

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.

163—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM SAN JUAN.

INUNDATION IMMINENT.

The mails from San Juan have brought us the most alarming intelligence—danger to a whole people, a whole province of the Argentine Republic—and danger so imminent that the Governor of the Province has appealed to the National Government for relief; but powerful though President Sarmiento and the nation may be, they are impotent in an emergency such as the present.

That the art of man may in a measure limit the destructive powers of nature is an admission susceptible of the greatest qualification. Poor mortals that we are! The throes of nature surpass our power, and the whirlwind's wrath and the earthquake's shock deride human genius and human power. The danger which threatens San Juan is one of stupendous magnitude—nothing short of wholesale inundation; and the note of the Governor of San Juan to the Minister of the Interior is but a piteous cry for help from a doomed land, an expiring people.

The Province of San Juan is divided into two immense valleys, watered by the rivers San Juan and Jachal, and only those portions fertilized by these rivers are at present settled on. The River San Juan is naturally rapid for nine months in the year; it is useful to the farmers from November to February; when the rains begin and the Andine snows melt, then it becomes a torrent, and it is calculated that then it carries off 120 millions of cubic metres of water, whilst in ordinary times it but carries off from 3½ to 5 millions per month.

For ten years the river has been so, but then it must be remembered that the country during that period has experienced a great drought. The snow storms on the Andes have continued without interruption, and the storm which began on the 16th June lasted to the 29th June, leaving the whole country even to the environs of the city of San Juan covered with snow. In the valleys of Jachal, Iglesia, Calingasta and Tontal, the snow is more than a metre thick, which instead of gradually melting is each day hardening; all communication with Calingasta is cut off—and even the road by the river is now impassable.

The oldest inhabitants state that only in the years 1834 and 1835 do they recollect such snow storms, and these storms preceded the memorable inundations which then swept away half the city of San Juan, and nearly all the three departments near the rivers.

The most severe storms have yet to come, namely in the remainder of July, August and September, which are generally speaking the very worst at this part of the Cordillera, and produced by what is called the "zonda," which signifies winds that come to us from the deserts of Bolivia and the North Pacific.

The river San Juan at about a league above the valley of the Zonda, branches off into two streams; there is nothing in the valley to hold the river in check, and consequently each year it causes much damage in the valley which is a sort of natural drain to carry off the water before reaching the city. The north of the river known as the Zonda is in front of the city, and eleven metres lower than the river in the valley, the danger is, that the torrents coming down may flood the banks, sweep down to the Quebrada de Zonda and completely inundate the whole valley. If any conduits or canals were made the water might be partly drawn off to the north; the neglect of the Government has increased the danger, for the natural barriers have been gradually destroyed; now that the real danger faces us, it is essential to do something. The Government has called to its aid an hydraulic Engineer, who has studied the matter, and who advises drains to be made in the Gran Quebrada. This Engineer proposes three immense dykes, one at Pacheco, another at the Isla and a third at Ullum, which would carry off 160 millions of cubic metres of water, this would not only increase irrigation but rescue the city of San

Juan from the terrible danger which now threatens it. Two of these dykes might be constructed before the 30th of October when the inundations are expected. To effect these works the Government requires 100,000 pata, and a dozen men who know something about waterworks. This large sum the treasury of San Juan has not got never had, and we suppose never will have; a loan in San Juan to raise the money is moonshine, there is nothing left therefore but to apply to the National Government for the money, to be secured by Provincial Bonds 6 per cent. stock, 2 per cent amortization and guaranteed by a water or irrigation tax.

The situation is serious, and one requires no prophet to foresee what will occur if these measures are not at once adopted. If the National Government helps, then the danger can be averted; if not, we must seize private property and press the citizens into navy gangs, for the work must be done, or San Juan will be swept from the face of the earth. A meeting has been held at San Juan; all the people attended; everyone has offered to help the Government with money and peones.

The Government of San Juan therefore appeals to President Sarmiento to engage the men and send up the money just as quickly as possible. There is no time to be lost for the danger is imminent, and if the dykes are not made, it is all up with San Juan, for when the snows begin to melt the inundation will, for the upper provinces, be another deluge.

BATTLE OF MARTIN CHICO.

DÉFÊAT OF ORDONEZ.

INFANTRY TAKEN PRISONERS

Last week this city was again startled. Scarcely had we recovered from the fright caused by the "Mala de Europa" brought by the Nova Scotia's mails, than the news of a disastrous battle comes to us from the stormy shores of the Banda Oriental. As is ever the case with South American battles, the account of the fight is sufficiently hazy, yet enough is at hand to prove that the fight was desperate and the victory complete.

On Sunday night Col. Ferrer, chief of the rebel vanguard, descended the once happy slopes of San Juan, the main body of the rebels under Colonel Pereira following. Ferrer swept down the hills and across the valley with the velocity of a Jordan, and came up on the Government troops under Colonel Ordonez on the banks of an arroyo. Ordonez, when he heard of the rapid advance of the rebels, got his men ready for the fight, placing his infantry in the centre, with his cavalry on either side. The infantry were drawn out in a line which braced the arroyo. Ferrer's vanguard, instead of attacking the infantry, made a dash at the left wing, which, unable to withstand the shock, was at once doubled up on the infantry; this threw the infantry into momentary confusion, which the eagle eye of Ferrer at once turned to account by calling up Pereira with the main force. The fight now became general, but the lances of Ferrer's men pierced the centre of the too extended line of Ordonez' infantry. Again and again Ordonez, sword in hand, led his men to the charge, and, desperation supplying courage, some of his men crossed the stream. Meanwhile the right wing of the Government troops, under Ordonez, behaved poorly; either the horses or the men, or both, took fright, and the shouts of the victorious rebels at sight of the cavalry clearing out awoke the unfortunate infantry men to all the horrors of the terrible position in which they were placed. Pereira threw a division of cavalry to the rear of the infantry, and at a point on the high road leading to Colonia; this masterly move of the rebel decided the day. The infantry had exhausted their last cartridge; nothing now was left but the bayonet and against fearful odds; on the adjoining hill top there was a farm house or "puesto" to which Ordonez determined to cut his way, but hardly had he crossed the arroyo when a Lieutenant of the rebel reserve rushed from behind the copse, and drove the

Government troops back into the river. Hemmed in on all sides, the Government troops threw down their arms, and the sun went down on the red banner of the Government in the dust.

Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of Time—Ordonez fell, unwep, without a crime—Found not a Blanco friend or pitying foe To lend a horse or kindly let him go. Thus fell Martin Chico!

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo. The bloodless revolution, like the revolutionary army, is still running its course. The Whites are here, there, and everywhere, leading a jolly life of it, delving the Government troops and scampering about like freebooters of the camp. For the last few weeks we have had enough of them. For some purpose or other they seemed anxious to take Carmelo, and Blancos from all parts flocked hither to take part in the assault. Major M'Vicar with a handful of men occupied the roofs of three houses, and the daring Scotchman determined to stand or fall with the azotates. The terrible day arrived, and in rushed the Blancos, filling the streets of the little village, but keeping at a respectable distance from the corner where the Reds were stationed. "Mueran los Salvajes!" yelled the excited Blancos, and certainly if human lungs could have killed them the Reds could not have survived the deafening cries of their enemies. But it is not the barking dog that is dangerous, and so the Reds replied with derisive cheers and a discharge of musketry. Again and again the air was filled with the shout "Mueran los Salvajes!" and as the Reds shewed no inclination to die at the word of command, the Whites thought it prudent to retire. Ultimately having learned that the revolutionary party were waiting for arms and more men, Major M'Vicar, to strengthen his position, retreated to Palmira, carrying with him his infantry and ammunition and leaving the town of Carmelo free for the enemy. It was then the Whites gallantly entered under a heavy cloud of paper cigar smoke, and with many "Vivas!" for Aparicio they bravely took possession of the town.

