These political changes occurring so frequently, and always attended by the most sweeping robberies, sap the energy of the estanciero and leave nothing but wreck behind them. The present state of things in the country is most alarming and is daily becoming worse. Robbery and devastation mark the course of both these rival parties,

and if something is not done to put a stop to their plundering expeditions we shall soon be reduced to beggary. Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours truly, AN ESTANCIERO.

THE HENLY COLONY.

THAT a scheme in which so many of our countrymen are engaged should excite so little attention as this Henly Colony has done can only be ascribed to one of two causes: the occupation of the foreign public with other subjects, or the distrust entertained of the scheme itself. The latter may be accepted as probably the true reason. For many motives we have avoided the subject, lest in dealing with it we might lean to the prejudices of some, or to the enthusiasm of others; but the return of the clergyman and some of the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Henly out to this country with his first batch of pupils, as also a communication from an English gentleman long resident in these countries, compels us to take up the subject. Mr. Henly's scheme is avowedly flax growing. His object may be to better this country; certainly it cannot be to injure his own; and had he drawn recruits for his colony from the laboring, as he has from the moneyed, classes of England, there would doubtless be more sympathy extended to him by the foreign public of Buenos Ayres. The fault of the Henly Colony is that it is too genteel, and that the young men who have embarked in the enterprise are every way unfitted for the rude occupation of agricultural labor. In Canada, the United States and Australia, the desk has proved no disqualification for the plough, and some of the hardest settlers in the backwoods of Canada or the Western States have thrown up the sedentary pursuits of office life, to become squatters in oak openings or occupants of log huts. The very history of our race has been as it were one of continuous pioneering; we see no reason therefore why the young men who have joined this colony should be so discouraged at the outset; they merit from us all the hand of friendship and a hearty prayer for their prosperity and success. Should the flax growing dream which allured them to this land be dispelled, they must not lose heart but turn their hands to something else, and fight their way along the road on which most of us began. We profess to know as little about the business of flax growing in the Plate as we do of the antecedents of its apostle; we believe it to be a new industry and we suppose susceptible of every development, but whether more adaptable to Santa Fé than B. Ayres, to the River Plate than to the North of Ireland we offer no opinion; all, however, who know anything of the River Plate, will admit that Mr. Henly in changing the venue of operations from Frayle Muerto to a place within a few miles of Rosario, has consulted the interests of the young men attached to his scheme, without we believe sacrificing his flax prospects one iota. To cheer, not to depress our newly arrived countrymen should be the aim and object of us all. Young men we know too well, come out to the Plate with exaggerated notions, but a year's up hill work soon wears that off. The split that has occurred between church and colonization leaves little to regret, since the hope of gain and the visions of splendid crops, more than any missionary enthusiasm, led to an alliance which was so suddenly divorced. Nearly three hundred years have elapsed since Sir Walter Raleigh set sail from Plymouth with a batch of English colonists to people a portion of the same continent which Mr. Henly settles on to-day. Raleigh's dream was gold,—Henly's flax; the fables which the courtier spread about his El Dorado, found as ready assent among the minds of his contemporaries as Mr. Henly's able letters in the Field newspaper, published in London in the year of our Lord 1870. Expeditions such as Henly's are no novelty in England; in the language of the Times they are Mark Lapeleys everywhere. That the spirit of Raleigh yet lives in the hearts of Englishmen we should be sorry to doubt; no name shines brighter in our history than that of the unfortunate cavalier; between the character of the two men Raleigh and Henly there may be, for ought we know, as wide a gulph as between the epochs when they flourished. That Henly has deceived his colonists, is a charge perhaps less true than gratuitous. His letter published in the Eng-

lish papers no doubt held out inducements to young men open to adventure, but no extra pressure seems to have been brought to bear upon the English public. Intending immigrants may have breathed the sentiments of the cavalier:—

Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall. To which Henly possibly replied:— If thy heart fail thee, do not climb at all.

Mr. Henly's scheme presents nothing new, save to those who know nothing of the history of England since the discovery of America. In the middle ages religion stimulated the spirit of adventure, which we suppose would now expire but for the prospects of agricultural gain. The Crusades in the middle ages were but the prototypes of colonization expeditions in our own; the one headed for the East, the other bounds for the West; and if the ultimate consequences of the latter have led to more real good for the human family, it is because the ploughman, not the hermit, leads the van.

In the short records of this province can be found the history of a colony that came out to this country with far less expectations than Mr. Henly and his pupils. The Monte Grande Colony brought out by Mr. Parish Robertson in 1826 was beset with even greater difficulties than those which envelope the flax growers. After a while many of the colonists left Monte Grande, and started for themselves; to-day they are scattered over the country the lords of the soil, wealthy, prosperous, and independent. Our countrymen therefore, who have joined this flax-growing expedition, should not lose heart. In no land under the sun are the wages of industry, energy and enterprise, greater than in Buenos Ayres; but success in any branch, to be achieved, must be earned, and flax-growing has not a monopoly of every avenue to fortune in the River Plate.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

His Excellency Don Mariano Balcarce has just published at Paris a luminous report on the trade between the Argentine Republic and France, addressed to the Agricultural Society of France, from which we extract as follows:—

The growing prosperity of the Argentine Republic is due to the development of sheep-farming, which invites large numbers of European immigrants, especially French Basques. The arrivals last year in Buenos Ayres exceeded 40,000, and the growth of the wool industry in the last eighteen years has been the following:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Wool, Sheepskins. Data for 1852-1869.

The exportation of raw wool to France and importation of manufactured goods in return has led in great measure to the enormous development of trade between the two countries, as shown by the tables of French commerce: the gross value of imports and exports during the last fifteen years shews:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Francs. Data for 1855-1868.

The Chamber of Commerce of Elbeuf mentions that in 1867 about three-fifths of the wool for their factories came from Buenos Ayres, whereas in 1859 the proportion was barely one-tenth. The wool is chiefly used for Nouveautés and cheap goods. Since 1856 when the French tariff on foreign wool was reduced, the importations from the River Plate have increased as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, kilograms. Data for 1861-1868.

In Belgium, where the high tariff was removed in 1822, our wools have always been in great demand for consumption in Belgium and England. The shipments of wool from Buenos Ayres to Belgium in 1869 exceeded 100,000 bales. In 1868 after the close of the American war a great fall took place in wool, and the farmers of Buenos Ayres began to melt down their sheep. The flocks of the Argentine Republic are supposed to number 75 million sheep, and the annual increase runs from 25 to 35 millions. Meantime the killing has been very great, and in 1869 no fewer than 15 millions were melted down, the export of sheepskins amounting to 60,000 bales, equal to 12 million skins.

The export of tallow to France has increased in like ratio:

Table with 2 columns: Year, kilograms. Data for 1864-1868.

The total shipments of tallow from Buenos Ayres rose from 25,000 pipes in 1865, to 100,000 in 1869.

To shew the increase of our trade with France suffice it to say that the returns of 1866 are 86 per cent. over those of 1861, being thus almost doubled in five years. In the list of customers the Argentine Republic stands as 10th on the French Trade list, taking precedence of Brazil and all the South American republics, besides Russia, Austria &c.

Formerly England took pre-eminence in trade with the Argentine Republic, but now France holds the first place. In wine especially the increase of late years has been enormous: the export from Bordeaux was in 1861 only 6,225,782 quarts, and in 1869 it amounted to 37,522,943.

It is to be hoped that free trade will continue to foster our commerce; for any protective tariffs would be ruinous, and it is worthy of remembering that previous to 1856 England stood first in the River Plate trade, but since the reduction of the French tariff in that year the ascendancy of France has been undisputed.

THE PLOUGH IN THE PLATE.

The most ancient implement of agriculture is the plough; it is almost coeval with the history of our race. We find in the Old Testament frequent allusion to the plough. It is indeed strange that in view of its antiquity and importance, its improved construction should have received so little attention from the scientific world. Generation has followed generation, progress and improvement are stamped upon everything for man's use, but the plough, until within a few years past, has remained the same; even now whilst we write, in the fields which surround the Plaza Once de Setiembre will be seen Italian, chacreros ploughing with the old wooden plough which till the Assyrian plains before Sesostris reigned or Confucius flourished. Change is marked on everything save the plough. The Americans have within the last few years tried to introduce some valuable improvement in its make and construction, but the ploughman in the East, nay, in the very Argentine Republic "plods his weary way" the same to-day as when Homer sang in Greece.

Accepting an invitation from Don Santiago Amaral to attend a trial of a new plough which he has recently imported, we proceeded to Moron to the cabania. Invitations to all the chacreros far and near had been sent, and by the first train from Chivilcoy hundreds of farmers were expected; the hour for the trial was postponed until twelve o'clock on Sunday. We were on the ground at the appointed hour; the plough was there, the bullocks were there, an Argentine ploughman in full chiripa, poncho and tamangos was there, but with the exception of Sr. Amaral, two friends, Mr. Henry Coffin and ourself, there were none others to witness the trial. We all looked wistfully towards the town of Moron, then to the chacras, then to the railway station, but not a soul could be seen, and then in the presence of the four bullocks, ourselves and the ploughman, we commenced an experiment which for aught we know is destined to raise agriculture in the Plate, from being the humblest and poorest of avocations to be the chief, the main, the sole element of the republic.

After a very minute description by Sr. Amaral of this new plough, which is known in the States as the "Sulky Gang Plough," the ploughman took his seat, spoke in his rude agricultural vernacular to his team, the oxen obeyed, and away went the true monarch of the world, turning up the fertile soil of Moron with the most scientific precision. We, who had heard so much, and written so much about steam ploughs, who had witnessed on the splendid Oldendorff farm thirty-two Belgian ploughs all at work together; who from childhood had been accustomed to the old distich,

He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

beheld with astonishment the ploughman take his seat, just as on an outside jaunting-car, and driving the bullocks, more as if going to market with a cart than ploughing up the virgin subsoil of the Pampas. Nothing could work better than this plough with two coulters. According to Mr. Amaral's version this double plough does the work of seventeen old wooden ploughs! Three squares a day, neatly, deeply and regularly ploughed

up, four bullocks and a ploughman being all that is necessary. Here is an economy of labor, time and capital, and yet not a chacrero in the district to witness it!

It is difficult to explain to our readers this new plough, since their notions of ploughs are limited either to the common English iron plough, the American steel plough, or the old wooden forked piece of timber with an iron-bound prong, drawn through the soil to loosen it without turning it over, such as we saw the other day in the fields adjoining the Plaza Once de Setiembre.

The gang plough is really a paragon of neatness and practical utility; it may be said to be a double plough with two coulters well adapted, one of which throws six inches of the surface into the bottom of the preceding furrow. No other plough we learn can excel this implement for working in the light prairie soils of the Western States which are pretty much the same as the Pampa here. The ploughs are so well tempered that they never clog. This plough has been before the American public sufficiently long to establish the point that steel ploughs when the irons are hardened properly are far superior to iron ploughs as they will draw much easier and last longer. The plough in question has a circular knife for cutting down weeds which is not required in this country. The seat for the driver is considered by all farmers as a great improvement. A boy who can drive a team, yet is too slender to hold the plough on foot; a lame person who cannot walk to advantage; an invalid partially recovered from sickness, or a young lady fond of driving, and who wishes to assist her father or brother, can do a full day's work with this new and valuable implement. The depth of the furrow is regulated by the crank axle, which is so arranged that the ploughs can be driven deeper or shallower at the pleasure of the driver, when the team is moving by means of the lever. This gang or sulky plough cuts a furrow from two to ten inches deep; the cost of the plough in Buenos Ayres is 140 patacones.

We commend to the attention of the Rural Society this excellent plough, which should be in use on every chacra in the country. We sympathize with Mr. Amaral in his efforts to bring his gang plough favorably before the public, but to our astonishment we learned in Moron, that for the last three years the well known firm of T. B. Coffin, Sons & Co. has been importing these ploughs, and has sold them to numerous parties, amongst others to the following:—

- O. A. Douthat, Nueve de Julio, P. Videla, Jeppener, James Bollasty, Rojas, F. Ortiz, Chivilcoy, J. Laurens, Lincoln

Mr. Bollasty has two of these celebrated ploughs at present at work on his farm at Rojas; both have given the greatest satisfaction; they were purchased at Mr. Coffin's Agricultural Instrument Establishment in Calle Esmeralda.

At Ohio Park, the beautiful residence of Mr. Coffin, in Moron, one of these gang ploughs has been working for the last few years, and given the highest satisfaction.

There is nothing new therefore, in this plough which Mr. Amaral, for the first time, imports into the Plate. Nevertheless the bulk of the chacreros in the country know nothing of it, and we hope to see this enterprising Argentine succeed to the utmost in its sale.

It takes nothing from the merit of the gang-plough, the fact, that the one we witnessed working on Sunday at Moron does not happen to be the first in the country. True, as we watched the working of the plough and followed the team, we regarded Mr. Amaral as another Fulton Mendez, with this difference, that Fulton Mendez tries to improve the screw, Amaral the plough. The fact that the plough is not new, dispels this pleasing idea. Nevertheless, Amaral plays his part well, if he had not the genius to conceive the invention, he at least has the courage to lend a helping hand towards its permanent adoption in the River Plate.

On Friday night several of the seats in the Plaza Parque were stolen, while others were wantonly smashed to pieces and injured. The guardians of the night must have been unusually sleepy to allow such an outrage as this to be committed. Winter is always the "glorious summer" of the thieving community; the sun of impunity shines its brightest for them at this season; but for the last ten years such a flood of burglaries, thefts and petty crimes has not been known as during the present winter.

THE CAPTURE OF CONCEPCION.

LOPEZ JORDAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The *Republica* gives the following account of the fall of Concepcion, as related by an eye-witness who left there in the Saturno on Wednesday night.

Lopez Jordan was encamped at Robledo, some 30 leagues from Concepcion when he learned of Gen. Mitre's having effected a junction with General Rivas. He at once struck his tents to make a descent on the towns of Colon, Concepcion and Gualaguaychu. His army being variously estimated at 3,000 to 4,500 men, including a body of 700 infantry (mostly Oriental refugees) under Colonel Bastarrica; his artillery consisted of four field-pieces. He sent a small division towards Colon and marched straight for Concepcion. Meantime the authorities at Concordia knew of his movements and sent down Messrs. Coll and Sarda's steamer to notify the town of Concepcion, but she did not arrive in time.

On Monday evening (11th) the town was invested on all sides and the cavalry of the garrison passed over to the besiegers. The commander of the place fired a cannon-shot to summon the National Guards, but the latter thought it better for each man to look out for himself, and very few hastened to obey the summons. Barricades were thrown up at various points, fronting the Gefatura, College, and Mr. George's house; but the garrison could barely muster 200 or 250 men, and had only two pieces of cannon.

Next day (12th) at noon the signal was given for attack and at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock the firing was over and the town taken; it is not known whether by capitulation or at discretion. Among the commanding officers in the assault were General Almada, Cols. Gallo, Segui, Querencio &c. and Major Chingo, most of whom had previously submitted to the National Government and afterwards passed over again to the rebels. All the garrison were either killed or made prisoners, except an officer and five men who escaped to the Arroyo Negro and have come down in the Saturno.

