

Salvadorian troops have fought like lions and it is supposed that if admission is gained to the capital bloody scenes will follow, as they are seeking revenge. The American government has ordered the man-of-war *Thetis* to the port of San Jose and her captain is sometimes seen in this city with the American minister, Mizner, to whom it is surmised that the United States has ordered protection for her citizens. An English frigate and two Spanish steamers have been ordered to San Jose. The Italian minister has asked his government to send a man-of-war at once to protect her subjects.

General Bogran, the president of Honduras, is at Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic. His cowardly character, it is thought, will cause him to flee to escape the fate of Rivas. Doctor Ayala, the so-called constitutional priest of Salvador, will probably resign his office received at the hands of Barrillas, as he has enlisted with Zubio Moran, in the cause of Barrillas. Barrillas still remains in his office, but inside of fifteen days the end will be known of a president who but recently sent a representative to the Pan-American congress in Washington and agreed to resort to arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties.

The following is a dispatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated Aug. 3.—News from the capital had been waited here with feverish anxiety. It was known that General Jose Rivas had proved a traitor to Ezeta and was marching on the capital at the head of his army of Indians, but the wires were down and no connection could be had with San Salvador. At last communication was restored, and then came the news of the death of Rivas and the defeat of his army.

Upon the death of Menendez, Rivas was invited, among other military officers who had been refugees under the Menendez government, to return to his country. Rivas came back and sent word to Ezeta that he would organize the Gojutepeque Indians into an army to assist him in his war against Guatemala. Ezeta, never suspecting treachery from Rivas, assented, and the latter armed and equipped 6000 men. Subsequently Ezeta learned that Rivas contemplated a move on the capital, and ordered General Antonio Ezeta, his brother, the hero of eleven battles with Guatemalans, to place able generals in command of the army of occupation and with 2000 veterans return to Salvadorian soil and follow Rivas' Indian army. This movement was executed by forced marches. Before the younger Ezeta reached the city of San Salvador Rivas made his attack. Then Ezeta came up and the battle began. Rivas made fourteen attacks on the President's palace in San Salvador, but was repulsed each time. His Indians attempted to loot the town, and did pillage many stores. General Ezeta finally forced Rivas to leave the city and he retreated to Santa Tecla, a town on the highway

between this city and the capital. Here Rivas fortified himself, and when Ezeta came up with him his surrender was demanded. Rivas refused to capitulate and one of the hottest and most desperate battles fought during the present Central American war followed. For forty-eight hours without cessation the conflict was carried on with varied successes by both armies. Blood flowed like water, the Indians fighting more like demons than men. When they lost their rifles—their favorite weapons—the knife was used with deadly effect. At times the fighting was so heated that they used clubs. The Indians were mown down by the deadly rain of lead from Ezeta's army, which never wavered from its duty, its ranks, as they thinned, closing up with clock-like precision. Street after street was taken. The fighting at night was severe, the Indians preferring this method of warfare rather than to fight by day.

At last Rivas was shot through the back and fell dead in his tracks, and the Indians became demoralized and were scattered by Ezeta's veterans like chaff before wind.

With the conclusion of this sanguinary conflict the body of Rivas was publicly exposed in the place of battle, but was torn and indignities heaped upon it as a warning to other traitors. If Ezeta had been defeated there would have been no hope of a continuation of the victories over Guatemala, but with his success it is believed that Guatemala will be worsted. Not a position already gained and occupied by the Salvadorian army in Guatemala was abandoned by Ezeta when he returned to put down the revolution. It is said Ezeta with his victorious army will return to Guatemalan territory at once.

The following is a dispatch from New York, dated August 3.—All the members of the Salvadorian colony in this city were in a high state of excitement today. This was caused by the announcement of the arrival here and sudden departure of Francis Cottu, a special commissioner of the Guatemalan treasury department, with \$3,000,000, a portion of the proceeds of the sale of Guatemala bond in London. As Salvador and Guatemala are at war, the capture of Commissioner Cottu with his treasure would be a big feather. Most extraordinary efforts, therefore, are being made to intercept him in Panama or elsewhere.

As Cottu sailed Friday on the Pacific mail steamship *City of Paris*, he ought to arrive at Colon Saturday next. In addition to men who have started overland to Mexico by rail, the cable has been utilized to inform General Ezeta of the situation and also to acquaint the Salvadorians resident in the Panama district of the approach of the commissioner, but Cottu cannot be taken without a struggle. Both he and his secretary, Floria, are armed to the teeth and will resist any attack.

The Salvadorians are aware that they will not only gain a large sum of money by apprehending Cottu,

but his capture with a bagful of valuable documents relating to the big loan, and this would be a disastrous blow to Guatemala. The commissioner has in his possession letters of credit on the International Bank of London and other financial institutions representing nearly \$16,550,000 in addition to the \$3,000,000 in specie. The loss of that large sum would injure Guatemala and interfere with her plan of action.

The following is a dispatch from Washington, dated August 3.—At last Lansing B. Mizner, United States minister resident in Central America, has been heard from. The Department of State today received a telegram from him, stating that he was in communication with the commander of the United States man-of-war *Thetis* and *Ranger*. Here Mizner stopped without saying a word about the bloody conflict supposed to be in progress between Guatemala and Salvador, or the reported outbreak against the administration of General Barrillas. Mizner's silence as to all the important particulars is thought to signify either that he received none of the dispatches sent him by the department during the two weeks, or else he is not allowed by the Guatemalan Government to send out the particulars of any of the internal affairs of the country at the present time.

BUENOS AYRES REVOLT.

The following is a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated July 28.—General Campos and Arrendontia, commanding the insurgents, have seized the arsenal, barracks and Plaza La Valle. Their forces include five military and two citizen battalions and a cadet corps. The government commands seven battalions and expect reinforcements from Zarate. The street conflicts on Saturday were adverse to the government. The losses on both sides were heavy and many buildings were destroyed. The navy remains neutral. Senor Pellegrini, vice-president, has assumed the presidency. Another battalion of troops with arms and baggage has joined the insurgents. The populace support the revolutionists, and the authorities are negotiating with the insurgents.

The following is a dispatch from London, dated July 27.—A dispatch sent from Buenos Ayres at 5 o'clock yesterday says the fighting was still going on at that hour and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The following is a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated July 28.—The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the government troops and revolutionists today has been desperate. The government forces were defeated and thousands of them killed or wounded. The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. The insurgent artillery bombarded the government house and barracks to-