Next day, however, they had again to take to the camp, for Col. Ordonez with 700 Reds came posting to the rescue, and the old wild-goose chase commenced. Both parties are now off to walk over the coarse or province; the Blancos in front and the Colorados a league or two behind. The general cry is, why don't they fight? They may be likened to our own glorious Nelson, for the last thing he did was to die for his country, and it is the very last thing they intend to do. They are now gone for their usual tour, and long may they keep away from this neighbourhood. The destruction of property they cause on this march is immense. They kill more than double the number of cattle necessary for their wants, and as young cows are invariably selected in place of male animals, the consequence is that the country is not only ruined for the present but seriously damaged for years to come. The Gaucho soldiers by their own reckless waste are acting against their own interests, for when peace is once more restored, and they are forced to beg and plead for work, they will then find out that owing to their own conduct during the war few hands will be required to look after the diminished stock. In this respect they act more stupidly than the animals below them, for in natural history (so called, as some one remarks, to distinguish it from human history) the brutes exhibit more wisdom for their preservation.

It is indeed a hard time for everyone in the camp, and the state of affairs is enough to dishearten us. Supposing that we have three good years, they are worth nothing to us if in the fourth year an epidemic or a war comes and puts us back where we started from. Make money in the camp! It is the general opinion that now-a-days it is a very difficult thing "to catch Dame Fortune's golden smile." Nay, it is supposed that the Old Lady herself must have been carried off by the cholera or cattle disease, and that she has left only a numerous progeny of daughters, the Miss-Fortunes, to whom the Estancieros have been united.

When the revolution will end we cannot tell. We are completely at the mercy of a few "Caudillos" who can neither read nor write. That the Blancos are daily getting more numerous there can be no doubt, and it is very probable that they will eventually succeed in gaining the day by sheer perseverance and by evading a fight.

Poor Bustamante's in a fix,
And apt to lose his rank—O!
For should the Whites get into power,
The Reds will look quite Blank—O!
KLIDE.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

President Battle is expected to arrive this afternoon; his carriage has been sent out for him, but his entry will be devoid of pomp or pageant. No one seems to know in what condition or strength he left the army under General Castro. The navy of the Republic, consisting of the little steam-boat Coquimbo, arrived last week from the Uruguay, and is to be reinforced by 4 flatboats, each carrying a cannonade; they are to be all sent up the Uruguay. Yesterday a boat laden with salted hides went down close to the steamer Aragon. The tugs Artigas and San José towed her in to the bay, abreast of the Rompe Olas, and about 7 p.m. the Capitania life-boat ran on the wreck and almost filled with water. The Port Captain has ordered the owner to raise her at once, or the Capitania will do so at his cost.

Letters from Fray Bentos mention that the Blancos entered the Roman saladero, took the red ribbons out of the men's hats, and then went away without giving any trouble.

An Italian named Pedemonte, aged over 60, blew his brains out yesterday, owing to the excessive pain he had suffered during 6 months' illness.

The Brussels made a splendid trip this time, so did the Nova Scotian, and the Douro is looked for most anxiously, perhaps to-morrow.

Gold rules about 10½

Thursday

The Government-house was thrown into a flutter yesterday evening by telegrams from the Consul at Buenos Ayres that another Blanco force of 300 horse and as many foot under Bastarrica was about to cross over from Entre-Rios to Fray Bentos; adding that the Blancos in your city were looking for whaleboats to carry men, arms and two small field-pieces up to the mouth of the Rio Negro. The *Ferro-Carril* also circulated a rumor that Colonel Ordonez and the Government forces had been cut up near Martin Chico by the Blancos. The authorities of Colonia inform the Government that a band of "liberators" landed at El Sauce some days ago under the command of one Jeremiah Olivera.

The Government organ suggests that Sr. Ordenafia should be sent as Minister to Buenos Ayres and Dr. Rodriguez Caballero to Brazil, to request those Governments to prevent the Blancos recruiting.

The schooner Numantino was reported to have been embargoed for having brought down 4,000 cow-hides contraband, but this is not true.

It is stated that a gentleman who died recently, and was formerly a clerk or Gen. Battle's, has left the General all his fortune, over £2,000 sterling.

Advices from Rio Grande mention the triumphant reception of General Osorio by his fellow townsmen.

Latest news from Salto still reported Caraballo in hot pursuit of Aparicio, and the latter in precipitate flight; this is a figure of speech that never loses its charm.

The barque Moulin from Leith, with coals for this port, is ashore at Castillos Chicos, abandoned; it is hoped the crew have escaped.

Gold rules about 10½; there is much noise among shopkeepers about the influx of new copper, a decided nuisance.

Friday.

The Coquimbo has been sent up to Paysandú with men and supplies, as it is believed Bastarrica will make a descent there.

Mr. Henry James Scott Good, the popular manager of the Maua Bank at Paysandú is gazetted British Vice-Consul for that place.

The Government has accepted Dax and Varela's proposal for new light-houses at Maldonado.

A collection is on foot for the distressed families in Paraguay. Various rumours are current about the battle of Martin Chico.

Monday.

The war in Europe engrosses attention, and even the return of President Battle failed to call public notice for a moment. His Excellency, after a bloodless campaign of three months, came back last evening accompanied by the 1st Chasseurs and his escort. It was thought for a few days back that he would hardly be able to get into town as the rebels were reported in strong bodies between here and Florida.

The French steamer Fenelon from Havre, with immigrants, is reported aground at the mouth of the river near Banco Chico; several boats have gone to her assistance. The new light houses are much wanted and let us hope another interval of three years will not be allowed to elapse before the next move in the matter.

Advices from Salto show that Medina and Bastarrica are daily expected to invade from Entre Rios. Aparicio is supposed to have crossed the Rio Negro again southward; Caraballo has sent home the half of his army to rest near the Queguay, while he continues to pursue the Blancos with 1200 men and 8,000 horses; by last accounts he was near Cerro Chats within ten leagues of San Fructuoso, and Aparicio with 1,000 men was only thirteen leagues distant.

The man who murdered Captain Cromwell at Fray Bentos has been permitted to escape from prison, but three of the other sailors are in custody.

Paper money is now down to 88.

ARRIVALS.

British steamer Rainton, with 162 passengers from Genoa.

Arenzang, Carlota and Maria Theresa from Genoa.

Delfino, Gastano, Benedicte, Africano and Islay, from Cardiff. Recife from London. Rudolph from Antwerp, and Phinney from Portland.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

The Araucania has brought news of great interest for our readers, inasmuch as a naval engagement between France and Prussia almost took place in front of the Rio harbor.

When the news of the declaration of war arrived out at Rio per Araucania, two French war steamers at once put out to sea, to look up a Prussian frigate hourly expected in Rio. Few save navy men in Rio knew anything of the matter, and when the steamers put to sea it was late in the evening. The Frenchmen steered right for the route of the Prussian, but missed her, for the Ancona, a 46 gun Prussian frigate, entered the harbor of Rio that night. It is not at all clear that the two French steamers would have been a match for the frigate, for the Frenchmen were light gunboats, although well manned, and the Prussian is a fine frigate 46 heavy guns, and from 300 to 400 men on board. The Frenchmen were perhaps just as well off that they did not fall in with the Prussian; remains to be seen whether history will so far repeat itself as to give us outside of Rio another Chesapeake and Shannon engagement.

The report that guns were heard outside the harbor of Rio on the night in question must be incorrect, for we learn on the very highest authority that the vessels never even sighted each other.

SAN JUAN.

On the 21st of last month a smart shock of earthquake was felt in San Juan. Any people jumped from their beds in great terror as a lighter shock had been felt a few nights before. There is also great alarm as to the quantity of snow that has fallen, as an inundation is sure to occur if the snows on the Cordillera thaw too suddenly. The local Government is seriously occupied with this possible danger.

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

At a time when the peace of Europe is seriously threatened it may interest our readers to know the military strength, population, resources &c. of the leading Powers, as taken from the Almanach de Gotha for the present year.