Major Ortiz commander of the town, was shot in the hand, but is now recovering at Mr. George's house. Some twenty soldiers of the old Entre Riano battalion who were posted behind the Gefatura barricade surrendered without firing a shot, holding up the butts of their muskets above their heads. It is calculated that the garrison had twenty killed and the rebels only ten, although it usually happens that the loss of the assailants is the greater. Among the slain are Major Sourignac, Chief of the Topographic Department, who was shot through the heart in the moment of surrendering, also Meliton Calvo, Alejo N. and the grave-digger Luau, who was killed after the fight. It does not appear whether the garrison made any use of their two guns; of the enemy's artillery one gun was posted at the theatre and fired at the College, another was placed at the porch of the church and played on Mr. George's house, which (as well as the College) has suffered very severely.

Lopez Jordan went about everywhere with his drawn sword, beating those of his men that he caught looting; but this did not prevent several houses being sacked in the most brutal manner; viz. those of Col. Santa Cruz, Teofilo Urquiza, Pascual Calrento, Mrs. ——— mother-in-law of Col. Pedro Gonzalez, Major Pinto (absent in Paysandu), Bernier Guimaraeus [Portuguese Vice-Consul], and Mr. John George. The freebooters robbed Sr. Lescans of 2,000 patacos and burned a 'galpon' after destroying all the doors and windows.

The victors did not make any stay at Concepcion, but immediately set out for Gualaguaychu taking with them every man capable of bearing arms (except foreigners), and as prisoners Major Troncoso, Captain Ferrera, adjutant of Major Ortiz and others. They took also two pieces of cannon and everything in the way of arms they could find. It seems Lopez Jordan has left six pieces of cannon hidden in the forest of Montiel. He speaks very bitterly of those who have deserted him, especially Mantero. He expects to reach Gualaguaychu by Friday, but that place may be able to hold out a little as there is a garrison of 300 National Guards, besides 700 foreign residents. The foreigners of Concepcion have formed themselves into a police corps.

The *Prensa* publishes the following details respecting the fall of Concepcion—

The town was attacked by Col. Vera at the head of 1000 men, the garrison consisting of 170 federal troops and 130 National Guards of the place; the latter had 2 pieces of cannon, but

were unable to hold their ground against the rebels and had to take refuge in the National College. Meantime the rebels came on with 6 pieces of cannon till arriving within 120 yards of the College, and here commenced a hard fight which lasted for 4 hours, the little garrison keeping up an effective fire with their musketry and 2 field-pieces. At length the Argentine colors were hauled down and the place surrendered. Some people who had fled to the river-side escaped in boats. It is known that the rebels have also taken Villa Colon, the seat of Urquiza's colony. Colonel Sourignac, who fought bravely, is reported dead, but it is not known whether he died in the fight or was shot afterwards. Major Ortiz who commanded the garrison at Concepcion has escaped wounded. The rebels took several officers and men prisoners. Capt. Gache, who defended the college so heroically until his ammunition was exhausted, is slightly wounded and receives every attention at a private house. Among the officers taken by the rebels are, Captain Bonifacio Zapiola, Sub-lieutenants Pita, Palacios, Urquiza and two brothers Martinez.

The *Tribuna* of Paysandu says the fighting lasted from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The rebels set fire to the houses before starting for Gualaguaychu.

The *Salto* paper says—"On Sunday at 3 p.m. a party of a dozen rebels entered Villa Colon which was without any garrison, Colonels Barragan and Santa Cruz having gone off with 300 men from this department to join the General Mitre. The chief of police, Captain Victor Fernandez, was wounded with a musket-ball while trying to escape. The rebel forces were seen near Concepcion on Saturday evening, and on the same day Colonel Gonzalez and Dr. Diaz were put in irons for a plot to seize the city. General Mitre's army is supposed to be marching on Concepcion. A band of 150 Blancos was seen near Federacion." It is believed that there was considerable loss of life on both sides in the capture of Concepcion.

Lopez Jordan on entering Concepcion issued the following bombastic proclamation—

Long live the Sovereignty of Entre Rios!

Hurrah for the valiant General Lopez Jordan!!

Hurrah for the glorious army of Entre Rios!!!

The Entre-Riano arms have covered themselves with glory by the capture of this important city which had been trampled on by the mercenaries of the National Government, who made their first effort in this Province to establish an infamous and disgraceful tyranny. We called on the garrison to surrender, as usual in civilized warfare, but Col. Ortiz refused and an attack began soon afterwards. A portion of the Grand Army of Entre Rios took part in this feat of arms with a display of valor well worthy of the traditional champions of liberty in the River Plate. The garrison, 250 strong, was posted behind advantageous positions, but gave way after a combat of an hour and half to the enthusiastic onset of the valiant Soldiers of the Law. The fire of the National mercenaries did not stay our advance for a moment, but we took one barricade after another by storm, and finally the College surrendered at discretion. Our heroic soldiers respected the lives of all who fell into their hands. Except Colonel Sourignac none of their commanders have perished. We have rescued Col. Gonzalez and Dr. Diaz, who were in prison. Since yesterday crowds of persons have waited on General Jordan, and among them was Brigadier General Almada, who took part in the assault. The liberties and sovereignty of the Province are exalted. The triumph we have just gained, with trifling loss, will speak loudly to the National Government and shew the temerity of the task it has undertaken.

Long live Governor Lopez Jordan!

Long live our Provincial Sovereignty!

Long live the Valiant Soldiers of the Law!

The following official documents will be read with interest; the first is the despatch of Major Ortiz, during the attack on the town, sending word to the National Government; we regret to hear he has since died of his wounds; the second is from the Port Captain of Concepcion; Colonel Cordero.

Concepcion, July 11th. To His Ex. Col. Gainza Minister of War.

I have the honor to state that yesterday evening a force of 400 rebel cavalry under Robustiano Vera and Nicomedes Coronel came in front of the town, and this morning Vera sent

me a peremptory summons to which I replied that I would do my duty. We have had skirmishes with them yesterday evening and to-day, in which the rebels have had 5 killed, and of my men two are wounded. The garrison is so small that I have had to fall back to the centre of the town, being quite hemmed in on the camp side. I suppose that this move of the enemy is in accord with the conspiracy of which I advised Your Excellency in a confidential note on the 9th inst. and for which I arrested Col. Remijio Gonzalez, his adjutant Dr. José Diaz, and others.

I have just sent off despatches to Generals Mitre and Rivas who are in the Department of Concordia, and also to the military commander at Gualaguaychu, Major Reynaldo Aillao.

Your Excellency may be certain that I will be faithful to the trust reposed in me.

Claro Ortiz.

Colonel Bustillo Port Captain Buenos Ayres.

Concepcion Island.

July 12th.

Yesterday morning Lopez Jordan's army invested the town, and a fusillade was kept up all day on both sides till sundown. The place was again assaulted to-day at 11 o'clock, and captured at 2 p.m., after a heroic resistance. I cannot give further details as I have to escape to another island, for the rebels are after me. Their force is put down at 3,000 men, including 800 infantry, and 4 pieces of cannon. I shall write later on more fully.

Mariano Cordero.

TWO IMPENDING BATTLES.

At this moment, according to advices just received, the belligerents on both sides of the Uruguay are preparing for mortal combat, having summoned all their forces to decide the fate respectively of the Banda Oriental and Entre-Rios. Aparicio, the Blanco General, has halted at Paso del Sauce, 10 leagues from the Arapey, with an army which his opponents estimate at 1,000 strong. He has made a march all over the Banda Oriental without opposition and his troops are known to have a splendid supply of horses: since the Battle of the Spurs, last May, they have not had a brush with their adversaries, and it is no wonder that they come now with every disposition for fighting. General Carballo, with the Army of the North, about equal in number to the enemy, has arrived at Puntas del Daiman. It is impossible even to guess at the issue of the battle. Carballo is reckoned a good gaucho General and has a fine opportunity of striking a blow which will place the destinies of the Oriental Republic in his hands. He is not devoid of ambition, for it is hardly a year since he headed a revolution to overthrow the actual Government. Meantime it is rumored that President Battle has resolved to retire from the campaign and resign his office. Thus the people of Montevideo have to wait with folded arms the issue of the impending fight, to know the name of their future master. Any solution will be hailed as a deliverance, and whether the Blancos win this time, or the Colorados, the citizens will give way to the usual rejoicings and the church-bells of the Matriz peal out a welcome to the conqueror.

The approaching combat in Entre Rios is still more serious, and the forces on each side are far more numerous. Lopez Jordan with 5,000 men, including 1,000 infantry, and a small park of artillery, is now master of Gualaguaychu, having by a vigorous 'coup de main' surprised the two largest towns of Entre Rios and secured for his army enough of plunder and glory to compensate for the past 3 months' campaign. It is still a mystery to everybody how he contrived to elude the 4 Federal armies under Mitre, Rivas, Gelly-Obes, and Conesa, and when the news of the assault and capture of Concepcion reached us it was expected that the National Government would at once supersede the Generals in command and send up reinforcements to Gualaguaychu. The latter place was said to be in a position to make a defence, yet on Thursday the garrison evacuated it and embarked for Fray Bentos, where the Minister of War was then observing the course of events.

Three signal disasters have befallen the Federal arms in one week, and the war which was to last only two months is now of more alarming proportions than it was last April. Nevertheless the circumstances may prove favorable to a more speedy conclusion of the war. Mitre and Rivas are reported with their combined army at Concepcion, and if they advance south-

ward to be in the rebel General south of the Gualaguay he must at last fight a pitched battle in which his defeat is almost inevitable. At the Battle of the Willows his men made no stand against the infantry and artillery of the Federal army. General Mitre has to recover his reputation by coming down on the rebels with a resolve to crush out the rebellion by one decisive blow. This would appear also to be the intention of the Minister of War, who was to start from Fray Bentos yesterday for Concepcion. It is hard to imagine what plan of operations Lopez Jordan has in view: does he mean to hold his ground at Diamante till the Federal army comes up? Will he stand a siege at Parana? Or will he evacuate Entre Rios 'in toto' and lead his army towards Rosario, leaving nothing for his pursuers but the ashes of his camp fires?

THE FALL OF GUALEGUAYCHU

On Sunday morning the melancholy intelligence of the fall of Gualaguaychu, one of the most important towns in the Republic, reached this city. The news caused a profound sensation in almost every circle, as we were prepared for a heroic defence by the garrison and townspeople. Nothing of the kind occurred—not a shot was fired; and both troops and townspeople took to their heels the moment it was known that Jordan's men were passing the cemetery. Nothing can describe the consternation that reigned when it was known that the Jordanites were entering. The families gathered what little they could together and rushed to the river side, and every boat, 'chaulao,' and lighter was freighted at the most exorbitant rates to carry off the hapless townspeople. Luckily they had not to go far, and many vessels, when they landed their living cargo of men, women and children at Fray Bentos, returned with the Heaven blest aim of getting off more. Conspicuous amongst those who placed suffering humanity under an obligation is our old friend Admiral Murature, who took off on board his steamer great numbers of families; but the details which must be appalling have yet to come. The poor people seem to have lost everything that they couldn't and the Jordans could take away. Stores, hotels, cafes, banks, even the theatre, all were the scenes of one wholesale sack, and, if the troops left anything behind, it was from the sheer impossibility of removal.

Almada who a month ago gave in his adhesion to the National Government, was the man that took poor helpless Gualaguaychu. He entered the town by the hill of the Cemetery at the head of 1,700 men, whose lances covered the whole country, as seen from the roof tops in the town. Villar the Gefe Politico, as also the military commander, fled in the morning to Fray Bentos, taking with them all the garrison. Jordan's men remained two full days in the town having full swing. On the morning of the 15th Jordan left Concepcion and two and a half hours afterwards, Rivas, Mitre, and Hornos entered and at once took possession of the place, meanwhile Jordan passed the night at Urquiza's renowned palace, San Jose, and next day advanced on Gualaguaychu. Jordan's men are all splendidly mounted and his army has fully 50,000 horses the finest and best in Entre Rios.

The sack of Concepcion lasted three days, and all the stories about respecting houses and property were moonshine; everything was sacked, the loot was great. Sres. Morvonuais rendered to the poor townspeople the most effective service, and sheltered all who applied in the saladero Santa Candida. We have no words sufficient to testify to the services of Mr. Morvonuais. The saladero was respected but it was well manned also.

The steamer Rio Uruguay took off the Gualaguaychu garrison, 250 men, all well armed, and landed the heroes at Fray Bentos.

About 5,000 Jordanites settled on Gualaguaychu, the loot was great, everything was sacked. The banks, it appears lost little; they had shipped off everything. Mr. Benitez, the banker, was in Fray Bentos whilst the town was in the hands of the Jordanites. There appears to have been no violence, and no lives were lost. At the ball-alley and cafe there was a sort of a scrimmage, but it was amongst the looters themselves, who fought over the spoils.

It should be said that when Jordan's men entered not a single man of the townspeople remained—all had fled, but the jungle, the Island, and the river-side were crowded, and hundreds slept in the woods all night.

On Friday afternoon the drums beat,

and Almada drew off his men, most of whom were so drunk that they forgot the loot and bundles of valuables were tumbling about the streets in every direction; hands of women, however, soon took care of everything they could lay hold of, and carried even furniture away to their ranchos.

The National army is a foot, scarcely a horse left to mount on, and the fame of the loot and news of the sacking, has since the fall of Concepcion, swelled Jordan's army many hundreds. The whole division of Colonel Gonzalez joined Jordan at Concepcion.

The Silix brought down a batch of wounded, the survivors of the Concepcion garrison; they were at once sent to the hospital.

Late on Saturday night several Englishmen flocked into Concordia with news that the enemy was approaching; scouts were at once sent out, and news brought in that Nico Coronel at the head of 700 men was advancing. A chasque was at once despatched to Mitre at Concepcion but such was the alarm in Concordia, as this Nico is greatly dreaded, and the worst of Jordan's lieutenants, that during the night the families commenced embarking for Salto, on the other side. There is nothing known as yet of the fate of Concordia, but there is little room to hope that it has escaped the general loot. Fellows from all parts were joining the Jordanites.

After the sacking of Gualaguaychu, the Jordanites took the road to Gualaguay where a Colonel Tepera was with his men. News arrived yesterday afternoon that Gualaguay had also fallen and was being sacked. It was announced on 'Change and most people seemed to believe it, there appears to have been no sufficient force in the town to resist. The rebel army after sacking Gualaguay it is said, marched not upon Parana, but to the Diamante where an attempt will be made to throw 2000 Jordanites across the river into Santa Fé. Jordan and his friends counting that all the Gauchos of Santa Fé will join with him in a sack of Rosario. (Pretty state of affairs.)

Gen. Arredondo was hourly expected in Rosario yesterday; some say he goes to Entre Rios, but it would seem that he will be required here, as the formidable attitude which this Jordan affair has assumed leaves little to doubt that, if the most immediate steps are not taken, we shall have the Jordanites in Santa Fe.

The names of the parties who took Gualaguay as given to us on the Bolsa are Chaparro, Astorga and another.

The National Government army in Entre Rios is given as follows: 3,000 men under Mitre, Rivas and Hornos at Concepcion; 2,500 men under Gen. Conesa near Victoria, and 2,500 men under Gelly y Obes on the Correntino frontier. It is superfluous at the moment to offer comments on such a campaign.

THE BOURGOGNE MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the Argentine Consul in Gibraltar for papers from that place to the 18th ult.

Mr. Orway declared in the House of Commons that no progress is made in the Treaty of Commerce with Spain. England will not reduce the duties on wines.

Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kears, is to be appointed Governor of Gibraltar; the gallant officer is a native of Nova Scotia, and is in his 70th year.