	Extent. sq. miles.	Pop. mill.	Rev. £30	Army. mill.
G. Britain	121,872	30	£73	191,000
France	207,480	39	82	800,000
N. Germany	160,000	30	28	512,000
Austria	236,000	36	45	823,000
Russia	1,892,000	68	70	637,000
Italy	120,000	26	32	376,000
Spain	150,000	16	26	80,000
Portugal	36,000	4	3	20,000
Belgium	11,000	5	7	100,000
Holland	13,000	4	9	60,000
Sweden	290,000	5	3	150,000
Turkey	190,000	10	13	110,000

In the above returns the army is put down at its war-footing, but without counting the reserve or National Guards, which would bring up the effective military strength to almost double these figures. Thus France has a well-trained civic force of 550,000 men, which added to the army of the Line would give a total of 1,350,000 men. Prussia, or Northern Germany, has a Landwehr or militia of 460,000 men, bringing up her total strength to a million; while Russia can call into the field a still larger number. If Austria join France, in the event of a general European war, the fortune of war will be evenly balanced, as Russia will probably support Northern Germany, and then the world will behold 4 million of fighting men in the field, a number far surpassing anything known in the Napoleon wars or at any previous time. The very magnitude of the armaments and the terrific waste of human life that would ensue are in some manner a reason for us to trust that so dreadful a collision will not take place.

The navies of the various powers must also be taken into account in the matter. The first in strength is that of G. Britain, counting 389 vessels, of which 47 are iron-clads, and manned by 62,000 seamen; added to this we have 25,000 sailing-vessels and 3,000 merchant steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 17 millions. The French navy consists of 339 vessels, including 63 iron-clads, but the latter are not so heavily armed as the English: the merchant shipping comprises 21,890 vessels, making up 4 million tons, or less than one-fourth that of England. France is strong in artillery, her army having 128 field-batteries, and her navy carrying 5,000 guns. Supposing England to remain neutral in the war the French navy could sweep the seas without opposition. The navies of the rest of Europe are much inferior viz—

	number.	iron-clads.
Russia	267	20
Turkey	185	18
Holland	131	16
Italy	96	22
Spain	35	7
Prussia	52	6
Austria	36	7
Sweden and Norway	63	3
Portugal	30	1

It is useless to speculate on what turn the war may take at the outset, whether Napoleon means to seize the Rhine, or whether the fate of nations will again be lost and won on the history battle-ground of Belgium? Will the Spaniards side with France, or with Prussia? Will the rest of Europe remain mute spectators of a combat between the two first military powers in the World?

Meanwhile the statistical tables of the Great Powers may serve to teach us a more instructive lesson than merely their military armaments or capabilities for fighting. Let us turn for a moment to the trade-returns:

	Imports. £ millions.	Exports. £ millions.	Tonnage. millions.
G. Britain	295	179	17
France	160	156	4
Italy	50	18	9
Spain	30	20	2
Russia	35	32	11
Holland	39	40	2

Here we find the trade and tonnage of Great Britain almost equal to that of the other 5 maritime powers collectively. The returns, moreover, state that two-thirds of the tonnage cleared from British ports is on British bottom, while France carries on 2-thirds of her trade on foreign bottom, and so does Spain. In Italy the proportion is nearly half-and-half, but in Holland 3-fourths of the trade is done by foreign shipping. The excess of imports over exports is remarkable in England, the balance of trade being much more equal in France, and we find in Holland a case of the exports exceeding the imports. Comparing the above table with the U. States statistics we see the Great Republic occupies the 3rd rank in the list of commercial nations, her imports in

1868 being 74 millions, and exports 90 millions sterling. The tonnage of the American ports reached 8 million tons, of which more than half was foreign.

If we descend into minor statistics we may learn that the U. Kingdom has 14,000 miles of railway, France 10,000, and the United States 53,000 miles; that in telegraphs G. Britain has 21,000, France 23,000, and the States 100,000 miles, that the Post-office shews in G. Britain 508 million, in France 520 millions, and in the States 621 million letters in a year. These figures compared with the population give the following result: an Englishman imports £10, exports £6, and writes 27 letters per annum; a Frenchman, between imports and exports, does half the trade of an Englishman, and writes only 13 letters, while an American does less foreign trade than either of the above, writes 17 letters, but has five times as much railway and telegraph accommodation as any other man.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

France is in a better position to-day to go to war than any other Power in Europe, and possesses a more effective army than at the opening of the Crimean or Italian campaigns. Napoleon can call out a million of well-trained soldiers in a week, and command such a fleet as France never before possessed: added to this the monetary resources of the Empire are in a most flattering state, and England will also lend the French Government any amount that may be necessary. The actual strength of the French army consists of—250,000 infantry, 62,000 cavalry, 35,000 artillery, and 50,000 military train, besides 400,000 reserve, and 550,000 National Guards. The infantry are armed with the famous Chassepot rifle, which is reputed superior to the Prussian needle-gun. The artillery comprises 347 field-batteries. The army-roll shews 8 Marshals, 86 Generals of Division, and 160 Brigadier Generals. The navy comprises 30 iron-clads, 33 floating-batteries, 234 war-steamers, and 100 sailing-ships manned by 72,000 sailors, besides 170,000 naval reserve. The Emperor will assume the nominal command of the army, but the campaign will really be entrusted to Marshal McMahon, who is the first soldier of the age, and who will be aided by Marshals Canrobert, Bazaine, St. Jean d'Angely, Randon, Vaillant, and Baraguey d'Hilliers.

Prussia, since the campaign of Sadowa, has shewn her title to rank as a first-class military power, perhaps the only one able to cope single-handed with France. In point of finances and navy she is 'nowhere'. Her army is splendidly organized, and the Landwehr is equally effective, together making up 960,000 men, viz. 371,000 infantry, 46,000 cavalry, 86,000 artillery and train, and 457,000 Landwehr and garrison troops. The artillery comprises 253 field batteries. The army-roll shews 2 field marshals, 49 Generals and 163 Major-Generals. The above returns comprise the whole military strength of North Germany, but in a war with France it is likely the Hanoverians would secede from Prussia. The King is Commander-in-chief but the Generals most in repute are Baron Moltke, Count Wrangel, Count der Goltz, Baron Manteuffel, Princes Fred. William and Charles, and Generals Loewenfeld, Grabow, Alvensleben, Graeben, Gordon &c.

Russia is formidable owing to her great military and naval strength, but she is hardly prepared to enter on a vast campaign: she has been borrowing money in England for railways, and would have to sell these again in order to raise funds for a war. Poland, moreover, would seize the opportunity to make another heroic effort for freedom, which would seriously embarrass the Russian arms. The regular army counts 539,000 foot, 63,000 horse, and 91,000 artillery and train, to which must be added 177,000 Cossack cavalry: in all 874,000 men. The navy ranks next after the English and French, comprising 20 iron-clads, 210 war steamers and 37 sailing ships. The best Russian Generals are—Luders, Osten-Sacken, Baratinsky, Totleben, Stroganoff, Kisseleff, Hetman Tschertkoff, Galitzin, Ramsay, &c. The fleet is under the Grand-Duke Constantine and Admiral Krabbe.

Austria has turned to such advantage the signal overthrow of her arms in 1866 at Sadowa, that the Empire is now more solidly constituted than at any previous time this century. The army has been re-organised and consists of: 514,000 infantry, 59,000 cavalry, and 108,000 artillery and train, besides 111,000 frontier troops; in all 822,000 men. The navy

is small, but very effective, under the valiant Admiral Tegetoff. The most distinguished Generals are—Gyalai, Baron Hess, Schwartzberg, Archduke Albert, Gablenz, Dietrichstein Benedek &c.

Spain has a standing army of 80,000 men, besides an annual contingent of 25,000; the returns are 59,000 foot, 9,000 horse, and 9,000 artillery. The fleet counts 7 iron-clads, 22 steamers and 6 sailing-ships, manned by 11,000 sailors. The country is in such confusion, financially and politically, that its weight goes for little on either side. Marshal Prim, the Commander-in-chief, has some able Generals under him, such as Marshals Lacy and Concha, Generals Echagué, Mackenna, Ros-Olano, Rodas, Mac Crohou and Croker.