Several petitions have been presented to the Cortes for the Duke de Montpensier to be elected King of Spain. Don Carlos has issued a manifesto to the Spanish people, promising to restore Spain to its ancient splendor.

It is believed that Charles Dickens has left his auto-biography written for publication: his death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy, and he was insensible for several hours previous to his death.

President Grant declares that the Cuban insurgents are not entitled to the rights of belligerents.

Revolutionary movements by Italian bands are expected in Illyria and Dalmatia; the Austrian Government has sent war-vessels to watch the coast.

The Russian papers attach no political importance to the visit of the King of Prussia to His Majesty the Czar.

The Marquis de Miraflores is commissioned by Queen Isabella to present to Gen. Prim her abdication of the throne.

Baron Riveiro, Portuguese envoy at Paris, presented to the Emperor his letters of recall.

A strike is reported among the operatives in Switzerland; 5,000 are out of employment.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE 195 Calle Piedad. (Between Florida and Maipú). Cashmere Shawls from \$1.00 up. Velvet Mantles from 1.50. Cloth Mantles from 2.00. Ladies' Boots in 'Calf, Kid, Prunella, and Dogskin. Girls' double Soled Boots. Boys' do. do. Copper Top, Lace up, not Elastic sides. Babies' Boots. Orders executed for the Camp, either whole-sale or retail, on receipt of cash remittance. Thick best class Moskoma Cloth, for Ladies, to make up own Mantles and for Children 55¢ per yard. Ladies' Dress pieces \$2.20, all pure Silk and Wool. 195—CALLE PIEDAD—195. 231, xp, m, 25.

AT THREE DOLLARS THE SHILLING Songs, with music for the pianoforte:—Henry Russell's, Christy's Minstrels; Waltzes, Quads, drilles, Polkas, Galopas, &c. The Royal Welsh Quadrille, Lucia di Lammermoor, Faust, Satanella, Sardinia Polka, La Varsoviana, Topsy's Quadrille, Margaret of Anjou's Quadrilles, Whisper Love Waltz, Duchess of Leinster Galop, Standard Brainer, Meet me in the Willow Glen, Soon I'll follow Thee. Why do I Weep for Thee, Footsteps of Angels, Royal Irish, Le Diabla & Quatre, Prince Albert's celebrated Band March, Bonnie Dundee, Napier, Napoleon's Grand Imperial March and Rondo, Aurora Waltz, Annie's Schottische, Lord Ronald, Ernani, and many others. 174—CALLE PIEDRAS—174 219, lm, my, 26, d&w

SUBSCRIPTION To the Weekly Standard. \$20 PER MONTH.

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; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMAZONA. [LATEST TELEGRAMS.]

The Amazone from Bordeaux has arrived: great drought in Europe; it is feared there will be a dearth of pasture for the flocks. Tallow, consequently, looks up. Antwerp wool market well sustained, since the auction sales at London were satisfactory: stock 50,000. Horse-hair firm and in demand. Mutton-tallow firm; 25 1/2; cows tallow 25 3/4. Dry ox-hides have fallen 2 francs, cows do. sustained, salted ox no demand, prices weak. Rio Janeiro. Sovereigns 10.500. Exchange 23. Jerked beef no alteration. Havre. Tallow has risen 20 to 50 centimes, mutton 1 franc, dry hides in limited demand, heavy salt not much in request, light ox easily placed, and some rise in cows. Sheepskins in request and scarce. Wool very firm, horsehair improving. Cotton-market falling. Discounts unaltered.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

The morning papers publish lengthened details of the recent operations at Concepcion, Guauguaychú, Guauguay &c. during the past week. Lopez Jordan lost no time after the sack of Concepcion, but on Tuesday morning sent Almada with 600 men to seize Guauguaychú, the garrison of which was as yet doubtful as to whether the rebels had taken Concepcion. On Thursday morning Colonel Juan Luis Gonzalez with 200 or 300 men appeared close to the cemetery of Guauguaychú, whereupon Major Garay went on with the cavalry to reconnoitre and passed over to the enemy, except some 30 men under Major Achilles Gonzalez. These latter came back to the town and served along with Leyria's battalion of infantry to keep back the enemy till the garrison of 200 men had quietly embarked in 4 steamers under Col. Villar and weighed anchor for Fray Bentos. The steamers took in tow a number of lighters which had been laden the previous day with all the war material and baggage. In the meantime Lopez Jordan sent off detachments in different directions to seize all the important towns, for his army had now swelled to 6,000 or 8000 men, who had gathered together over 50,000 of the best horses in the country. A negro Colonel named Chaparro was despatched to Guauguay, the son of Gen. Caceres to the

frontier of Corrientes, Col. Campos to Villaguay, and Lescano and Nico Colonel to Concordia. On Friday morning Generals Mitre and Rivas with 4,000 men marched into Concepcion, some hours after it had been evacuated by the rebels, who were 3 days sacking the place: Lopez Jordan had started the evening before for the palace of San José and slept there that night. On Saturday he entered Guauguay with a large body of men. The inhabitants of that place had declared for him even before the arrival of Chaparro, and sent the Federal commander, Medina, a prisoner to Lopez Jordan. The Federal officer in command at Villaguay was Col. Polonio Vasquez, but of course he could make no resistance. The rebel forces possess such advantages in their supply of horses that they can make a sudden march of 10 or 15 leagues, kill cattle, cook their dinner, and away again like the wind. Most of the divisions that had submitted to the National Government are again with Lopez Jordan. Nothing can exceed the destruction of property committed by both armies: General Hornos says 'it is nothing but robbery and devastation on all sides.' The Correntinos, supposed to be under Gen. Gelly-Obes, have sacked and burnt the estancia of Gen. Urduinarrain. Major Taborda killed all the milch cows at Regueyra's and the rebels afterwards burned the place. The particulars of the sack of Concepcion are in some instances amusing: The rebels broke into the college and smashed up at the instruments of the physical department. They also did great damage at Col. Santa Cruz's house, cutting up the silk trimmings of the chairs &c. for ribbons and cockades: they took out two handsome arm-chairs and shot them in the patio as traitors. Some of them took away sofas and ornaments for their 'china' women. The statuery in the courtyard was rudely handled, but as one of the rebels was going to knock off the head of an Apollo a woman told him it was a Saint, whereupon the ruffian took off his hat, saying—'We are not Jews.' Those of the inhabitants who had not escaped in boats took refuge in the college and the church, but the rebels did not respect the sanctuary: they dragged out an Oriental refugee and a negro named Denis and shot them for 'demagogues.' They also laid hold of a youth named Martinez, grandson to Gen. Urquiza, and the lad called out loudly for Lopez Jordan, who came up in time to save him, by cutting down the soldier who held him. Before leaving Concepcion Lopez Jordan ordered the Entre-Rios Bank to give him 30,000\$ in notes, but the Bank got off by paying half the amount. It was intended by the Directors, only the day previous, to burn all their notes, which if they had done would have saved them this new loss of £3,000 sterling; Lopez Jordan also took 500 uniforms and all the arms he could get, and before leaving called together the foreigners and told them to shoot any strollers that might be afterwards found robbing: next day they shot two offenders. General Mitre sent word to Conesa, who was advancing towards Concepcion, to fall back on Paraná as Lopez Jordan would probably make a descent on that town next. The Minister of War was hourly expected at Concepcion, probably to hold a Council of War with Mitre, Rivas and Hornos. By last accounts Gen. Gelly-Obes was somewhere about the frontier of Corrientes. The inhabitants of Guauguaychú returned to that town on the 17th (Sunday) and found it empty.

THE BUILDERS ON STRIKE.

Twenty thousand bricklayers and laborers are brought to a stand-still by the new municipal edict which prohibits lime, sand, bricks or 'debris' to be placed in the street, even for an hour, where new houses are being built. The object of the decree was extremely right and proper, since anything that impedes street traffic is a public nuisance. It would be, however, desirable that the zeal of the Municipality had taken some other turn and grappled with a nuisance of far greater magnitude and easier remedy. We allude to the accumulation of 'basura' outside the city, which we believe amounts to more than 200,000 tons of filth, only awaiting the approach of Summer to threaten the city with a pestilence. Perhaps the Municipality did not foresee the result of the edict in question; in fact they seldom foresee anything, but it is not necessary for us to advert to the inconvenience of 20,000 men being suddenly thrown idle on

the city. The difficulty for the laboring classes to make a living in Buenos Ayres is sufficiently great without adding to it, and the measure of which we speak is calculated to produce quite a crisis. If anyone would form a correct idea of the magnitude of the building industry in Buenos Ayres, let him take a morning ride from Palermo to the Once de Setiembre, and thence by the South Corrales to Barracas; he will see thousands of Basques and Italians making bricks on every available piece of ground. Then bear in mind that there are from two to three hundred new houses begun every month, and in these are employed most of the Italian immigrants that land daily on our shores. By throwing these thousands of poor people out of employment much misery and suffering is caused, and the most active business in the city is suspended. The Municipality will maintain that they are right on principle and in theory; no doubt they are, but in the end the bricklayers will carry their point, just as the cab-drivers did in London three years ago, and the market-gardeners of Montevideo in the strike of 1868. Nothing is more prejudicial than a strike of this kind, and it behoves the authorities to avoid such occurrences as much as possible. We do not anticipate street rows, tumults, or anything of the kind, as the bricklayers are not so depraved a class of immigrants as some people suppose; but we may expect to see all buildings stopped until the edict be rescinded, for the Municipality cannot compel the bricklayers to work if they don't choose. In fact, the builders have only to stick to their determination for a few weeks, and they are sure to bring the Municipality into their views. It will then be advisable to think of the 'vasura' outside the city. REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES. CAPTAIN O'HARA'S EXPEDITION. This month's number of the Revista contains several important documents of the last century, and English readers will peruse with interest the following diary of Captain O'Hara and Lieut. Murphy, from Montevideo to the Brazilian frontier in the year 1761. The officers in question were in the Spanish service, and apparently descendants of the Irish soldiers of fortune who, after the fall of Limerick in 1691, rendered such gallant service in every battle-field of Europe. It is well to remember that Montevideo was founded in 1729, and was still in its infancy at the date of this expedition. Captain Carlos O'Hara was commissioned by the Governor José Joaquín de Viana, in the beginning of March 1761, to proceed with 50 dragoons and infantry under the command of Lieut. Carlos Murphy to the Brazilian frontier and destroy the boundary marks and possessions previously established by the Portuguese. He had a baggage and military train with a large supply of horses and oxen, a number of guides and peons, two medicine chests, 3,000 rounds of cartridges, &c. March 6th. Started from Montevideo: camped for the night at the farm of Bernardo Caceres. 7th. Camped at Paso Viejo in the Canelones mountains. 8th. Two of our waggons upset crossing the river; two boxes of ammunition and two sacks of biscuit damaged. 9th. Mending our carts at Rincon de Toledo, near the Tala. Changed our tired horses for some of the King's caballada, not much better. 12th. Reached Arroyo de Veigas. 13th. Crossed the Santa Lucia, and received 140 cows from the King's estancia. 15th. Hot weather, camped at Sauce Solo. 18th. Camped at Arroyo de Colla, after passing Talas and Marcenallaga. 19th. Crossed the Rio Yi. 22nd. Camped at Arroyo Cordobes. 26th. Reached the head-waters of the Cany, beyond the Tupambay and Tarariras. 29th. Camped at Cañada Aceguá, our carts stuck in the mud, 2 horses died bitten by snakes, and 6 more in a thunderstorm which lasted 48 hours. April 3rd. Met Col. Atáguña with 300 horse and foot, who gave us 120 horses. 9th. Captain O'Hara, with Lieut. Murphy and 21 men, crossed the Rio Negro at the Island of Santa Tecla, saw the ruined chapel and estancia, and pulled up the frontier marks. 14th. Having destroyed all the 'mojones' about Aceguá, Sarandi and Sauce Solo, we ascended the peak of Arelhuá and defaced a column marked R. F.

19th. Defaced 2 columns at Tararilas, masked R. O. and R. F. 22nd. Destroyed 2 similar ones at Tupambay. 24th. At Puntas de Olimar 2 more. 30th. Camped at Gasupé, having destroyed pillars with the same initials at Illescas and Godoy. May 10th. After 10 days halt Capt. O'Hara received orders to return to Montevideo, leaving Lieut. Murphy with 92 dragoons to complete the task. 13th. Destroyed a 'mojon' at Barriga Negra, and two others at the springs of Santa Lucia. 15th. Lieut. Murphy reported himself too sick to take command and sent a 'chabasco' with a letter to the Governor. 18th. Infantry crossed the Santa Lucia on a raft and pelotas, horses and oxen swam over without loss. 20th. Camped at the old estancia de Tala. 22nd. Camped near Pando arroyo, at Chribado's estancia. 23rd. Marched into the Plaza de San José at Montevideo, having completed our mission without other loss than the 2 bags of biscuits. ut supra.

LATEST FROM LIMA.

Lima, May 22, 1870. The rumors of war with Bolivia that were current at the date of my last despatch, have been, in a great measure, dispelled by the news received by the recent steamer from the South. The President of Bolivia, evidently convinced that if a conciliatory policy was not adopted by his country Peru would proceed to extreme measures, ordered the obnoxious officer, General Ant-sana, to be arrested, and a formal investigation of the charge preferred against him proceeded with. Moreover letters have been received here from La Paz that assure us of the determination held by General Melgarejo to adopt every means towards restoring good feeling and harmony between the two countries, and to escape from a position that reflected no honor on his administration. Nevertheless, it is hardly to be expected that Peru will reverse her decision respecting the abrogation of the existing commercial treaty with Bolivia, and this measure while generally beneficial to Peru, will be a very severe blow to Bolivian trade and interests, since, by doing away with the present advantageous Custom House regulations in Arica, Bolivian goods will be purchased from second hands or will be subject to increased duties. Peru has always found it inconvenient to refund to the Bolivian authorities the import duties levied in the Arica Custom House on Bolivian merchandise, and the questions constantly arising respecting the payment of these duties have been disagreeable and irritating. We are now in great hopes that all danger of an outbreak has disappeared and that the two countries will continue in that state of peace and friendship so absolutely necessary for their progress and development. The strong division of troops despatched from here to the South arrived in Arequipa and were waiting there, as a corps of observation, for the course of events. Preparations were made here to send a number of batteries and large quantities of munitions of war to the same place, but owing to the intelligence now received these warlike measures have been suspended. Peru is far from anxious to engage in any war, foreign or domestic, and more especially in a conflict with a nation like Bolivia, in which the fighting would have to be done in a territory even more unfit for military operations than Abyssinia itself. This republic is advancing so steadily on the path to wealth and prosperity, and the general attention is so earnestly directed to public works, that any disturbance likely to retard their progress would be regarded as a genuine calamity. There is probably no country in the world where, at the present moment, greater proportional interest is felt in material advancement, and engineers are now the ruling spirits in Peru. Through the length and breadth of the republic people are engrossed in agriculture, in improving the vast haciendas, and in making ready for that time when improved communications will render their occupation more profitable and secure. The Government is wise in dividing its attention fairly between the different sections of the country, and wherever any discontent appears it is immediately soothed by the appearance of a working party and the survey of a line of road. Never has Peru been so tranquil, and seldom has an administration succeeded in gaining such general approbation as the present. Unpopular in the outset with the dangerous sections