Italy is also likely to be involved in the war, although in a lamentable condition as regards finances and internal organisation. The army counts 274,000 foot, 40,000 horse, and 62,000 artillery and train, besides 197,000 reserve; it is commanded by 4 Generals and 140 Major Generals, the most distinguished being Generals La Marmora, Della Rocca, Cialdini, Bixio, Medici, Menabrea, Rossi, Sonnaz, &c. The fleet musters 75 vessels, manned by 21,000 seamen, and carrying 991 guns: it is under the command of Prince Carignan, the Duc D'Aosta, and Vice-admirals Serra, Sabbione, and Longo.

THE SALADO EXTENSION.

The Fiscal has summoned the Local Board of Directors of the Great Southern Railway to attend at his office on Monday to reply to certain interrogatories respecting the extension of their line to the Salado. This amounts to a declaration of war by the Government of Buenos Ayres against the B. Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, and the Fiscal summons may be regarded as the first shot fired. All who preserve an interest in the welfare and progress of Buenos Ayres will regret to see Governor Castro engage in such a disastrous struggle: a struggle in which a victory by the Government will be a defeat for the people and the Province of Buenos Ayres, and which, viewed in any light, can but succeed in driving from our shores seven hundred thousand pounds sterling fresh British capital, which the shareholders of this company have agreed to subscribe for the purpose of continuing their road.

Whatever may be the merits of the case, whatever the plea set up by the Government, the public at home and abroad will have sufficient perspicuity to see that, had we less of railway directorship in the Government House, and more of sound practical common sense, we should have none of this vexatious litigation. The Fiscal in summoning the Local Board to give information respecting a matter which is publicly notorious, namely, the Salado extension, follows the absurd formula of Courts whose existence is a grievance. Why not stop the works at once by a 'mandamus,' turn off the hundreds of navvies now at work, and prohibit the vessels in the roads from discharging railway material for the new branch. This would be an honorable and straightforward way to commence the suit, and show the colors under which Governor Castro and his friends sail, but to begin by harassing measures, to show fight and yet fear to strike, is an unworthy mode of making war.

Governor Castro's antecedents are so good that we cannot bring ourselves to think that he is fully aware of the mischief he is doing by this lawsuit; he dreams perhaps, that as his power is supreme here, and can rule everything, he can also rule British capital; that the fiat of the Fiscal will have the same weight with the shareholders in London as it has with the Italian navvies now at work in Ranchos; but he has yet to learn his mistake, and a vote can take what a vote has made. When the news of this lawsuit reaches England it is all up with any further extensions of the Southern railway, and the seven hundred thousand pounds sterling voted at the last meeting for Buenos Ayres may be sent to the Orinoco or the Irrawaddy; here it will never come, and furthermore, we don't deserve it.

Had the Great Southern Railway proved a less paying speculation, had the working expenses been allowed to swallow up more of the earnings, had its management been bungling and extravagant, there cannot be a doubt the province would still be paying the guarantee, and the Government so pleased with the "Empresa" that any extension which the Board might direct would at once meet the sanction of the Government and His Worship the Fiscal.

The merit of the Great Southern Railway is that, from the day the first sod was turned to this hour, the Company has been a credit to Englishmen; it is in every sense, and without drawing any invidious comparisons, a model line; and whether it suits the Government that so excellent, well-managed and self-paying a line of railway should be carried on to Azul and Tandil can be seen from the proceedings of the Government, to which it is our unpleasant duty to call attention.

Who cares whether Gov. Castro had meditated running his Lobos line to the same point or not? or that unsophisticated John Bull has by the new loan advanced the money requisite for such a road, which the English shareholders at a public meeting have offered to construct? Surely the province of Buenos Ayres is sufficiently large to accommodate all parties; and since English capital so readily seeks investment in the province, by all means let us accommodate it.

Without guarantee or bonus the "shop-keeping" nation has offered to construct a main trunk line of railway from Buenos Ayres to the far South. Granted, for the sake of argument, that it is the very best route in the province, granted that the shareholders will make splendid profits—so much the better for them and for us. Buenos Ayres with all its credit has no better feather in its cap than this Great Southern Railway. Look at the railways in Chile, Peru, Banda Oriental or Entre Rios—are the shareholders willing to prolong their lines or increase their investments?—rather are they not all trying to sell out, and we who have gained our point so far as to prove to English capitalists that B. Ayres railways can be made self-paying and the best investment on the South American continent are now to check the tide of capital to the country? What insane policy!

Supposing for a moment that in this question of extension the law and the merits were with the Government, can it be urged that it is the policy of a new country to build its own railways when foreigners with foreign capital are willing to construct them for us? Look at the Western Railway account in the Provincial Bank, what a dead-weight this debt is on that excellent and flourishing institution, and what a gain would it not be for the whole commercial community of Buenos Ayres, if the millions which are locked up in that account could be thrown upon the discount market of this plaza. There is really nothing to defend the conduct of the Government in this matter; it is a selfish, miserable policy, which is bolstered up by authority.

The history of this affair is in a nutshell. By the terms of the concession the Great Southern Railway Company has the right to make whatever branches it thinks proper, but only those carried out at the request and with the sanction of the Government will enjoy the guarantee which, by subsequent law, has been waived for an assessed sum of five hundred pounds per mile. When the question of extension or prolongation was mooted, the Government pointed the road to Dolores and thence to Tandil, the Directors ordered surveys, and the Engineers of the Company owing to the extensive 'bañados' to be crossed in going to Dolores, and furthermore because Dolores was somewhat off the centre line of the province, recommended the Company to strike more into the heart of the country, and instead of continuing the line from Chascomus to Dolores, to start from the Almirante Station and run to the Salado in a right line for the very thriving town of Las Flores, following on from thence to Azul and Tandil. Now it appears that the Government in making extension to Lobos, also contemplated continuing its road to the town of Azul, hence a conflict of interests has unfortunately arisen, and hence the summons by the Fiscal.

In a recent issue we published the full proceedings at the last meeting in London, where the Chairman, Directors and Shareholders freely and openly spoke their mind on the subject, and only consented to vote the new extensions on the strict understanding that there was to be no rivalry with the Government; nothing could be fairer or more above board, there was no secrecy or trickery, and Governor Castro might have saved himself and his Fiscal much trouble by simply intimating to the local Board that the proposed extension would cause a rivalry, and there and then the matter would have ended.

We have put the matter before our readers as fairly and impartially as we can; we must say in justice to Governor Castro that these proceedings before the Fiscal have much surprised

us, since we are slow to believe that he is the man to oppose the investment of seven hundred thousand pounds fresh capital in this country, or to allow the narrow views of pettifoggers to gain the ascendant in Buenos Ayres.

LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, July 6th, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen:

Owing to a slight indisposition, I am obliged to defer my return to Buenos Ayres until next month, consequently I must write and tell you a little of what is going on here; I say a little, because, on the principle that 'he who speaks cautiously and governs his tongue is a perfect man,' he who writes cautiously and governs his pen, is a wise man. Indeed, it is impossible to attach credence to any of the numerous stories daily circulated by interested parties about themselves and their neighbors, and the doings of the Council.

The 17th of June was the anniversary of the election of the Pope. His Holiness assisted in St. Peter's at Mass. After the Holy Sacrifice he was presented with an address by Cardinal Patrizi in the name of the Sacred College. His Holiness replied in most eloquent and touching terms; his noble heart, so well portrayed in his full, open countenance, must have been deeply moved, for his sobs choked his utterance, and the tears fell fast down his venerable face. Few witnessed such a spectacle unmoved. On the 21st, the anniversary of his coronation, there was general rejoicing throughout the city. The early dawn was saluted by 21 guns fired from the castle of St. Angelo. Many prisoners were set at liberty, and the entree poor of Rome dined at the expense of the Holy Father. In the evening the whole city was most brilliantly illuminated.

Of the 257 Popes who have governed the Church, Pius VI. was the only one (except St. Peter) who has reigned longer than Pius Nono. Pius VI. reigned 24 years, 8 months, and 14 days. We hope our present saintly Pope will prove untrue the famous saying addressed to each Pope when consecrated, 'Non ridebis annos Petri,' namely, 25 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

The Fathers of the Council meet in general congregation every day, except feast days. Some of them are very hard worked; the North American Bishops certainly do what I call the most collateral work, that is, out of Council hours: they hold private meetings, where they discuss their own peculiar wants. I wish other nationalities would follow their good example. They are truly men of the age; they are not such sound theologians as the Spaniards of Old Spain, but they are superior to them in every other respect. The Spaniard is tied indissolubly to his old customs. The North American is progressive, and clearly proves that the Catholic religion must go hand in hand with true progress.

Of all nationalities I have met here the Hungarians please me most; they are fine, noble, bold-spirited fellows and are exceedingly well educated and polished in their manners: they are amongst the most bitter opponents of Papal Infallibility.

The advocates of Papal Infallibility say that the opposition is reduced to forty-five Bishops but I have reason to think it as high as 120. Cardinal Schwartzberg leads the opposition: he is ably supported by two more celebrated Cardinals (with one of whom I dined last Sunday week) and a number of Bishops, each one of whom is a host in himself.

Of course if the Council defines the Pope's infallibility, every one of us, whether of the opposition or not, will believe it: and why? Because we all believe the Council to be infallible: and when the Council speaks, it does so under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, who will keep it from error. However, as yet we are not bound to believe it.

The discussion is going on, and will continue until the middle of this month. One hundred and thirty-two Fathers have to speak on this subject before the debate closes.

Many Bishops are now leaving; others are waiting merely to record their votes on this memorable question of Infallibility.

As two of our Suffragans are going home the Archbishop does not wish to ask permission to retire for some time longer: he remains here accompanied by Dr. Espinosa, a young Argentine priest of great abilities. The Council may continue during the next six years, but only 60 bishops will remain.

In addition to what is already done the programme of the work of the Council contains 3 schemes purely dogmatic, 28 of discipline, 18 on religious orders, 2 on the Oriental Church, and 49 about the missions. The 21 canons about the rights of the Church mentioned by Daru in his celebrated memorandum will also occupy the attention of the Fathers.

It is generally understood (and upon good foundation) that the Council will be prorogued after the definition of the Infallibility of the Pope, that is, if it be defined. Many Bishops are suffering from the effects of the bad Roman climate. The noxious malaria from the Pontine marshes are producing their usual effects. I regret to tell you that perhaps the most talented of the Irish Bishops is no more; I allude to Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert. He left Rome some time ago in bad health, and reached his sister's house in time to breathe his last in her arms. The Papal benediction was sent to him by telegram a few minutes before his death.

The Pope sang High Mass at the High Altar in St. Peter's on the feast of St. Peter and Paul. His voice was remarkably clear, full and sonorous. He looked healthy and vigorous; but I am sorry to say, he fainted immediately after Mass. He only celebrates three times a year; the exertion on this occasion was too much for him. There is no man in Rome so hard worked as the Pope. He has not a moment to himself. As he was borne in state with the Tiara on his head into St. Peter's on the shoulders of fourteen stalwart young fellows surrounded by the Noble Guard and preceded by the Cardinals, he looked a King, and as he cheerfully smiled on the assembled multitude and imparted to them, as they respectfully knelt whilst he passed by, his Apostolic benediction, he looked in very deed the Father of the faithful, the Vicar of Christ. The reverence manifested this day in St. Peter's was very remarkable; as the Pope raised the Consecrated Host not a breath was to be heard, all was still, save the silver trumpets that gave out their tones from the dome of the church. It is impossible to forget this music, it was enchanting. One might easily fancy himself not in earth in the presence of his sacramental God, but face to face before Him in heaven listening to the choral strains of the blessed.

In the evening the entire front and cupola of St. Peter's was illuminated. From the top of the Pincian hill it looked like a mass of fire. At a quarter past nine, the colour of the lights was changed in one minute's time. I never witnessed anything more wonderful. The fireworks in the Piazza del Popolo were on so grand a scale that it would require an artist to describe them properly. The handsome Villa of Este in Tivoli, now the property of Cardinal Hohenzollern, was beautifully represented three different times, and each time in different coloured lights. There were sham battles fought between batteries erected for the purpose, explosions and the usual wrecks of war. The artificial lightning and thunder was something wonderful. The fireworks continued for about an hour and three quarters. All the cardinals and Bishops assisted. Priests assist in Rome very freely at every amusement. In this respect they have more liberty here than in Buenos Ayres. Here it is not considered a crime to drive out in the evenings in open carriages even with ladies. The people here as in England, Hungary, Ireland, in all Germany, and several other countries, respect their priests and insist upon having them with them at every innocent amusement, and will not criticize them uncharitably. It is only evil minded persons who would forbid such things and who would criticize uncharitably, for you know "ex plenitudine cordis os loquitur." But I hope the day is not far distant when the priests in Buenos Ayres will mix more freely with the people and be of the people, and then they will doubtless be more beloved than they are.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen gave a grand dinner on the 30th of June, feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul. With the exception of myself and two of the professors of Maynooth College, all the guests were Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops. Many speeches were delivered immediately after dinner. They were indeed full of interest because pronounced by some of the greatest talents of the present century, and in every respect worthy of the great reputation of the illustrious Bishops who spoke. Conversations were now the order of the day. There is no evening that there is not a 'reunion' in some aristocratic circle or other. However there will soon be an end to all this, for Rome is now so warm that only those who are obliged

to remain will stay here. All the Roman princes and aristocratic foreigners are leaving. Indeed I expect all the Bishops will leave at the end of this month.

I refrain from giving you any general European news; although the question of the Saint Gothard railway might interest you. You will hear from me again by French mail. As you can easily perceive from the style of this letter, I write in a very great hurry. Consequently I shall cut the matter short, subscribing myself now as ever,

Your sincere friend,
P. J. E. D.

THE IMMIGRANTS.

The streets of Buenos Ayres are now becoming so crowded with newly arrived immigrants, that it behoves the Government to take measures to see that the bulk of the Italians arriving are supplied with proper means of transport to get to the country, or Upper Provinces, where there is ample employment for all. In case of a war in Europe, we may at the outset expect increased arrivals, as thousands will flock to neutral ports to escape conscription; but when hostilities are once declared, the ports of France, Spain, and Germany will be closed, if not by military edict, by hostile cruisers in the European seas. We learn that there are no less than seven steamers on their way out from the South of Europe, chiefly freighted with Italian emigrants; these steamers will bring at least three thousand fresh hands to these shores. Now, as will appear by a communication in another column, the streets up town are already so crowded with newly arrived changadores who can find nothing to do, that the householders are beginning to complain of the nuisance. It is well, therefore, to take measures in time; and the following excellent arrangements by the Immigration Board in New York may serve as a guide to our Immigration Board here. Something must be done at once; the immigrants are not to blame for remaining in town and going from door to door, since there is no one to look after them.

The following are the arrangements of the Immigration Board of New York:—

Few who have not made a personal examination, have any idea of the labor and attention which are bestowed upon the immigrant, and the care that is taken to see that he shall not be imposed upon during his short sojourn in the city.

The first pressure of the hand of the Government, whose protection the immigrant seeks, is extended to the wanderer as the vessel, which has been his home during the passage across the ocean, drops her anchor in front of the official residence of the Quarantine Officer. The wanderer has watched with eagerness every foot of the progress of the vessel from the time the pilot boarded her off Sandy Hook.

The ship is no sooner brought to an anchorage than the Health Officer's barge—known by carrying a yellow flag—is seen approaching, and presently that official boards the ship. The ceremony of visitation is a brief one, usually. The immigrants are all mustered upon the main deck, and as they emerge, pass in review before the Health Officer. He determines at a glance if any sick are being smuggled among the well passengers, and if any are there who are ill, they are examined with a view to learn the character of the disease.