of the south, Colonel Balta has been fortunate in overcoming their dislike and converting it into a totally opposite feeling. The Arequipa Railway is progressing rapidly, and will suffer no interruption until its completion, which is expected about the end of June. This line is principally important as the means of transporting material for the road that, leaving Arequipa, passes through the great Indian district of Rino, terminating at the town of that name on the banks of Lake Titicaca. It is not to be supposed that these roads are being constructed without meeting almost insuperable difficulties, but the very able corps of engineers under Mr. Meiggs is confident of speedy success. The latest quotations of the Peruvian bonds in the London market speak very emphatically in favor of the credit of the country, and give every reason to believe that the bonds to be issued for the Puno and Orora roads will meet with ready sale. The security given by this Government, both in guano and by the roads themselves, could not be better, and the constantly improving quality of the Guanape Islands deposits, as the cuts proceed deeper, gives assurances that it shortly will almost equal the more celebrated fertilizer from the Chinchas. The dangerous season for fevers and epidemics of all descriptions, by which we have been so severely scourged in past years, has nearly expired without the appearance of any of these unwelcome guests. The city has been improved so much recently in all matters pertaining to hygiene that we live in the hope of hereafter escaping the plagues that have desolated and nearly decimated us. THE HENLY COLONY. Gentlemen, It should, I think, be a matter of congratulation to the British inhabitants of this country that you have taken up the Henly Colony business in a broad and just spirit. The leader in your edition of the 17th inst. has manfully the defence of British colonization in these parts; its opponents, you would seem to convey, are the heads of British enterprise here. Can it be possible that they have lost confidence in their own countrymen, in the face of the success of British colonies in general? For me who has visited such a country as Australia, and I will speak of Queensland, the last colony formed, the comparison between that country and this lies decidedly in favor of the River Plate. There one sees vast tracts of forest land, for leagues and leagues with no view beyond the trees on each side of you, until you come to a spot where British industry has by the dint of terrible exertion with axe and spade hewn down great trunks and dug enormous roots of timber, almost as hard as iron, out of the ground; and this work has in most cases not been done by British navies, but by British clerks and by men who have taken their wives and families into the forest, built huts and fenced in land, which is no easy work, from the hardness of Australian timber. Steady work and intelligence can do more in the end than great physical force, and in most cases the most 'gentee' have made the best colonists. They may not be able to cultivate the soil as well as their more hardy brothers, but they may at least be able to cultivate their rude spirits and free will into shape and form for the work before them. With regard to the comparison between the two countries there can be none, for, whilst this is a vast open plain, ready at any moment for the plough and spade, with fresh water rivers, the other for the most part is one enormous forest, a large portion of which is impenetrable scrub; the rivers are all salt, and the cattle are constantly suffering from the most severe droughts, being wholly dependent on the rain that falls for their supply of water. It must, therefore, be a matter of surprise that a country like this, where a-tenth part of the labour would suffice to cultivate and produce, should remain behind a country so much better than Queensland for the easy supply of the wants of man, how much more so must it be than Canada with its terrible winters and hot trying summers; and yet, in the face of those great difficulties, do not English papers announce the departure of shiploads of British emigrants to those parts. To be sure, a man that pays his own passage to Queensland gets a land order for the money he pays, which he can sell on arrival, if he cannot afford to occupy the land, so that his passage out costs him next to nothing, but here the purchase of land is

not unfavorable to the immigrants; there is, however, no organization—nothing to meet the poor immigrant on his arrival, and here it is where Mr. Henly has made the mistake; if he had had only some place prepared to receive the enterprising spirits he brought with him, success would have been certain, but at this time of the year poor shelter and a bare camp are not encouraging. If the ploughs and the spades had been ready they could have gone even kid-gloved to the work, and who could say that the ground would not have been turned up. In spite of Melrose's and Henly's mismanagement British colonization must come here; the Government is in favor of it; the country requires it. In Queensland the cry was laborers, but without capital they are little use; what is wanted here is a properly organized company with plenty of capital; there will be no difficulty then in securing the necessary British labor. Why commercial men should be against it I cannot see. It is all in favor of the consumption of British produce; the more the English nation is scattered the better for Manchester and Birmingham.

That a change will come soon over the spirit of legislation at home is almost a certainty; some steps must be taken to put a stop to the poverty and misery that exist. Poor-houses and workhouses, supported by the taxes out of poor people's pockets, will be found a wrong remedy for this great evil. Emigration would appear the only cure, and this, as it becomes a matter of important legislation, will also become a subject for pulpit eloquence. The time is passing away for congregations to be instructed, or even amused by long rambling sermons, or curiously arranged services. The time is coming when they will plead for practical work from those that are paid to look after the wants of the needy. English politicians will see that, if the Church and State are to be the bulwarks of British liberty, they must work practically together and for the benefit of the people that support them.

British Ministers, too, in foreign parts will have to be a little more energetic, and those that represent the Crown will not only have to content themselves in writing flippant letters about the insecurity of life, &c., in a country so many times greater in extent than the one they have to answer for, but they will have at least to be business men, and give some account of what is going on in such countries, for the benefit of their own countrymen and the public in general. And when the representatives of British constituencies rise up in their places in Parliament to speak about such parts as these, it would be as well for them to have a correct idea of the geographical position of the country they bring before the public notice, so that at least the *Times* may be able to write correctly respecting the three Republics to the south of the Brazilian empire. When these things are all arranged, perhaps another Henly Colony will make a more successful entrance into the heart of this great country. In the meantime, we can only hope that our young friends will not lose heart, and that they will in a little time gain the confidence of the pioneers of British industry here, and secure for their country and also for themselves, a brilliant future.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. K. TROTMAN.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

This ancient and struggling body is not yet defunct, as we see by the account of its meeting of the 5th inst. The aldermen present were Arditi, Livingston, Martinez de Hoz, Nazari, Nuñez, Sanchez-Boado and Tamini. A regulation was voted prohibiting water to be taken from the river between the Water-works at Hale's quinta and the Boca de Riachuelo. Sr. Arditi, who lives at Barracas, made a great complaint about the state of the Barracas road for which formerly the Municipality made an allowance of \$3,000 per month. It was agreed to renew the allowance. The Chairman stated that Governor Castro had authorized the Bank to advance two millions mpc to the Municipality on the new Municipal Bonds, for the passing necessities of the hour. As regarded the white-washing of the Recoba, Sr. Anchorena had expressed his regret at being unable to do so in time for the July festivals, but would do so afterwards. Don Angel Herrero, contractor for the 'basura' of the city, demanded payment of 250,000\$, but as he owed some fines, &c., it was resolved to order his account to be arranged.

A second note was received from the Italian Consul demanding payment for the men to whom municipal wages are due: it was resolved to send no answer, so as to avoid a controversy; the unfortunate men remain unpaid. Don Tomas de Pablo proposed to put up numbers on houses at \$25 each; it was resolved to consult the Assessor as to whether it was lawful to oblige house-owners to put up numbers if they didn't choose.

Rev. Dr. Anciros notified the Municipality that the clergy would not make out the burial licences after the new fashion as it gave too much labor. The matter was referred to the Assessor.

Some 'basura' contractors refuse to undertake the cleaning of the city unless the Municipality guarantee payment, which Sr. Martinez considered disgraceful. All the members agreed with Sr. Martinez.

Alderman Nazari proposed that the Municipality should clear the mud off the streets and make the house-owners clean the side-walks.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WOOL MARKET.

It may interest many of our readers to learn some reliable data respecting the sheep business in California, which has made the most gigantic strides during the last 3 years, and threatens soon almost to rival the wool trade of the Plate.

We extract the following from our North American exchanges:—

The gross amount of wool produced in California last year reached the total of about 18,000,000 pounds, and the clip of the present year is expected to exceed that amount by fully twenty per cent. This wool is principally marketed in New York, but a large part of it is consumed by our own mills. The quality of California wool includes a greater number of grades than are found in the older States, and this is owing to the enterprise of our wool-growers, in importing all of the eastern breeds of sheep and experimenting by crossing the different varieties to obtain the most profitable breed. The finest woolled sheep are by no means always the most profitable. Climate, character of grazing ground, hardiness of the sheep, and a number of other important considerations enter into the calculations of all good wool-growers in deciding upon the variety which affords the best profit. The wool interest of this state has increased wonderfully during the last two years. The geniality of our climate and the extraordinary rapid rate at which sheep increase here, as compared with most of the Eastern States, contribute to make sheep raising a very profitable business. It has been the most profitable industry in the State for the last ten years. But a small capital is required to start the business, and here sheep are so prolific that the owner of a flock, in a very short time, literally grows rich. The proceeds of the wool and wethers sold for mutton pay not only the expenses connected with the business but leave a good profit in excess. In many parts of the State, especially in the valleys along the foot-hills of the Sierras, the sheep-growers have bought, and paid for out of the profits of their business, large tracts of public lands. A large part of the land entered at the Visalia Land Office belongs to these 'sheep men,' as they are commonly denominated, who have been, in anticipation of the approaching necessity of owning the lands which have heretofore been a common pasturing ground, investing all of their surplus earnings in land. For grazing, land is required in larger quantities than for agricultural purposes. There are millions of acres of unsurveyed public lands in this State that are suitable for grazing sheep and useless for any other purpose, and can never be sold by the government at government price and in small agricultural divisions. If these lands were surveyed and put upon the market no bidders would be found, and hence they would be opened to entry in large quantities, and might be secured at less than government price per acre. If the government would adopt this or some similar policy with reference to the survey and sale of these lands, a great impetus would be given to sheep-raising, and the government would derive a revenue from the sale of land that else will be lost. We have, in addition to all the fine breeds of sheep raised in the Eastern States and Europe, also imported Cashmere goats. It cost the original importer of these goats several years of time and a large amount of money to import a few pairs of them. They had to be procured by strategy, as the inhabitants of Thibet desire to retain a monopoly of the peculiarly fine wool or hair of these goats, and jealously opposed all attempts to export them to foreign coun-

tries. This stock has not heretofore proved a success in America, the cause of which is ascribed to the fact that we have had, heretofore, no machinery suitable for the manufacture of Cashmere fleece. Machinery for this purpose has recently been erected in Newark, New Jersey, and the owners of these goats are confident of achieving success in raising them, and we can see no reason why they should not be successful. Considering the geography and climate of California, and the enterprise of our stock men, we have been astonished that no efforts have been made to import the Alpaca and Vicuña sheep of Peru. We are in direct steam communication with Peru, and these sheep could be procured at comparatively small cost. The wool of the Vicuña is very fine, so fine that it is used in the manufacture of the costly Peruvian hats which were so fashionable in the early flush days of California. The color of the animal is uniform and exactly that of the hats referred to. Our climate and mountains correspond to a great extent with the climate and mountains of Peru—the western slope of the Sierras answering to the same slope of the Andes where these sheep are raised. The Vicuña is larger than the ordinary sheep, and their wool commands a high price. To introduce these sheep into California could hardly be otherwise than profitable to whoever undertakes it, and we hope that some of our wool-growers will make the attempt.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Capitalists and others who invest their spare cash in brick and mortar are in dire consternation. The guild of masons and bricklayers has struck work in consequence of the Municipal edict which very properly prohibits the pathways of the city from being piled up with bricks, lime, and other materials, to the danger and inconvenience of passers by. Work has stopped on all the splendid new buildings being erected in every square of the city, and the familiar and joyous ring of the trowel is sadly missed. Were the Municipality up to its work, even in the most ordinary acceptation of the phrase, it would probably have sufficient moral weight to make its late edict respected; as it is, some compromise will probably have to be made. A strike on such a pretext would not be tolerated in European cities; but the great demand for house accommodation at present, and the narrowness of our streets, which is at all times a drawback to builders, would perhaps justify a point being stretched by the civic authorities in order to bring the strike to a close.

Signora States Orlandini appears to-night at the Opera House as Violetta in Traviata. We hear that this is one of the lady's best parts, and as the opera is a great favorite with the public, a very crowded house may be expected.

Capt. Harrison began his work of cleaning the port on Monday. The gigantic derrick works admirably, and several pieces of the machinery of the Yi were speedily separated and lifted out of the sunken hull previous to the wreck itself being raised to the surface.

The production of Lazarus the Shepherd at the French Theatre on Sunday night proved a great success. The theatre was crowded in every part, and our friend Mr. Zimmerman brought down the house by his mirth-provoking personation of a leading character. We are glad to see this popular establishment starting so well on a new career.

When Jordan's troopers got into Concepcion Col. Santa Cruz's splendid house was the great point of attraction for them. They lounged about on the gorgeous sofas and chairs till some of them proposed an execution, and two magnificent Louis XV. arm-chairs were planted in the middle of the 'sala' and dilled with balls, amid shouts of drunken laughter.

A station on the Barracas line of railway was broken into the other day during the absence of the station-master and a small sum of money abstracted.

It is said by a colleague that Carlotta Patti will make the Alegria Theatre her seat of operations during her stay in this city. The Colon would be much more suitable.

One of the seconds in the late fatal duel between Florencio Varela and a Peruvian returned a few days ago to this city, and was immediately pounced on by the police; he is still in custody.

It is said that Messrs. Boiorino & Pinto have obtained from the Municipality of Rosario the concession of all the tramways at present contemplated in that town. Monopoly is a

word that all public bodies should ignore, and if it be true that one firm has been favored as above stated, we can only say that the Rosarinos are going a bad way about their tramway business.

A great 'blow-out' is announced for to-morrow at Giles, it being the festival of the patron Saint of the partido.

The Annals of the Rural Society for July are very interesting. We understand the circulation of this excellent periodical is extending in the country parts. This is a very encouraging sign of the progress our agricultural population is making.

We understand that the Government looks very favorably on the Riestra Gas project, and that it is probable the concession will be shortly granted.

At the general annual meeting of Cricketers to be held on Monday 25th at half past seven p.m. in the British schoolroom, a subject of more than usual importance to the Society will be discussed. It seems that the Municipality of Belgrano in atonement for the injustice of raising the rent of the present ground some three years since after the Club had expended a considerable sum on improvements, has now come forward and with unexampled generosity offered our young friends a site in the town in fee simple. It is to be hoped that every whole-souled cricketer will show his appreciation of this rare offer by prompt attendance on the above evening, when the matter will be put to the vote.

Captain Gilley arrived yesterday from Asuncion in command of his ship the Angostura. We were glad to see our friend return in the very best of health.

The raffle in aid of the Invalidos produced the very respectable sum of \$70,000 mpc.

Sixty secret agents of Lopez Jordan are said to have reached this city in the Silex. They are very properly the object of the most assiduous attention on the part of the police who closely watch their most trivial movements.

Carlotta Patti's voice, which is an alto soprano, extends to 'si' in the upper register, a note that many musicians declare it is impossible to pass; her intonation is said to be perfect, and even the less ardent of her admirers admit that the music has yet to be written which can present any difficulties to her wonderfully elastic organ.

A Pomento Company for the purpose of pushing on agricultural enterprise in the South is being formed by the land owners in and around Azul. The idea is a good one and shows that the spirit of progress is making way in those parts. It would soon effect wonders if the frontiers were properly protected.

Padre Burela, who was sent amongst the Indians on the Mendoza frontier to rescue several Christian captives they had carried off, has returned from his mission, which has cost the Government 5,000 Bolivianos.

By the new regulation Burial licences can be obtained gratis from the Municipality every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Parties applying must bring the medical certificate of the cause of death with them for the inspection of the civic officials.

A woman was arrested on suspicion by the police on Sunday while carrying a small box concealed under her shawl hurriedly through the streets. On the box being opened it was found to contain the dead body of a new born infant, and an enquiry was ordered to ascertain if death arose from natural causes. Infanticide is a crime happily very rare in these countries up to the present.

There is serious news from the Southern frontier. A friendly cacique has sent in word to the Commanders of the detachments of troops on that frontier that the savages, having duly divided the plunder secured at the Tres Arroyos, are preparing for another raid on an extended scale. They intend, it is said, to attack this time in three strong columns at different points. We hope every effort will be made to prevent a recurrence of the late atrocities, otherwise the Southern camps will be laid waste from end to end.

Don Felipe Lynch has addressed an excellent letter to the *Republica* on the almost down-trodden condition of the gauchos or peasantry of this country, the onerous and ineffectual way in which the army is recruited, the high-sounding but hollow vapouring of our public men in general on every subject, important or not, and sundry other screws that are loose in our social machinery. Our distinguished countryman has hit the nail on the head in his letter, which we regret is too long for reproduction in our columns.

We had a letter yesterday from Mr. Weld Blundell, who left here some months ago on a trip through the Up-

per Provinces to the West Coast, and is now in Salta. Mr. Blundell met many adventures on his way up, amongst others the loss of his mule train and some effects.

We received yesterday a letter on Female Ploughing which we will publish to-morrow.

The Sweepstakes got up in Calcutta for the Derby counted 9,964 subscribers; first prize 9,000 guineas. The result was known two hours after the race.

By Pacific advices received yesterday we find there has been a revolution in Costa Rica. The revolutionists got into the barracks concealed in carts under two loads of hay, and soon overcame the troops and made the President prisoner. A new Government has been formed, Dr. Bruno Carranza being elected President. In Salvador a revolution was apprehended, and Sr. Bustamante was banished. In Honduras sixty persons were banished for supposed complicity in an intended revolution. In fact all the minor Central American republics are in the usual chronic state of political ill-health, so common in the Southern division of this continent. Almost all South America may thus be said to be at present deeply engaged with that favourite play-toy of the Spanish race, revolution. Nevertheless, this republic is increasing like John Gilpin, in credit and renown, for the Dominguez loan has just been placed at \$8. Not bad for an eldest son with his 'governor' in the market at the same time.

We perceive by the latest number of the *Japan Herald* that there are no less than 20 insurance offices in Yokohama. Our Asiatic colleague, we may as well mention, has for motto the pithy words "go-a-head," and publishes five columns of advertisements and one of news.

The fare on Messrs. Lacroze's new tramway to the Boca will be only \$2 mpc. It is expected to be open the whole way in September. Mr. Lacroze has got the 'creme' of the city tramway concessions.

We have a sample of Yankee go-aheadism in a fact mentioned by the "British Trade Journal" that the well known publishers Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, were actually in treaty for the transmission by telegraph of the whole of D'Israeli's novel 'Lothair' on the day of its publication in London, in order to obtain a start of ten days over any other American publisher. The negotiation fell through, because, as it would have occupied the telegraph wires 48 consecutive hours, the Directors of the Associated Cables Company refused to entertain the proposal. The cost of such a telegram is not mentioned, but must have amounted to a pretty high figure.

A really useful project and one that deserves every support is before the Provincial Chambers. An enterprising company asks for permission to clean the streets with the new patent machine already in use in Europe, the expenses of the work to be defrayed by a monthly payment to the contractors of \$5 mpc from each householder. Who would not pay twice the amount monthly to get the streets into decent order? We hope to see this company warmly supported. After the Entre Rios war, the streets are the most important and troublesome question of the day.

The Amazona arrived at Montevideo early yesterday morning. The commercial intelligence is very favorable, as will be seen by our telegraphic summary from Montevideo.

The benefit given on Friday night by the popular and philanthropic Chiarini in aid of the survivors of the Manin Barabino produced a good round sum for these unfortunates. The circus was crowded with Italians in every part, and Chiarini was the object of continuous cheers and acclamations all through the night. The performance was excellent in every way.

Baron de Glinka has returned to Brazil without making his intended trip to Cordoba. The distinguished Russian left this country charmed with the various social attractions of the capital.

The sixty d race allowed by law for the payment of the Contribution Directa tax will expire on the 15th of September.

It is proposed to establish a public library in Rosario to be called the 'Biblioteca Franklyn.' We believe the want of such an establishment has long been felt in that town.

'La Vie Parisienne' is creating a furore at the Alegria theatre. The audience is kept in continual roars of laughter by the 'bits' of the piece, which are numerous, and the 'can-can' furioso brings down the house.

Dr Villagas has been appointed Fiscal of the Superior Tribunal.

Intelligence from Montevideo shows the fortune of war to be inclining against the Government. The department of Mercedes is now completely in the hands of the Blancos, although the chief town of the same name is still held by a few civilians in uniform whom we must call by courtesy Government troops. Commander Avila with 300 men under his command fell in with an equal number of revolutionists under Pereira near Maciel, and before the latter could settle well down in their saddles for the onslaught, their opponents showed a desire to "live to fight another day" by taking to their heels. The people of Colonia are in great alarm and the "alerta" is heard from the house tops, where the National Guards are on watch, every half hour through the night. The foreigners in the Banda Oriental are utterly disgusted with the present state of things, and are to a man, woman, and child, in favour of a union with this Confederation.

We publish to-day an interesting correspondence from Entre Rios by an English gentleman long settled there. There is little additional news from this province, which is daily drifting into a lamentable state of anarchy and confusion. It was asserted yesterday that Lopez Jordan had taken and completely sacked the town of Concepcion. General Mitre has effected his junction with his lieutenant-General Rivadavia, and it is hoped something energetic will now be attempted against the rebels. The "gauchos" in Entre Rios are quite tired of the war, and neither wish to serve Jordan or the National cause. The present system of military service is detested by them; and experienced settlers declare that, with Urquiza's iron hand struck down by death, there is no effective or permanent remedy but the substitution of a conscription for the present clumsy and irregular plan. Indeed a reform in this respect is required in every province of the Republic. The present system cannot work well with such a limited population liable to service.

Several members of Mr Henly's Colony came out in the La Plata, and more are expected by next mail. We had a letter from Mr. Henly yesterday, in which he tells us that the Plymouth Rock settlers are getting into happiness, and will soon be hard at work. He very justly complains of the many unfounded rumors that have been circulated about his scheme, amongst them that which, we believe, was set afloat by a river pilot at Montevideo, to the effect that the colony had "burst up," and that he [Mr. Henly] had in despair cut his throat. Such an absurd way of depreciating an undertaking that has much to recommend it is greatly to be deplored, and can only have the effect of discouraging emigration from England hitherward, without affecting the interests of those against whom it is directed. It is no doubt a moot point whether the class of settlers Mr. Henly brings with him is the best, or even suitable for forming an agricultural settlement, but he and his volunteers at least deserve a fair trial.

Bustamante has withdrawn his resignation, and the Montevideo Cabinet is now seriously discussing the advisability of placing all the departments of the Republic in a state of siege.

We find by our American exchanges that President Grant has lately had a dangerous attack of cholera morbus, but on the departure of the mail he had been pronounced convalescent.

We take the following very important paragraph from the *New York Tribune* of May 24th:—

"The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill makes no provision for the Minister to Paraguay. Considering the manner in which the interests of this country have always been conducted in that region, we might have saved this expenditure for the past twenty years and more. And, remembering that we have in South America three times as many missions as we actually need, we hope to see other like omissions. The missions to the three Plate River Republics become, by this act, virtually consolidated. May they remain so in the future, and may the same economy be extended to the Coast Republics."

Watson, who has so long successfully catered for our public at its favorite sylvan retreat, Belgrano, has opened dining-rooms on the English principle in Calle San Martin, opposite the Bolsa. As we remarked some time ago, the want of an English dining-room has long been felt in town, and no one could be more competent to supply it than "mine host," who we expect will receive ample patronage from that large section of the British community which likes to take its ease at an inn.

There was an auction of books in Calle Piedad, between Florida and San Martin, on Tuesday night, where the most valuable books were knocked down for that mystic quantity known as "half nothing." The library belonged to the Duke of Litta. The sale continued last evening.

A private letter from Montevideo brings us the following extraordinary story, which for various reasons has been kept out of the columns of our colleagues there. We see no reason, however, for suppressing a really good joke, and we therefore give the following particulars, which go to prove that "lovely woman" even in the popular character of "ministering angel," may be occasionally in the way, and not properly appreciated by "unwedded Bohemians"—The affair took place at a hotel. A gentleman was seized during the night with a severe colic which ordinary stimulants failed to remove. His wife went down stairs and had a hot poultice prepared. Returning with it, guided to the room by a dim light, the door being ajar, she saw that his eyes were closed, but was uncertain whether the symptom indicated pain or slumber. Gently raising the bedclothes, she laid the hot poultice upon his stomach—his, but not her husband's—for she had mistaken the room. The man jumped from his bed with a howl of pain, and, totally unable to apprehend the intention or the mistake, ran down stairs in his night-clothes, declaring that some woman had poured a shovel of hot coals upon him. The explanation to the husband is supposed to have cured his colic. At all events, the couple employed the rest of the night in packing their trunks, and departed before daylight for this city, via Colonia. The gentleman (a bachelor) who was poulticed retains a delicately woven handkerchief stained with mustard, bearing a lady's name upon it, as a memento of woman as a nurse.

Three thousand plants of all kinds will be despatched to-day to Cordoba to adorn the Exhibition grounds, which are finished, and, we learn from private letters, present an enchanting appearance. Some of the plants were bought from Mons. Conlain, the celebrated nurseryman who has his headquarters in the STANDARD patio, others were presented by Don G. Lezama, Dr. Insiarte, and a son of Don Juan B. Peña, the latter gentleman contributing a splendid collection of roses.

A very singular occurrence took place in Calle Florida on Tuesday night. About midnight, when the "serenos" were enjoying their first sleep, a coal black horse, bearing a ghostly figure, clad in white, appeared. The few pedestrians about fled in terror, except an Englishman returning from a "tertulia," who held the bridle of the black steed and enforced a halt. The "sheeted dead" so spoke and explained. She was a Zambulist residing near Lomas de Amora, and having escaped from the precautions which usually interfered with her sleepwalking tendencies, had saddled, bridled and mounted her father's horse. Having explained, she entreated the Britisher in piteous accents to let her go home, and as she was young and pretty, our countryman gallantly acceded, accompanying her to Barracas Bridge, where he took leave of her. We believe the fair heroine of this midnight romance is a Frenchwoman.

The Rosario people are in great alarm owing to the appearance of the Indians at Pavon. The savages are becoming more daring with impunity. Look alive Governor Castro, or we shall have Caltucura or some other barbarian dictating terms of peace in your Government-house some fine morning.

Letters from Corrientes inform us that a small party of Correntino troops have had a brush on the frontier with the Jordanites. Placido Lopez commanded the countrymen of Falton Mendez; they fought bravely, but were repulsed, the rebels outnumbering them, three to one. General Gelly is at Basualdo.

Dr. Salvador del Carril, who has just been raised to the Presidency of the Supreme Court of Justice, has rendered throughout his career the most distinguished services to the State, having been Vice-President of the Republic under the late General Urquiza, Governor of San Juan, that Province so prolific of Argentine celebrities, 'Vocal' of the Supreme Court etc.

The fall and pillage of Concepcion, full particulars of which we published yesterday, is an event pre-eminently discreditable to the commanders of the National Armies in the field, palliated in some degree by the heroic resistance offered by Col. Ortiz and his handful of men to the hordes of the rebel chief. This disaster which, even in case of the eventual triumph of the Govern-

ment troops, must have the effect of prolonging the struggle in Entre Rios, is attributed to the fact of the Commander-in-Chief having been ill since the commencement of the campaign and unable to direct operations vigorously. It is clear from the details received that the reverse is of the most serious kind, and the National Government will have to act energetically and at once to repair its consequences. The most extraordinary rumors are at present circulated respecting the inducements held out to the several Entre Riano chiefs who have espoused the National cause to secure their adhesion; and it is said the men they brought over are most unwilling recruits, being, as our correspondent, Audax, asserted yesterday, unwilling to fight on either side. The fall of Concepcion has created a feeling of intense anxiety in the public mind respecting the further duration of the war.

We published some days ago a letter which we took from a home contemporary, purporting to have been addressed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to his brother the Duke of Edinburgh. Many at the time declared the letter to be a forgery; and we find this view corroborated by the following, taken from the *Times*:—"Forging Royal Letters.—Certain letters purporting to have been written, the one by the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other by the Duke of Edinburgh to the Prince of Wales, which, we believe, appeared originally in an Irish paper, have obtained circulation in the provincial press, and have even been translated in the *Independence Belge*. Though written with a certain smartness, they were so evidently intended as a hoax that it was scarcely necessary to deny their authenticity so long as they were only circulated at home; but as foreign readers cannot be expected to discriminate, it is necessary to declare, as we have authority for doing, that both letters are forgeries."

We perceive with the utmost pleasure that our friend Mons. Pecher, Belgian Consul here, has, in recompense of his very important services to his country while in that position, been promoted to the post of Consul-General. Mons. Pecher is extremely popular in Buenos Ayres, and his promotion will give universal satisfaction.

The Rev. Mr. Allen begs to deny the statement made in a previous issue of our paper that he has retired from the Henly colony on account of the insecurity of life in this country; he has retired for a very different reason.

Signor and Signora Orlandini made their debut at the Opera House on Wednesday evening, the former as Don Carlos, the latter as Elvira, in Verdi's Ernani. The audience was most fashionable and numerous, and the reception accorded to the debutants was flattering and encouraging. Signora Orlandini possesses, in addition to considerable personal attractions, a sweet soprano voice, of full range, almost perfectly attuned, and powerful enough to make itself heard above the noisy, though artistic, instrumentation of which Verdi is so fond. She sang the lovely "Ernani, Ernani involami" brilliantly and well, but the audience being, as Colon audiences always are on a 'debut' night, in an extra critical humor, merely acknowledged the excellence of the rendering by a sharp round of applause, declining to 'encore' the song. The duo with Lelma was also faultlessly sung, and justice to both artists would have exacted a far warmer demonstration at its close. Signora Orlandini's weak point is her acting; but she is young and clever, and a few years' study will raise her dramatic powers to a level with the high vocal attributes she possesses. Signor Orlandini has a pure baritone voice of great power and extra range, his middle and upper notes reminding us forcibly of Santley. He made his first decided impression on the audience in the beautiful "Vieni meco," which he sang with faultless taste, accuracy and sweetness, bringing down a warm tribute of applause. In the 'aria' that opens the third act he displayed still greater powers; and again more than contributed to the splendid success of the finale of the same act, which roused the enthusiasm of the audience and resulted in a double recall of the four leading performers. The last act proved still further the fine powers of the new prima donna, but the effect of the finale was greatly marred by a practice that has of late become too much in vogue with habitués of the Opera House, viz., that of leaving the theatre before the curtain falls. This tendency, whenever it appears, is always suppressed in Europe either by all powerful public opinion or stern

regulations. In Munich, which may be justly considered Music's headquarters in Europe, a strict bye-law of the theatre prohibits any one from leaving his seat before the curtain falls, unless in case of illness. We cannot conclude this brief notice of Wednesday night's performance without congratulating the 'empresarios' of the Colon Theatre on the great acquisition they have made in securing Signor and Signora Orlandini as permanent members of our lyric company.

The State of the Streets is still an absorbing topic, but as a colleague very justly remarks, the good intentions of the Government and Municipality vanish when the rain which causes the mischief ceases. We must therefore wait for the next inundation to say anything more on the matter.