If the immigrant has passed the Health Officer, he is next greeted by the presence of the Custom-house Inspector, whose duty is to examine his baggage. The examination is necessarily thorough, for very often professional smugglers assume the garb of immigrants, or induce the ignorant steerage passengers to conceal dutiable goods in their baggage and in this way defraud the Government. The inspection is conducted with rapidity, and as fast as each piece of baggage is examined it is sent over the side into a barge, and is followed soon after by the owner. When the ship is discharged the barge proceeds to Castle Garden.

Here the immigrant's foot first touches the shore of a free country. He passes off the barge, and—presuming that he is not wanted by the officers of the customs for further examination—he is marshalled into the rotunda of Castle Garden, where once resounded the notes of the Swedish nightingale—herself an immigrant. This rotunda is divided into sections for each nationality, in case more than one ship-load should arrive at the same time. In the center of the room

are desks, which are occupied by clerks under the charge of Col. Coonan, and here the immigrants have their names recorded, their destination, &c. If any have letters awaiting their arrival, they receive them. If there are friends expecting them they soon learn the fact by hearing their names called out from the desk. Those who have foreign coin which they wish to exchange can convert it into greenbacks at the desk and receive within half of one per cent. of the rate at which gold or silver is then selling in Wall-street. If any desire to communicate with friends at a distance, there is the telegraph office in the building; or, if the slower process of the mail is desired, there are facilities at the desk, and clerks at hand whose business it is to assist the immigrant in this respect, even to the extent of writing the letter.

The vast machinery which moves so noiselessly yet so efficiently in the discharge of the multifarious duties above described, is under the direct control of Mr. Barnard Casserly, who for years has been the general agent of the Commissioners of Emigration and charged with the management of every detail connected therewith. He has chosen able assistants who perform their duty well, and no complaint has ever been made that in the course of their administration they have been guilty of acts of injustice toward the immigrant. The constant aim is to make these strangers feel that they have protectors at a time when they most need them, and that none will be permitted to impose upon or defraud them. The cost of the machinery is, as was stated above, borne by the immigrant, who himself pays head money, or the consignees of the vessel pay commutation money, and thus a fund is created, and the supply is constant. The tens of thousands of immigrants who simply pass through the city en route for homes in the West or South, do not become chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, but they have to pay their head or commutation money as well as the hundreds of immigrants who arrive destitute, and are for a long time chargeable upon the authorities. Altogether, the institution at Castle Garden is one well worthy of the consideration of the public, and its benefits have only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated.

THE DOURO MAILS.

The Royal mail steamer Douro arrived in port on Sunday, and owing to the admirable arrangements of Messrs. C. W. Benn & Co. the agents, the mails came up by the Saturno on Saturday night and were ashore at 8 a.m. on Sunday morning. The following is her passenger list:—

Mr and Mrs Geary, Messrs. Greenwood, E. Britton, L. Hill and Brother, J. Clifton, T. Dawes and Brother, John Niven, W. Sibbald, G. Musketh wife and child, F. Downey wife and two children, Morton and wife, A. Learmonth, C. Downing, C. Crossman, Osbourne, Dennison, Watson, Smith and wife, Flemming, John Peattie, Mrs Bruce, J. Bruce, Capt. C. Young, C. Bullard, C. Esayworth, Francisco R. Cominho, Eduardo H. Villanueva, Danasco Aramburo, Miguel de Laver y Gray, Jose Garcia Riva, Francisco A. Duran, Domingo A. Alvarez, Celso G. Perez, Juan M. Derna, S. Juan Gil, Madame Isabel A. Werneck, Dr Luis Poixoto Werneck, Miss Ross, Manuel Bie Nora, Pinto A. de Magalhães, Mr and Mrs Wigg and child, Miss Wigg.

The Douro sailed from Southampton on the 9th July at 4 p.m., arrived at Rio 31st July at noon, sailed thence 1st August at 5 p.m. and arrived at Montevideo 5th August at 11 p.m.

She brings telegrams to 12th ult., has a full cargo and £300,000 in gold for the Government of Buenos Ayres.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

REVIEW OF CONSOLS.

A Parliamentary paper, with an account showing the highest, the lowest, and the mean price of Three Per Cent Consols during each year between the 6th of April, 1822, and the 5th April, 1870, prepared by Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., the brokers of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, has just been issued. It indicates with remarkable clearness, by significant fluctuations, the extent to which public confidence was affected at certain periods by war, commercial panics, or other causes, as well as the times of comparative quietude and of freedom from disturbing influences at home or abroad. The lowest price of Consols during the whole forty-eight years was touched on the 1st March, 1823, when they were marked 72; the highest point was reached on the 11th December, 1852, the price on that day being £101.12s 6d. The par value has been exceeded on only four occasions: viz: on the 2nd December, 1844; 3rd June, 1845; 11th December, 1852; and 26th April, 1853. The width of the fluctua-

tions in any particular year shows an exact correspondence with the political or commercial events of that year. The greatest fluctuation was in the time of the financial panic included between the dates 6th April, 1825, and 5th April, 1826, the range on those twelve months being 20 per cent., namely, £19 12s. The next important period was during the French and other revolutions in 1830, when there was a difference of as much as £19 5s between the highest and lowest price. In 1847, the year of a commercial crisis, the extreme range was £11 5s, and in 1848, "the year of revolutions" it was £14 10s. In 1853 the commencement of the war with Russia led to fluctuations which showed a range of £15 17s 6d, and 1857, the next year of commercial panic, was marked by a variation of £11 7s 6d. In 1866 the excitement of the crisis had no greater effect on the Funds than an extreme of £7 10s in the market quotations. Finally, the two years when the price of Consols has been steady were 1852-53, when the utmost range was £2 17s 6d; and 1869-70, when it was only £2 15s per cent. Generally the return shows that since 1840 the fluctuations have been much less violent than anterior to that date, even when events of unusual moment have transpired to excite the public mind.

THE NEW SPANISH KING.

Prince Frederick, who belongs to the Catholic family of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, is an officer of Hussars, in the service of his Majesty King William I., of Prussia. He is the youngest of three brothers, one of whom, Antony, was killed during the seven days' campaign in 1866; and the other, Charles, is reigning Hospodar of Roumania! He is nearly seven-and-twenty years old, of pleasing exterior, amiable disposition, and excellent manners. I had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with him frequently a few months ago at Rome, where, during the winter, he was much feted by the political, foreign, and native aristocracy. It was stated at one time that he was engaged to the Princess Marie de Bourbon, sister to the ex-King of Naples; and, indeed, his visit to the Eternal City was erroneously attributed to a desire on the part of his family and the ex-King's that an arrangement should be made for his marriage with that lady. I was in a position at the time to assure you that this report was incorrect, and that the Prince was merely utilising a leave of absence from his regimental duties by making himself acquainted with the antiquities and art treasures of Central and Southern Italy. His Highness, like most young Prussian officers d'élite, is remarkably well-informed upon most topics of general as well as scientific interest, and as a military man, enjoys the sincere regard of his brother officers, and the affection, as well as respect, of his men. I am personally acquainted with several gentlemen in his regiment, which was quartered last autumn at Dusseldorf, and have always heard him spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

THE PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Foligno, July 7 (Evening).

According to advices from Rome, dated the 4th inst., it is believed that in a portion of the fourth chapter of the 'Schema' relative to Papal Infallibility, the Roman formula will be maintained.

It is expected that the proclamation of the dogma will take place on the 17th instant, at the church of St. Leon IV., with great attendant solemnities.

The Pope, it is stated, will proclaim the dogma seated in the chair of St. Peter, and peals of bells and salvos of cannon will follow the proclamation.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE AT PEKIN.

Paris, July 8, (Evening).

The Official Journal of this evening says: "The bad news from China, which has come by way of London, is of an entirely unofficial character. The Duke de Gramont has hastened to obtain intelligence by the shortest route—the Russian Telegraph—and has received a reply from St. Petersburg, according to which up to yesterday the Russian Government had received no advice of the alleged massacre."

Paris Friday Evening,

It is scarcely possible that the difficulty between France and Prussia on the Spanish succession question could assume a more gloomy or formidable aspect. Prim is understood to be determined on supporting the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince in despite of France.