Many people are of opinion that the disaster at Concepcion must lead to the immediate resignation or recall of Gen. B. Mitre.

The official returns of the losses occasioned by the late raid of the Indians at Los Ties Arroyos have been published. Nine women, four men and six children were carried off captives; twelve men were killed, four shops sacked, and six estancias burned. The amount of booty carried off is set down at 44,598 horned cattle, 4,083 mares, 1,447 horses, and 7,500 sheep. During the late miserable forage of a Fenian attempt on Canada H. R. H. Prince Arthur Patrick joined a corps of Canadian Volunteers and took an active part against the raiders. It was suggested to Her Majesty that special mention should be made of H. R. H. in a general order, but Her Majesty told the Prime Minister that she would not hear of it saying, "Arthur has only done his duty as a Prince and an Englishman."

The unfortunate old mole, so abandoned by the port authorities and dreaded by those who have occasionally to face its lurking dangers, is becoming the 'objet aime' of speculators.

He had a project the other day by Messrs. Martinez to repair it and run a tramway along it. Another scheme now brought forward to place rails on it for hand trucks on which passengers luggage will be run down to the water's edge at a charge of \$3 mpc. each trunk or portmanteau. The old structure might bear the hand trucks, but would in its present state go to pieces under a tramway carriage.

Two thousand suits of cavalry uniforms have just been ordered by the War Office. It would be interesting to know where the 'beaux sabreurs' for whom these outfits are intended are at present serving; certainly they are not in Entre Rios.

It may interest our numerous fair readers to know how Chinese 'lionnes' 'get up' when taking an airing. A private correspondence from the capital of the Flowery Land supplies us with the following description of a Chinese 'girl of the period' when she deigns to take a walk:—She is attended by three maids of honor, bearing lighted sticks of punk, highly perfumed. Her face is painted with a reckless disregard of expense, and her hair is saturated with oil. Running through the knot of the back of her head is an ivory dumb-bell. On her head—a gracefully waving in the wind—is a flower; which, from the fertilizing effects oil is supposed to have, is judged to be indigenous. Her short, highly colored silk dress is beautifully embroidered, and her feet are encased in the customary canoe-shaped sandals.

A duel is rumoured to have taken place at Palermo a few days ago between two young Argentines, one of whom was wounded. The cause which led to the meeting was a dispute as to whether European immigration was beneficial to this country or not. It is refreshing to see the rising generation grappling with and ready to fight for so substantial an idea, but we don't approve of matters going so far as to necessitate the use of cold steel or 'villainous saltpetre.'

It is rumoured that the cattle disease has again broken out in the suburbs; it will therefore be apparent that it is quite too soon for the Municipal inspectors to relax their precautions in the markets, as was suggested by some of our colleagues a few days ago.

Colonel Gainza, Minister of War, left yesterday afternoon in the Pavon for Entre Rios, to institute an enquiry into the disaster at Concepcion.

A new Italian paper has been started in Montevideo.

To-morrow night 'Le Pout des Souffres' will be produced at the Alcazar for the benefit of Mdle Renaudy.

We notice with regret the demise of the Rev. Father Juan Coris, Superior of the Jesuits; this much respected ecclesiastic expired on Tuesday morning.

Several firms of builders which have contracted for the various new buildings in the city, have found the Municipal regulation lately promulgated forbidding materials to be piled in front of houses or in the streets, so inconvenient, that they have petitioned the Municipality to rescind it, threatening in case of a refusal to leave their work unfinished. Such a proceeding would be very annoying to the parties who employed them, and injurious to themselves; but the general public want the footpaths clear, and the Corporation would make a great mistake in listening to the unreasonable demands of the brick and mortar men.

The sentence of death passed on Behavarría, for cutting his wife's head off, was appealed against by the prisoner, but the Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the decision of the Court below, and the law is to take its course.

A subscriber residing at Colonia wrote to us yesterday for statistics of the trade on the rivers Parana and Uruguay during the last twelve months, tonnage, classes of vessels, imports and exports, etc. We are unable to supply the information, nor do we think it has been compiled or published in any reliable form; some of our mercantile readers may, perhaps, be posted up on the subject, and, if so, might favor us with any information they possess.

The war in Entre Rios has brought about one commercial disaster of the most serious magnitude, viz., the stoppage of the Entre Riano Bank, by which widespread injury will be inflicted on the traders of that province. The Bank has asked the National Government for assistance, but even if rendered, it will be too late to prevent the disastrous consequences of the smash. A thorough reform in the system on which our country banks are formed is much wanting; experience has amply proved that they are in most cases only adapted for fair weather operations. We refer to the Entre Riano Bank in another column.

The musical critics of the metropolis have pronounced a unanimous verdict in favor of Signora States Orlandini and her husband, and it is clear they are destined to gather many laurels on our lyric boards. That best of critics, the public, also declares itself more than satisfied. On Wednesday night many persons who took their seats with undoubted misgivings went home after the first act and returned with their families to the theatre, thereby increasing sensibly the full appearance of the house. This fact speaks very strongly for the merits of the new singers.

Yesterday morning steamers from the Uruguay brought down a lot of disabled soldiers wounded at the battle of the Sauce. Great fears were entertained lest Jordan might have seized Gualeguayacu, but if any such reverse had taken place news of it would have reached us ere this, and it is believed the rebel leader will not be able to seize the place, though it is very badly garrisoned. He is, however, known to be marching on it.

The street scavengers have adopted a new way of cleaning the streets. Scraping up the mud with the edge of a kind of kitchen shovel and leaving it there is the process adopted. We observed a gang of them scratching away the other morning opposite the Bolsa, while a hose was vigorously plied on the pavement and passers by, the result being simply the reduction of the mud to a thinner and more "splashable" consistency, while soused wayfarers went on their way certainly not rejoicing.

There is the strangest story afloat in London, about a recently published volume of poems, which is having almost as great a run at home as "Lothair." It is said that the author some years ago lost his wife, and in the agony of his bereavement declared that she would never publish one of the poems which he then had in MS. preparing for publication. It is further said that he buried the MS. in his wife's coffin. For some years the poems have lain underground. They are now exhumed, published, and are being read by everyone. This is, we should think, the first instance of a "posthumous" work being published during the lifetime of its author.

The San Juan Bank, lately started in the town of that name, has begun its operations under the most promising auspices. The capital has been chiefly furnished by English houses on the West Coast, the principal shareholder being Don Agustin Edwards, the opulent broker of Valparaiso. The local director in San Juan is Don Santiago Lloveros, and the manager Mr. Pot, a gentleman of large experience, and who has already won for himself the good will of the San Juaninos by his affable manner.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

(From an English Estanciero.)

It may be worth while, in the existing state of affairs in this province, to correct the erroneous impression which appears to have got abroad that the Entre Riano peasantry as a race, are lawless and turbulent, true "gauchos" in short, and likely on that account to offer a serious obstacle to the restoration, or perhaps I should say, to the establishment of law and order in the Province.

The events which have recently taken place cannot have failed to convince an observant bystander of the two following facts—

First, That the "gaucho," property so called, has almost disappeared from the more civilized parts of the Province.

Second, That future mischief is to be apprehended solely from the actual system of military service, and from the continued existence, if permitted, of "caudillos," or petty military chiefs, possessing the power of levying bands for their own personal ends.

The Entre-Riano peasant has displayed throughout this campaign, as he has done for several years previously, an over-ruling desire for peace at any price. So long as he might be allowed to remain quietly in his "rancho," caring his few cows and mares and amusing himself after his kind at the "pulperia" on Sundays, or in his "puesto" earning his monthly wages, he has taken, and would take, neither care or thought for the Government of the Province, whether Urquiza, Lopez Jordan, or a nominee of the National Government were at its head. Those who reported that the murder of Urquiza caused universal horror throughout the Province spoke as wide of the mark as those who stated, on the other hand, that the news was received with general enthusiasm and rejoicing. The truth is that that occurrence, horrible as it was, and doubly horrible as it was rendered by current rumour, wholly failed to shake the Epicurean philosophy of the Entre Riano, except so far as it raised in his mind the consideration "Caramba, shall I be called out and have to march?" Accordingly, when the first summons to march was received, on the 13th April, the great majority of the people refused to present themselves; and subsequently, when Lopez Jordan took up arms against the National Government, it was only by the use of threats, the more alarming to the native mind as they were vague and mysterious, and even of positive force, that the Entre Rianos were induced to join his standard.

Then indeed, Entre Rios arose in strength. The famous old red "ponchos," now generally used, by the way, as "chiripas," were again seen flaming across the camps; broken shear-blades were carefully lashed to the end of "picanas"; flints, long since devoted to the ignoble use of lighting cigars, were restored to the locks of carbines, those formidable death-dealing weapons themselves loaded (by old campaigners) with the usual charge, averaging some seven drachms of powder and five 3/4 ounce bullets; and thus equipped, the Entre Riano lancers and carabineers went to battle.

An overwhelming desire to meet the enemy was felt alike by officers and men. The former longed for the opportunity of driving the "Porteños" backwards into the river, always with safety to themselves; for although the fine old days when Urquiza used to reward the valiant in fight with an estancia or a cut from a "rodeo" of cattle are gone, never alas to return, the "gancheo" mind is slow to impress with a belief in the departure of its glory; and moreover, who could tell whether Lopez Jordan might not see fit to revive this practice, as well as that of assassination and others equally old fashioned. The men, on the other hand were scarcely less impatient for the day of battle, for they knew that till that day arrived they would have no chance, worth mentioning, of running away and hiding themselves at home, which many of them, to my certain knowledge, had formed the intention of doing before ever they joined their corps.

How well they carried out their programme, the battle of the Puntas del Sauce has already told. To take a single instance, the Gualeguay division about 1000 strong, advanced in good order to the brow of a hill commanding the field of battle: they halted and faced the enemy for exactly five minutes by the watch of an English friend of mine who witnessed the affair, (Englishmen will do these odd things) without exchanging a shot, until Colonel Texera, who commanded

charge in fact, but he charged alone, for his men looked at each other, gave one shout of "Vamonos" and before five minutes had passed were a mile away, spread out like a fan over the country, some balling horses to flee the faster upon, but all flying for dear life. The unlucky Colonel, I may add, had nearly reached the ranks of the enemy before he discovered that he was performing a "pas seul," and his horse being tired under him at this critical moment, he had a narrow escape of falling a victim to his misplaced confidence in his troops.

The redeeming point in this sorry affair however, was that this large body of men though flying in utter disorder, committed no outrage of any kind that has come to my knowledge in the long distance they had to traverse to reach their homes. Upwards of a hundred of them slept that night at my estancia, nine leagues distance from the field of battle, and all the next day an 11 night bands of six or eight men were constantly passing by; but beyond consuming a good deal of beef and yerba, which they asked for with a civility surprising in half-famished men, they did no injury whatever. They were most ready to give every information in their power about the battle, and were unanimous in describing the "Porteños" as quite invincible and their steel guns as reaching two leagues, and in expressing their own firm determination to leave their homes again upon no pretence whatever.

Now I think it will be generally agreed that men thus peacefully disposed, and capable of acting in this way under such peculiarly trying circumstances, cannot be fairly described as Gauchos, but must be described and should be treated as steady-going peasants, a trifle faint hearted or so, but let that pass, and only desirous of being left in peace and quietness.

Had they been so treated since the battle of the Sauce, we should have had no further disturbance in this part of the province, and work at the saladeros and on the estancias might have gone on as before. Unfortunately, this pacific solution did not meet the views of the petty "caudillos," who, to further their own selfish ends, and being, it would appear, purely irresponsible for their actions, resolved that even this peaceful quarter of Entre Rios should be spared none of the horrors of civil war. A keen competition has accordingly arisen among them to enlist under the national banners, and to do so with "eclat" by taking with them as large a number of men as they could, by fair means or by foul, induce to join them. In order to accomplish this they have generally fixed their headquarters in some convenient spot, such as the neighborhood of one or other of the principal estancias; and beginning with a small nucleus of men as idle and as ill-disposed as themselves, they have gradually increased their force by seizing, without a shadow of warrant, all the peons and puesteros employed in the neighborhood, as opportunity offered for so doing, maintaining themselves and their men meanwhile by killing the cattle that came nearest to their hand, invariably destroying the hides, and burning corral posts as fire-wood. Any remonstrance with these gentry has been worse than useless, and has generally led to an especial set being made on the servants, cows, horses and corrals of the remonstrant. The Gualeguay Division having been practically disbanded, and Col. Texera who, if a wrong judging man, is at least a brave and honest one, having retired to Buenos Aires, no "papeletes" granted by him have been respected by the numerous aspirants that have arisen for his office, every man being resolved "to make war for his own hand," and the consequence is that many important estancias have been left absolutely bare of servants, and with none but women and children to look after the flocks in the "puestos." Worse evils than these have followed too, but I need not trouble you with any detail of them, especially as in doing so I should have to rely upon reports not entirely trustworthy. Black-mail, it is true, is found very effectual in special instances, even as it was in the days that are past, but when the name of the robber chief is Legion, and none obeys or respects another, what pocket can hold out? Not mine certainly, so I put my wrongs in it, and keep my money there too, doubtless to the grievous wrath and disappointment of the hungry swarm.

I should like to ask the generals in command of the national armies what advantage they expect to derive from the alliance of these banditti. They are mutinous and undisciplined; they make the army a word of terror in every district it approaches, by their

confirmed habits of looting—the fault of the officers be it observed, who keep their troops bare of all necessaries, and not of the men themselves, who, unpaid, ill-clothed and enlisted against their will, must do what they can to feed and provide for themselves.

Truly, we have fallen upon evil days, and if this state of affairs is to continue we have a gloomy prospect before us. A military despotism such as that under which the province has groined for more than thirty years was bad enough in all conscience, sufficiently destructive of honest enterprise and progress; but if there be a lower deep still it is to be found in the military oligarchy which at this writing sways the destinies of Entre Rios.

The nomination of Sr. Benites to the Governorship of the province, the news of which has just reached me; is a step in the right direction. If his hands are strengthened, as they should be by the National Government, the great and crying evil of caudillage will receive its death blow, and a smiling and prosperous future may yet be in store for Entre Rios. President Sarmiento has had a great opportunity and has availed himself of it in a way that will call forth the admiration of everyone acquainted with the traditions of the River Plate. If he would do yet more and earn for himself the lasting gratitude of every honest mind in Entre Rios, and indeed throughout the Republic, let him go on as he has begun, and refuse to withdraw a single soldier from the province till the power of levying troops is removed from the hands of private and irresponsible persons, till the "caudillos," great and small, have learned that they must content themselves with doing their duty as private citizens, without assuming the functions of general officers, and till public order is established in a firm and permanent basis.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
AUDAX.

THE FALL OF CONCEPCION.

So many places have fallen in the River Plate within the last few years that the fall of the capital of Entre Rios will doubtless for some afford nothing very new; but the suddenness of the news tends as it were to augment the greatness of the crash. None for one moment suspected that Jordan was on the offensive. We had all been given to understand that he was falling back and that the National troops were advancing; the reverse however was the order of the day, and whilst we follow on the map the movements of the general officers of the National army over hill, dale, and through estancias, sheep-farms, pathless forests, and across muddy arroyos, Jordan deploys to the right and breaks into the very capital of Entre-Rios pretty much in the style of the bull in the China shop.

What next? is the question in everybody's mouth; and yet, with the experience we all have of South American campaigning, what an absurd question: why, the merest tyro in politics can foresee the next move; it requires no penetration or military acumen to read the next chapter in this Entre Riano affair—precedent, character and inclination point to the step—the sun might refuse its light, the stars dance up and down the firmament, the very earth hold still, but South American tactics are unalterable. Fixed as the north pole is the regimen of a South American campaign; there is almost no power above, no influence below, no genius around that can alter it, and the fall of Concepcion was as unerring a sign of the immediate departure of the Minister of War for Entre-Rios as the arc in the heavens is of the weather.

It is not with us a day older and a day worse, but a day older and a day the same; in some matters we never change, and in campaigning the tactics of the Generals are fixed as the Polar Star. Mitre, Rivas, Conesa, Gelly, Galarza, and "quien sabe" how many other field officers at the head of a well-disciplined and armed force, with steel Prussian guns and field artillery, ships of war and steam transports at every point, are all out-manoeuvred by a simple gaucho leader, whose men are badly armed and but half clad, whose commissariat department has not got a copper, and whose navy cannot boast of even a "piragua" or a common row-boat.

Pretty news this is to send to Europe, and at a moment when we are in the market borrowing money, with one special agent in London, and another ploughing the mighty deep with six millions of bonds in his pocket for negotiation.

The dash on Concepcion may, if sharply followed up by the Govern-

ment generals, prove the ruin of Jordan and the wind up of this rather dilatory campaign; let us at least hope so, and that ere this the National army has closed round the rebel leader on the banks of the Uruguay, and with towering odds of four to one terminated a struggle which has already lasted too long.

That there is blame to be attached somewhere is obvious, but upon whose head it should fall is perhaps a more unpleasant than a difficult question. We suppose the Minister of War, who left yesterday morning in the Pavo, will set the matter right before the public; and until we get at an official version of the affair critical remarks on the campaign may be premature. Therefore, a truce to military subjects.

It does appear, however, that we have all treated this Entre Riano war too lightly. The war, when it began, was snubbed; we all regarded it as a small affair, and pool-pooed the notion that it could hold out longer than thirty days. Yet here we are in the middle of July, and this provincial struggle has positively lasted longer than the Sadova campaign; in fact, Lopez Jordan seems only now to be beginning in earnest.

Gualeguaychu has taken fright, and we hear that as the Villa del Salto passed down, the most demonstrative preparations for defence were going on. On all sides empty pipes, boxes, &c. were being piled up in the streets wherewith to make barricades, but it is improbable that Jordan will leave his rear so much exposed as to come so far south, although, from the extraordinary tactics of this Entre Riano leader, it would seem that he had no rear at all, and only looked to his front.

The evil from which all these sorrows take their source is the tediousness and dilatoriness of our tactics.

The young disease which may subside at length
Grows with her growth, and strengthens with her strength.

The War Office is doubtless a great institution, but there certainly must be drags on it which the public cannot see, else why is a twopenny rumpus in the Provinces allowed to stretch out as long as the first Punic War?

The state of affairs in the River Plate is certainly far from satisfactory, and the only possible way to mend matters is at once to terminate this Entre Riano war; "coute que coute." All the energies of the Government should be concentrated on this one sole object, and Congress might with advantage be closed until this object is achieved; for of what earthly purpose is it to be discussing new railway schemes and loans to be made in Europe, when a pack of rebels are sacking one of the cities of the Republic.

The fall of Concepcion will we fear, prove a very serious check to our credit abroad; high though we stand on the Stock Exchange, this unchecked rebellion is greatly calculated to injure us. Every man in London who reads the news, will say, things are getting out of joint again in the Plate. The old man (the Argentine Government) is again borrowing in the market, his eldest son, (Buenos Ayres) is also borrowing, his younger son (Entre Rios) in the language of Smollet is playing "Old Harry," whilst his thirty-first cousin the Banda Oriental, is at its old trick, civil war.

To put matters straight we require but one thing, and that is, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether to put down Mr. Richard L. Jordan. Is the War Office ready for it?

THE NEW ORIENTAL CAMPAIGN

It is now four months since Aparicio invaded the Banda Oriental with a handful of followers, and during that interval the war has gone through a number of phases. First of all Aparicio and Benites with 100 or more Gauchos kept up a very irregular campaign, running about from one department to another, and never coming to blows with the Government troops. The Government people laughed at the rebels and called them banditti. Then came the murder of Urquiza, which gave strength to the Blancos, and it was deemed advisable by Minister Bustamante that President Batlle should take the field in person and put down the revolution by a bold stroke. His Excellency, of the fighting name, showed anything but a desire for hard knocks, and Aparicio still ran rough-shod over the country. The Battle of the Spurs, near Minas, began the third epoch of the war, for the rebel leader routed Carabaja, demoralized Gen. Castro, and gave such prestige to the Blanco arms that Maximo Perez and others threw up their commissions, and the fall of Cerro Largo followed soon after. The fourth

phase of the campaign was one of remarkable inactivity on the part of the Government forces, which remained stationary near Durazno, while the rebels came in sight of the walls of Montevideo and sacked the suburban village of Pando.

We are now entering on the 5th month of the campaign and operations are to take a 5th and new character, wholly at variance with the preceding features. Goyo Suarez who was recently outlawed, and subsequently took to the gold-mines at Cañapira for a living, has now offered to become the Camillus of the day by throwing his sword into the balance.

This is not the first time that the Oriental Government has had to throw itself into the hands of its enemies, to stave off a passing difficulty, and we are not astonished to learn that Goyo Suarez puts hard conditions on President Batlle as regards the role they are respectively to occupy in the new campaign. The hero of Paysandú is to lead the new crusade against the men who hoist the same flag as that of Leandro Gomez, and this pretty clearly signifies that war will be carried out with unrelenting asperity. As regards President Batlle he has simply to call a Council of War of all his generals and command-in-chiefs, to be held at Florida, where the plans of the new campaign will be clearly laid down and defined.

It is not quite clear to us that Gen. Caraballo will submit to the dictatorship of Goyo Suarez. But it is feared that the present Government is so demoralized as to be unable to hold together two months longer.

The Colorados have had undisputed possession of the Banda Oriental since January 1865, and during these 5 1/2 years the insecurity of life and property in the camp districts has been worse than for many years previous. In Montevideo much material progress has taken place, but there have also been Fomento bubbles, Bank crisis, insolvent currency, repudiations of bonds, mock railways, &c which, combined with the gunpowder plot, murder of Flores, and other unpleasant occurrences, give a gloomy tinge to the reign of the Colorados that now seems drawing to a close. It remains to be seen if the Blancos can do better?

MRS. LYNCH AND THE EMPEROR.

The *Prensa* correspondent writes from Rio Janeiro under date July 3rd, as follows—

Madame Lynch arrived here a few days ago in the City of Limerick, and at once sent a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs asking him to procure her an audience with the Emperor for 3 hours as she had most important relations to make to His Majesty concerning the Paraguayan war. The Emperor refused to have anything to say to her, since she could tell him nothing that he did not already know, and even if she were to make what she terms extraordinary revelations he could not attach credence to anything coming on her authority. Madame Lynch resolved not to go on shore, but numbers of Senators, Deputies and other people of distinction went on board to see her. "His Majesty," said she, "loses an opportunity of learning many valuable secrets about the President which are known only to me." When speaking of Lopez she always called him "the President," and to many of those who visited her she made interesting declarations.

She said that at the outset the President had no idea of making war, being only bent on declaring himself Emperor of Paraguay, for which he had made all the necessary arrangements; but Carreras on the one hand and Urquiza on the other urged him to the war by firing his ambition. The former promised him the co-operation of the Banda Oriental, and the latter the support of Entre-Rios and the upper Provinces.

She declared that the long continuance of the war was owing to the unwillingness of President Mitre to come to terms at the conference of Yatayti-Corá when Lopez was disposed to make any sacrifices for the sake of peace, even offering to retire from Paraguay if the independence of his country would be guaranteed and placed under the protection of Great Britain or the United States; but Mitre would accept no conditions. She added that she was in possession of documents very damaging to Mitre's character.

She complained that she was left in great poverty, having been robbed by Stewart and others to whom she had entrusted money, and said her sole hope now was in Gen. MacMahon, in whom she had every confidence, but if he treated her as Stewart had done that she would then be left destitute.

ON 'CHANGE.

The ballooning in National stock which has been going on so long was completely played out to-day. The Bond King sold heavily for cash and short dates, but it was keenly observed by all on time beyond the end of the month.

For Friday, 45,000 at 67 1/2
For July 31, 82,000 at 68 1/2-67 1/2
For Aug. 31, 20,000 at 68 1/2

The mails from Rio Janeiro bring the following inducements:—

Exchange.—The forced and fictitious rates sustained at a serious sacrifice are now weighing heavily on our credit establishments, and notwithstanding unlimited credits in London, may result in heavy losses for those uncovered, while awaiting the means of payment.

During the fortnight over £600,000 have been drawn on London, Paris and Hamburg, not including a large amount reported to have been taken by the Government, and the value of produce shipped from Rio and Santos does not exceed £400,000.

Banks opened on the 7th at 22 1/2 and receded to 21 1/2, while private bills were negotiated at 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 with rates closing flat at 21 1/2 for the small amount of private drafts on the market.

Government Stock.—Apliciez have been sold at 8 1/2 per cent, and Gold Bonds at 99 1/2.

Gold.—Sovereigns have been sold at 150:00 and 115:10; the demand being limited sales are effected with difficulty at over 115:00.

The returns of the Dom Pedro 2nd Railway are important; since the year 1869 that Great Trunk line has more than twice paid its cost. It is now proposed to continue this line to Minas.

The nomination of Don Jose Martinez de Hoz to the very important post of President of the Provincial Bank has given great satisfaction.

Letters from Rosario received to-day, speak of the rather uneasy feeling in that city, owing to the recent invasion of Indians at the Paron, a place thickly settled on by foreign estanciaeros and within a few leagues of Rosario.

The sale of the new dwelling house No 298 Calle Est. dos Unidos, in the Plaza Concepcion 9 1/2 x 80 containing 8 rooms boarded floors, and house built in lime, is reported for the sum of \$300,000 m.c. Mr George Cook purchaser.

The Minister has published a very interesting report on Immigration by which it will be seen that the emigration to the Plata for less than one month is greater than the whole emigration to Brazil for a year.

In Rio, during the last year the entries and departures were respectively 9,529 and 5,411 persons, namely

Table with 3 columns: Nationality, Entries, Departures. Includes Portuguese (6,643), Italians (1,052), French (378), English (535), German (375), Spaniards (332), Americans (286), Swiss (58), Argentines (41), Orientals (23), Belgians (20), Divers (80).

9,529 5,411

In camp affairs there is a marked improvement, not alone from the very firm tone of the home market as regards wool, tallow and hides, but likewise from the actual scarcity of fat sheep as compared with the years 1868 and 1869. It is only this year we can see how deeply we have gone into the flocks, as we can safely say there are not 5000 fat capones of four years and upwards in any single partido.

July 14, 1870.

The Bond market did not fall off to-day so much as was anticipated. Had the Bond King kept selling to-day, as before, prices would have doubtless run down to 65, but the bears seemed somewhat frightened. There was no forcing on the market, and prices found their level at 67 1/2.

To-day there was nothing else talked of on 'Change save the news from Entre Rios. From all sides fresh details come in; merchant's letters, escaped dealers, and runaway estanciaeros, all had their versions—even chasques. It was said on 'Change that one well known broker received two chasques yesterday. Evidently there is more

known on the Bolsa of the real state of affairs in Entre Rios than elsewhere. The loot at Uruguay has been sufficient to frighten people about Gualaguaychu. The War Minister, with an armed escort, left to-day per Pava for the scene of strife.

It was said on 'Change that Lopez Jordan despatched on Monday afternoon two divisions of his forces, with orders to one to take Gualaguaychu, and the other to take Parana, but this seems questionable. There are only 120 troops in the town of Gualaguaychu, but all the townspeople have taken up arms, and the garrison is said to count at least 800 effective men.

The sale of the well known estancia, Escrofa del Norte, once the property of Mr. Leche, defunct, was concluded to-day. One of the finest properties in this country, these estates of land, 3,000 head of horned cattle, 11,000 sheep, splendid estancia house, numerous pastos, corrales, &c. all for the round sum of sixty six thousand patacones.

In Exchange there was something done at the same rates; on England bills were freely passed at 49 1/2, and on France 51 1/4. The rates even seemed a shade firmer to-day.

The master of the British ship Barbara wants £250 on bottomry bond: Applications to be made to the British Consul.

Of the one thousand patacones stolen from Mr. Madero's clerk in the bank the other day, 500 pata. have been recovered.

The exports of produce from the 11th June to the 12th July are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Value. Includes Salted cow hides (91,502), Dry cow hides (102,625), Tallow, pipes (7,918), Horsehair, bales (261), Wool, bales (7,106), Sheepskins (2,205), Jerked-beef (29,455).

The charters for the fortnight were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ship/Company, Tonnage. Includes Alberca (do), Ida (do), A Victoria (do), Coleidge (do), Tildo & Lili (do), S. Ruiner (do), Koenig Marie, Antwerp (do), Gito, for Antwerp (do), Josephine, Rosario (do), Hermine, Rio Parana, 250 full, Clara and Carl, Mauritius for Channel and orders, sugar, 40s.

For the season of the year the charters are quite up to the average, but the little stock on hand being now provided for, and the disengaged tonnage having increased, the bulk of the vessels in port will have to leave in ballast.

Salt—12,544 fanegas sold at 16 reals. Present high prices maintained owing to few arrivals. Demand confined to immediate wants.

Coal—12,260 tons sold. Very depressed, and no prospect of improvement until stock be diminished.

Lumber sales, 1,232,100 feet sold. New York saleable at 41 and 42 pats, pitch pine 42 to 43 pats.

In wool there is very little doing, and we may say no stocks, only small lots coming in slowly from the camp; 15,000 ar. sold at the highest prices going.

Respecting the Bonites Bank, we are happy to say that it had nothing in Concepcion, and very little in Gualaguaychu.

M. Giebert, general manager of the Liebig Extract of Meat Company in Fray Bentes, publishes a notice to the effect that Mr. Thos. A. B. Hodgeskin has retired from the post he held; his powers are cancelled, and Mr. John Harris has been named as his successor, with full powers of attorney.

Dr. Wells of Gualaguaychu leaves in the packet to-morrow; also Mr. Ingram, formerly of the River Plate Bank, Rev. Mr. Allen of the Henley colony; and some forty others.

Respecting the statement that the Altamirano branch on the Southern Railway will call into requisition from 80,000 to 100,000 tons of material, we have been requested to say by an experienced shipbroker that the figures should be from 8.0 to 10,000 tons only.

Money still rules very easy in the market, and first class bills are readily done at 8 per cent.

Gas Shares, 8 premium. Bolsa, 85 do. Southern Railway, 25 do. Central Railway, 7 1/2 do. Argentine Bank, 13 1/2.

The Bond market continues flat; everyone expected news from Entre Rios, but nothing came. Parties who, generally speaking, are well informed in such matters, stated that if Lopez Jordan attacked Gualaguaychu, the attack would take place to-day, and that news might be expected down to-morrow.

the present; the only cash sales to-day were 5, 00 at 67 1/2, and for July 31, 15,000 at 67 1/2; total sales of to-day 20,000. In the liquidation nothing done.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day, and yesterday were the closing rates for the packet. Amongst the passengers who left in the mail steamer were Mr. and Mrs. Price, the parents of Mr. Price, late manager of the Foreign Club. Mr. Price, senr, has been 45 years in this country.