FLAX CULTURE.

The following interesting paper on Flax has been sent us by a gentleman in no way connected with the Henly Colony:—

The great labour required in the preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed by thoroughly ploughing and pulverising it, and the care and trouble in retting, grassing and scutching any large quantity will be found at present formidable. In the absence of scutching mills this operation will have to be performed by hand, and we are told that an active man cannot scutch more than 14 lbs. of clean flax per day; the inference is, this labour alone is a heavy tax upon the cost of production.

Nothing could possibly be better than the introduction of flax-growing on the estancias on a limited scale, and if the growth of flax become general in a district, the aggregate would in time support a scutching mill. That excellent man, the late Mr. William Dargan, introduced itinerant scutch mills in the South of Ireland.

The writer's father, almost every year, had a field under flax; it was divided into fifteen or twenty plots, and let off by him to his workmen and others in the neighbourhood. He did the whole of the cultivation except weeding and pulling, and the tenants found the seed. When the flax was ready for pulling, the owners with their families and friends assembled and carried it off to the steeping water. This system might answer in the estancias in this country for the present.

Upon a limited scale a family in the camp could do everything, from sowing the seed to sewing the shirt. In Ulster this state of things has existed time out of mind; and often has the writer been shown in triumph a silver tea service in the proud possession of an old lady who when young had obtained it by selling the production of her own wheel. The practice formerly was to get the flax when spun woven, and when sent home in green cloth from the weaver, bleached by the owners and made into shirts, &c. The writer's grandmother had a chest full of linen, the yarn of which was all spun by herself and maid.

The Queen of England (long life to her) has had a spinning-wheel made for her own use at Belfast; so the distaff and spindle are certain to be found now in every fashionable lady's boudoir. The origin of the word spinster arose in the fact that every young female, of whatever rank in life, in the time 'lang syne,' could spin. Oh! for a return of such happy times.

Amongst the immigrants that have cast-in their vote with us, there must be some who are cunning in the use of the shuttle, and, would only be too glad to again gait their looms for the edification of the uninitiated.

In the process of Heckling the yield of clean flax is about half, the other half is tow, which may be spun in the same manner as cotton.

A gentleman of the name of Clausen has invented a process by which flax can be spun on cotton machinery. When the writer was shown a sample of the cottonised flax he mistook it for silk.

The greatest advantage attending the culture of flax is the short time it occupies the land, say three months.

Grass and clover is generally grown in Ulster with flax, also rape and winter vetches, sometimes turnips of the globe varieties; it can be followed by any white crop except on poor land. Old pastures yield excellent crops, being first planted with potatoes, succeeded by grain, and then the flax. It is always considered a very exhausting crop to the soil, hence it can only be grown on the same land at long intervals. 'Secas' such as at times happen in South America would prove fatal to it.

When growing in the midst of land devoted to the bleaching of linen cloth the effect is quite enchanting, its delicate green stems and blue flowers makes such a nice setting in the snow white landscape, but like many beautiful things, the beauty soon fades. Often in Ulster has the writer seen it made the vehicle of comfort to the poor widow and orphans; in the hour of need the neighbouring and kindly females of the district procure some flax and assemble at the house of distress in the evenings with their wheels, and spin it into yarn, which is sold, and the money, perhaps with an addition, handed over. This mission of true charity is followed by a dance to drive dull care away.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce would doubtless give every information on the flax question if written to,

JUAN RUBIO.

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear JANUARY 1st, 1871.

Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendice of Pataguay, &c.

400 PAGES—Crown 8vo.,

With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

PRICE \$50

SECTION D.

The Argentine Provinces.

- I. Santa Fe
II. Cordoba
III. The Cuyo Provinces
IV. Tucuman and Salta
V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy
VI. Santiago and the Chaco
VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios
VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces

SECTION E.

The Banda Oriental.

- IX. Montevideo
X. Colonia and Fray Bentos
XI. Salto, Paysandu, Rio Negro
XII. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines
XIII. Can-Jones, Minas, Maldonado
XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c.
XV. Directory, Officials, &c.

SECTION F.

Buenos Ayres.

- XVI. Contrib. Directa
XVII. City Directory
XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c.

SECTION G.

- XIX. Paraguay
XX. Falkland Islands

ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE 195 Calle Piedad, (Between Florida and Maipú).

Cashmere Shawls from \$1,100 mpc. Velvet Mantles from 1,500. Cloth Mantles from 200. Ladies' Boots in Calf, Kid, Prunella, and Dozskin. Girls' double Soled Boots. Boys' do do Co Copper Toed, Lace up, not Elastic sides. Babies' Boots. Orders executed for the Camp, either wholesale or retail, on receipt of cash remittance. Thick best class Moskoma Cloth, for Ladies, to make up own Mantles and for Children \$85 per yard. Ladies' Dress pieces \$220, all pure Silk and Wool.

195-CALLE PIEDAD-195. 231, xp, m 25.

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

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

Rio, August 3.

Exchange on London gone down to 21 1/2. Sovereigns 11.800.

Montevideo.

The Araucania brings many passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, amongst whom is Mr. Crabtree, Manager of the B. Ayres Northern Railway. Paper closed at 11 1/2 dis. Markets excited.

The President of the Republic has arrived. Nothing new. Insurance premiums very high.

The news of the massacre of the French in China is untrue. London July 18th.

The rumoured alliance between Prussia and Russia has caused a fall in all stock exchange securities. Wool markets lower.

New York July 17.

Hide market better and prices advanced, Buenos Ayres 24 c. Montevideo 23 1/2 c.

The Times predict commercial failures.

On the 12th July the infallibility of the Pope was declared by 451 against 88 votes.

BULLETIN OF THE "DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG."

War is declared! The Pacific steamer Araucania has brought the following:—

Duke de Grammont had an interview with Baron Werther, Prussian Minister at Paris, who declared he knew nothing of the negotiations about Prince Leopold. The Baron started at once for Ems to see the King of Prussia.

Ollivier declared in the Chambers that war was imminent.

Latest telegrams say— France has declared war against Spain and Prussia.

250,000 Prussians have invaded France, and Bismark is concentrating in Luxemburg.

Bavaria has joined Prussia. Napoleon has taken command, and the Empress is Regent.

England, Austria, and Russia are neutral.

A subscription list is open at the Deutsche Zeitung office, in connection with the German Sanitary Committee, for relief of the wounded.

O'Gorman to Mulhall.

France declared war with Prussia. Hostilities actually begun. Napoleon at the head of the army.

SECOND TELEGRAM

Prussians have occupied Luxemburg and invaded France, 250,000 strong.

August 9.

In an extraordinary session of the French Legislative body on the 15th of July expenses for War Department were voted by 240 against 10.

Great enthusiasm in Paris; also in Berlin.

Napoleon heard the French army, his son accompanying him.

The Empress is created Regent.

In Paris so great was the enthusiasm on the declaration of war that 10,000 volunteers presented themselves in a few hours at the Prefecture de la Seine.

Great excitement in Berlin also; great preparations.

French fleet sailed to attack German ports.

Unbounded enthusiasm for the war in the French Chambers.

One of the railway lines torn up.

Prussia has concentrated 250,000 men upon the Rhine frontier.

France asked South Germany to remain neutral, but replied would follow Prussian indications.

Bavaria is at the orders of Prussia.

Latest rumors state an alliance formed between Russia and Prussia against France.

Prussian troops have advanced on French territory.

Encounters have already taken place in the neighborhood of Sienk.

For sixteen years never such a panic known on the exchange.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

THE ARAUCANIA MAILS.

Lisbon, July 19th.

The Mala de Europa gives the following latest news of the war—

All the French navy has been called out: a division of iron-clads sailed from Brest yesterday. A fleet has been sent to the Baltic under Admiral Bonet-Villaumet, another to the Atlantic under Jurien de la Gravière, and a third to the Mediterranean. A levy has been made for the naval reserve, of all young men aged 21 years in the coast departments. All the transport vessels are in active service, bringing home troops from Algiers.