The business in Congress to-day was confined to the Entre Riano question. The House has decided with the Government that all the Entre Riano authorities are illegal, and immediate intervention is at once ordered.

In the produce markets this morning there was a little more stir. The trains brought in heavy consignments of sheepskins, all sold well, and at very high prices; skins giving 10 1/2 per doz. sold to-day at 240 per doz.

All the Gamzeo nation and beef brought out in the steamer City of Rio has proved a miserable failure, although Mr. Buzberg, who tried same in Paris, states that in Europe it is a decided success.

The Municipality has published its balance sheet for the 1st month, showing that on the 1st June it had not a dollar in the treasury, and at the end of the month it has passed to its credit for the present month, in bills receivable, 2,668,900, and in cash 208,870.

The Municipalities have published its balance sheet for the 1st month, showing that on the 1st June it had not a dollar in the treasury, and at the end of the month it has passed to its credit for the present month, in bills receivable, 2,668,900, and in cash 208,870.

The probable strike of the master builders threatens now to be a serious business; at the last meeting resolutions were adopted which it was hoped would lead to a relaxation of a municipal decree forbidding the unloading of material in the streets, but it has so far failed, and another meeting of master builders has been convened for to-night at 7 p.m., No. 235 Rivadavia.

Messrs. Matos and Rodriguez are shortly to receive three new steamers for the river trade. We greatly fear that the new line will not find it a very paying business, already there are more steamers in the river than the passenger trade calls for, although it must be admitted that the public of Rosario complain greatly of the highness of the charges. Business in general in Rosario is very dull, and gold is at 1 1/2 per cent. premium.

The Royal Mail Steamer La Plata leaves Montevideo on the 17th inst. at 8 a.m. We understand she takes some specie and several passengers from that port. The Telegraph Company send by her a special telegram from this city with all the latest news for the London papers and merchants connected with the Plata.

The shareholders of the defunct Banco Montevideo, of unhappy memory, are called on to collect at the bank (not a dividend) but the new scrip arranged.

The steamer City of Rio will clear from this port on Sunday. We understand she has already a good number of passengers engaged, a'no also some cargo. The City of Brussels is the next steamer of this line to clear about the 1st of the month.

The Flamsted with Liverpool mails to the 20th is now hourly expected. She will probably bring positive advices of the Dominguez loan.

At the meeting held in the South Plaza Mr. Kahlkull was elected President, E. Villate Vice, J. P. Lynch Secretary, G. Corrales Treasurer, J. Gandara, P. Abernastin and M. Amoroso Directors. The influence of this club in the Plaza markets has ever been felt most salutary.

The house belonging to the estate of the late Don Anselmo Achaval, and situated at the corner of Tacuana and Sanpacha, known as numbers 206, 208 and 210, and containing in all 66 1/2 square yards, and valued at 903,680 m.c., will be sold at the Cabildo by judicial auction on the evening of the 27th inst. This is good property and well located.

It was said on 'Change to-day that the Argentine Government yesterday signed a provisorio contract with Messrs. Lanuz and Leizaola. Parties who understand this line of business state that the contract in question amounts to little, and can in no way be compared with the Brazilian contract, yet we read that the Argentine troops in Entre Rios now amount to 12,000 men.

Mr. Paranhos up to the latest hour had not yet arrived; he will only make a short stay in this city and then push on to Rio.

On the 20th inst. a small property in the town of Flores will be sold at the Cabildo by judicial auction. The quinta is of good dimensions, and valued 55,800 do.

Letters by the mail announce that Mr. Bernheim, the founder of the Republic, is slowly recovering from an attack of apoplexy which very nearly killed him.

Owing to the dullness of the winter season the Coliseum is doing very little. The Invalido ball which was about to be given in that building will now be given in the Progreso.

On the 3rd of August the house No. 251 Corloha, 8 by 70, valued at 131,000 do. will be sold by auction at the Cabildo.

The barque Carolina, from Havre to this port, will bring a large consignment of bricks, and also improved machinery for making bricks.

A Canadian graseria on the estancia of Luvalle, near San Vicente, will in a few days again be put up at auction to wind up the concern.

Pitchpine.—A cargo sold at 42 pats. on board. Coal.—A Glasgow cargo retelling at 11 1/2 pats. Next week Mr. Billingham's tramway for the Southern portion of the town will be inaugurated at the Plaza Constitucion, and by an arrangement about to be concluded that part of the Buenos Ayrean tramway that runs along the Calle Larrea will run in connection with the Billingham line, so that passengers can be booked direct from the Trov Esquinas to the Recoleta. Mr. Lacroze's tramway in Calle Defensa will also be opened in a few days, and extended to the Boca by the 11th of September.

The Bond market is without the least animation; the market is at the moment in an extremely critical state and liable to a violent fluctuation at the will of the Bond King.

The probabilities are that Bonds for the end of the month have yet to fall, since it will afford for the speculators a better range for a gain. Outsiders are not selling Bonds, but should further unfavorable news come from Entre Rios there is every probability that many who are engaged in ventures will take flight. The sales to-day were as follows:

For cash, nothing.

For July 31st, 15,000 at 67 1/2, which establishes a further fall of 1/2.

Dec. 31—2000 at 66. Aug. 31—5000 at 67 1/2.

The Bourgogne arrived to-day, bringing a few days' later from Europe and 535 immigrants. There is nothing very fresh from England, Consols the same. Sr. Dominguez had arrived in London.

To-day we had mails from Rio; sovereigns at last quotations 10,740, 10,700. Exchange firm. There was no news whatever from Entre Rios up to the closing hour of the Bolsa, to the no small annoyance of all. The steamer Silex is expected down in the morning; nothing whatever was known about Gualaguaychu, but it was generally said, as nothing had come down from there, the place must have held out and Jordan's troops repulsed.

The sale of the large barrica known as the Livingstone barrica, near the Once de Setiembre, was announced; price reserved. Mr. Amard the purchaser.

Mr. Amard holds a trial of some new ploughs at his Cabina, Moran, to-morrow (Sunday) the farmers from C. Avulsoy and other parts have been invited to attend.

The Directors of the Bichchora Insurance Company, will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, to verify the accounts on which the late liquidation was based.

Sr. Don Jose Maria Curion has sent an important paper to the Government, respecting the Cordoba Exhibition, giving an account of winners of the principal provinces as preparing to exhibit.

The Government has ordered the permanent liquidation of the Joint Stock Company, known as the 'Credito Mobiliario.' This act is based upon the charge that the Company has sent in false balances to the Government, the loss entailed by the winding up of this concern will not prove very serious.

Mr. Bunge the architect of a rival of Messrs. Buzs & Boveit, have been named to superintend the plans for the new prison.

Captain Harrison's former Derrick is now in port and will commence working on Monday. It is ponderous and weighty and every way qualified for work. The clearance of the port so long discussed will now be carried out without delay.

We learn by last mails received from the States that the mail service between the Plata and the United States has lately undergone a very sensible improvement. The following explains the change referred to:—

As the arrival and departure of the American line of steamers for Brazil are so arranged that it is almost impossible to receive letters in season for a reply by a return mail (the steamers usually arriving at New York on the 21st and sailing on the 23rd of each month), the public will be glad to learn that by recent arrangements a tri-monthly line has been established via England. A pack leaves Southampton for Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., on the 9th of each month; a packet leaves Liverpool for the same ports on the 13th of each month, and a packet leaves Liverpool, also, on the 20th of each month. The time required from Liverpool to Rio is 21 days, Montevideo 26, and adding ten days between England and the United States, it gives about the same time as from New York by the American line. As the United States Government subsidize the American line, it is much to be regretted that the sailing of these steamers does not better accommodate the postal service. A delay of two or three days in New York each trip would probably double the mails on this line.

The works of the Lobos branch, after all proceeded very slowly. Two vessels with rails from England have been obliged to put back, and the materials now in port are barely sufficient to lay the line for more than a league and a half. This is rather bad news for the farmers who had hoped to see the branch open this season in time for the wool clip.

The Billingham tramway works for the South end of the town were concluded yesterday, and both North and South lines are now joined. The traffic on this line is excellent, and even surpasses the expectations of the concessionaire.

The firm of Otero, Fernandez & Co. has been started by L. M. Solé; the business of the new firm will be chiefly carried on in the towns of San Nicolas and Pergamino.

The police seized yesterday two large pieces of carpet, apparently stolen from some wholesale importing house; the pieces can be seen at the Police.

On Monday the sheep and other chattels belonging to the estancia of Don Manuel Jose de la Torre will be sold by public auction at Zarate; the sheep are of a good class, and will be sold for whatever they will fetch; Mr. Esalante is the auctioneer.

Advices from Montevideo to-day state that there is every probability of the railway from Montevideo to Colonia and Hicorias being carried out by the London firm of Messrs. Waring Brothers, who guarantee its completion within two years; the engineers or the line have already begun their surveys. The business of such a line it is considered will be ample sufficient, without necessitating any Government guarantee, which in the present melancholy state of affairs in the Banda Oriental amounts to little.

The business doing in the produce markets hardly merits reporting; there is a slight stir in sheepskins, but nothing else. 900 dry cow hides 145 to 149. About 1,100 doz. sheepskins at dry prices, from 85 to 250. A lot of Corioha dry hides at 45 rs. Lambskins 16 m.c. per doz. Horse hair, North 100 ar. t 175; ditto, South, 90 at 186. Tallow 52 pipes at 15 1/2. 150 ar. in panzas 41; pisado in barrels 31. Wheat, few sales, prices from 90 to 156 per fan. Mize, falling, 50 to 53. Flour at the mills 26 to 24. A lot of French seed wheat has been sold at 180 per fan. For the said seed very little coming in; price nominal; Novis los 200, cows 120. Fat animals for market 250 and scarce. Capones 35 to 45. There are buyers for capones in the country now with large limits, but it appears that the flocks are unusually thin in this portion of the Plata. If 4000 of good fat capones may expect to sell on the estancia of 45 and over. The arrivals of capones in the market have so sensibly fallen off that butchers have been compelled to send 'capatzen' outside.

Mr. George Kean of Rosario, sends us the following maritime news:

ARRIVED. July 11th.—French schooner Florence, from Bordeaux, to Sahathic. July 13th.—British brig William Nelson, 19 tons from Cardiff, to Thompson and Co. Dutch Brigantine Cornelia, 140 tons, Montevideo to Amelung and Co. British brigantine Kilia Lass, Bordeaux, Captain Jones, to Pouir.

SAILED. British brigantine True, for Gualaguay in ballast. British brigantine Amy, for Montevideo do.

July 18, 1870. The Bond market ruled very dull to-day. There were no sales cash, and for the end of July 5,000 at 67. For August 31st, 35,000 at 67 1/2. This was the whole business of the day. In the liquidation there was nothing done. In Argentine Bank Shares there were two sales, in all 100 shares at 13 1/2 premium. The market price for the end of July would have gone down lower but that the Bond King restored confidence somewhat by offering to buy largely for that day.

The fall of Gualaguaychu has had its moral effect in this market, and was the sole topic on 'Change to-day; merchants and others viewed with unmeasured dislike the bulletin of the Prensa, which was posted on the Bolsa. Letters were received from Fray Bentes by various merchants giving details which have yet not appeared public. Over 300 families had been taken off by the various vessels, and every nook and corner of Fray Bentes crowded; Jordan's men appear to have committed great damage in the town. The banks suffered nothing, as they had shipped off everything, and the saladeros also escaped, in fact from the letters received there appears to have been nothing left in the town—the legation was general. Some charge of treason is made against an officer who was sent out as a scout, and returned stating that there was no enemy in sight, although five minutes after the enemy appeared at the cemetery. Jordan remained only a few days, and then pushed on to Gualaguay, which has also fallen. Mr. Benites, the banker, went over to Gualaguay a few hours after Jordan entered it.

Exchange was done to-day for the steamer Bourgogne at 49 1/2 on England, and on France at 51 1/4. It was said amongst the brokers that the River Plate Bank had drawn for six thousand pounds sterling at 49 1/2.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that the Provincial Government had purchased half a square of land in the Plaza Once de Setiembre, between Calle C. Cangallo and Cuyo, for the round sum of fifty thousand patacones; this is a sale of much importance.

The final meeting of the Directors of the Bichchora del Plata for the liquidation of the first five years was held this afternoon; the total amount of Bonds entitled to be called for by the shareholders is three hundred and twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three, of which it is not probably that more than half will be called for, the remainder electing to go on. The result of this five years' liquidation is the most splendid proof of the success of the Company. The 'socio' that has gained most in this liquidation is a child of Mr. Temperly. Insured from a day to a year, Charles Temperly paid during the five years two hundred patacones, now receives \$1,511 73c. An old resident in San Nicolas, insured between the ages of 70 and 75, paid two thousand patacones, receives \$19,668; the other liquidations are as follows:—

From 40 to 55 years old, \$250 paid, gives \$1,113 do 40 to 45 do 200 do do 734 do 30 to 35 do 250 do do 941 do 25 to 30 do 250 do do 947 do 20 to 25 do 500 do do 2,040 do 1 to 5 do 250 do do 1,378 do 1 day to 1 do 200 do do 1,514

From Rio the advices to-day were as follows:—Exchange 22 1/2 to 23d. Sovereigns 10,600. Sovereigns were sold for October at 10,300. The prospects of the coffee crop were very good, and exchange looks going up.

Respecting the reported sale of the Barraca de Livingston we have to correct the statement. Mr. Amard has purchased the agricultural implements and rented a portion of the premises, nothing more. The barraca has not been offered for sale, nor is it the intention of Mr. Livingston to sell same or any of his real estate property.

The San Nicolas Meat Preserving Company under the management of Mr. F. Clusson, is doing a very good business; the mutton hams smoked, which have been sent down to this market, have been tried and are very highly spoken of; they contrast favorably with the Gamzeo preserved mutton and beef sent out by the last packet.

A French firm is now starting a steam brick manufactory close to Floresta; the machinery is expected out from Europe this month. It is really incredible the demand which at present exists for bricks, and builders state that they prefer country to town made bricks. All the trains are now freighted with bricks from the country towns, which for the most part are bought outside on contract.

The recd of Gen. Mitro was announced on 'Change to-day, and it was freely said that Gen. Arzubou has been named to succeed him. What truth there may be in this is difficult to say. Arzubou is rather a favorite on the Bolsa.

The new Municipality Bonds have not yet been issued, owing to some delay about their printing. The necessary paper for such class of securities is difficult to obtain in this city; it is not, however, the intention of the Board to place these Bonds in the Provincial Banks as has been stated, but to place them in the market.

The Flamsted was looked for up to the closing hour of the Bolsa; she is now over due. The French market is also momentarily expected.

The following is a continuation of the Government valuation of city property for the appraisalment of the Contribucion Directa tax. The streets in this chanter are considered the very best property in this city.

TEMPERATURE. July 13—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 57. July 14—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 62. July 15—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 67. July 16—Saturday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 62. July 18—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 60. July 19—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 51.

BIRTHS. June 30, in Buenos Ayres, the wife of Commander G. Culey, U.S. Navy, of a daughter. All well. July 18, at 103 Calle Bolivar, the wife of Charles Dauney, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE. July 12, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. James Jacobs, to Miss Sophia Brazier, residents in this city.

DEATH. July 16, at Chacomus, George H. Snow, 44 years of age.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Wednesday at the Standard Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