The French army ordered to the Rhine comprises 200,000 men in 5 Corps d'armée, under MacMahon, Count Palikao, Canrobert, Faily, and Trassor. The Emperor's household and horses had reached the frontier. Supplies and ammunition in 1200 wagons had been sent from Paris to the Rhine; also 1340 medicine chests.

The German army counts 977,000 men; they are concentrating at Vatzman, and have destroyed the bridge over the Rhine at Strasburg, after sending some patrols into French territory to make a reconnaissance of the country. The German railways had placed at Bismark's disposal enough of wagons to convey 35,000 men and 5000 horses in one day into Luxemburg. The South German railways had also collected wagons to convey the Bavarian army to Prussia. The utmost consternation prevails in the Rhine departments, and preparations for defence go forward actively. At Mulhouse (on the French bank) the fortifications have been manned with artillery, and French troops are being rapidly concentrated. On the Prussian side the same activity prevails and a large German army of observation has

been formed. A division of 25,000 French troops is throwing up fortifications along the Rhine.

The French plan of campaign is said to be—'To defend the Rhine and wait for the enemy with a firm footing; to make an offensive war by water, destroy the Prussian navy, bombard the coasts and blockade all the German ports.'

The Emperor Napoleon assumed command of the army, leaving the Empress as Regent. Immense enthusiasm prevailed at Paris; the citizens marching through the streets with the French flag, shouting 'Vive Napoleon! Vive la France!' The students sang the Marseillaise. At Vincennes experiments were made with a new breech-loading cannon, made like a revolver, which fires forty shots a minute, and, instead of going in a straight line, they go in a half-moon direction. All the members of the Prussian Embassy were ordered to leave Paris at once. On the night of the 14th crowds marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise, with shouts of 'Vive la guerre! We're going to Berlin!' And passing the Prussian Legation they cried 'Down with Prussia!' All the French ports are in a bustle, and every available vessel at Rochefort is seized for Government.

The Prussian fleet, under Prince Adalbert, passed Brest on the return northwards, comprising the ironclads King William, Frederick-Carl, Kronprinz, the monitor Prinz Adalbert, and the gunboats Rehow and Dolphin; they then touched at Plymouth, and the Times thinks they must have reached Kiel, in the Baltic, by the 13th.

The Prussian army possesses one million four hundred and fifty thousand needle guns and two thousand pieces of cannon. They have invented a new revolving cannon like the French, which is, however, surpassed in deadly execution by the Mitrailleuse—a new kind of artillery.—The Baden railways do nothing but carry troops; every station from Kehl to Stahl, Appenweir, Rastadt, &c. is crowded with waggon loads of men and horses, and the grand army of Germany seems to be concentrating between Rastadt and the fortress of Mentz. The Prussians resident at Roubaix and inside the French frontier have been summoned by their Government to take up arms.

Great Britain and Russia offered their friendly services to bring about a pacific arrangement. Prussia refused all mediation and declared the war was necessary, since France would not give satisfactory explanations of her hostile attitude in the question of Prince Leopold, a matter in which she had no right to interfere. Queen Victoria wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon and another to King William begging of them to spare the awful bloodshed that must ensue.

Neither Bismark nor the French premier seemed anxious for the war, and the expressions of both showed aversion to settle the matter by force of arms. The formal declaration of war was made in the Legislative Chamber by M. Ollivier, and in the Senate by the Duke de Grammont; the Senate rose up as one man and applauded. In the other Chamber M. Jules Favre and M. Thiers opposed, but it was carried by an overwhelming majority, with great applause. It seems that while the Duke de Grammont was still conferring with the Prussian Ambassador, the representatives of England, Spain, Austria, Italy and Belgium begged to be admitted, but were refused; both M. Ollivier and Grammont had frequent long interviews with Baron Werther.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin received a despatch from Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern to the effect that seeing the dangers threatened to Europe his son resigned all claim to the crown; adding that an election in Spain could not be carried out with becoming freedom, to choose a monarch for the throne.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be much affected by the rupture between France and her native country, Spain, saying, 'Now I am indeed between the sword and the wall.'

On the 12th the Ministers, in reply to interpellations about the Spanish and Roman questions, declared that the season was inopportune to discuss them, and that Italy has not thought it expedient to take up the French occupation in Rome.

The first expenses of France in the war amounted to sixty million francs. The fortifications of Dunkirk are to be completed.

The Danish fleet of six iron-clads is at Copenhagen, ready to put to sea at any moment.

The Duke de Grammont declared that the rumoured French march against Peking was a falsehood got up by Ger-

man merchants for speculative purposes.

The French Government has obtained assurances of neutrality from Belgium and Switzerland. Great enthusiasm prevailed at Paris when it was known that the Prince Imperial accompanied the Emperor to the Rhine. At Cologne (?) contracts were concluded to supply a million quarts of wine to the French, partly at Cherbourg and partly at Brest. From Rochefort 150 officers of marine were despatched to Cherbourg. Gen. Coffinières was sent to examine the fortifications at Metz.

At Berlin on the 13th there was a council of Ministers, after which there was renewed activity at all the Prussian arsenals. At the last interview between Benedetti and King William the latter refused to give any pledges whatever, and said he would act as his judgment might dictate according to circumstances. His Majesty subsequently sent an aid-de-camp to the French Ambassador to say that he would receive no further reclamation, that he had already advised all the European Cabinets to this effect, and that he had withdrawn his Ambassador from Paris and given orders to prepare for war.

The Eastern railway had arranged to convey the army of Chalons, with all its train, in 16 hours to the Rhine. An army of 50,000 National Guards was to replace the former at Chalons. The French have got ready 200 field-batteries with 1,200 pieces of cannon and 4,000 waggon; this does not include the siege-train that will be requisite to attack Mentz, Coblenz, Rastadt, Sarreloni and Cologne. The sappers and miners have formidable trains of explosive and mining 'materiel'; the transport service of the campaign is under Gen. Guyod, and the first convoy that passed through the Boulevards caused great rejoicing. At the departure of the troops crowds surrounded the railway stations.

Marshal McMahon is Commander-in-chief: the 1st Division, composed of the Imperial Guard, is under Marshal Bazaine; the 2nd under Gens. Trochu and Lamirault; the 3rd under Gens. Lebrun and Decaen; the 4th to invade Spain under Count Palikao, the 5th, or Army of Paris, under Marshal Canrobert. The command of Algiers will pass to Marshal Randon.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London 18th.—France asked the South German States if they would remain neutral. Bavaria replied she had joined Prussia. Immense enthusiasm at Berlin.

London 18th, evening.—Funds have fallen. It is rumored Russia is allied with Prussia, and the former concentrating forces on the Western frontiers. It is thought a battle must have already taken place near Sierk: result unknown.

London 19th, 8 a.m.—France and Prussia making the most formidable preparations. It does not appear hostilities have yet begun. Rumours of alliance between Russia and Prussia. Insurance premiums very high. Funds and colonial stocks very depressed.

Paris 16th.—Yesterday the vote for war supplies was carried by 216 votes against 10. The calling out of the National Guard and enlistment of volunteers, by 255 votes against 1. Extraordinary enthusiasm. Crowds in the streets shouting 'Vive La Guerre,' 'Vive Napoleon': 10,000 volunteers enrolled to-day.

Berlin 16th.—Crowds singing patriotic songs in the streets.

Madrid 17th.—The Great Powers still hope to make peace. Napoleon and Prince Imperial going to the Rhine. Rumours that France and Prussia will still accept mediation.

Madrid 18th.—Regent Serrano is going to be invested with the attributes of King. All telegraph wires seized by Government.

Paris 18th.—Crowds singing Marseillaise and Partant pour la Syrie. Prefect of Police requests public manifestations to be stopped. Ollivier stated in the Chambers that King William refused to receive the French Minister, Benedetti, and acquaints all the European Powers with this fact.

Rome 17th.—Infallibility voted by 451 against 88: there were 62 conditional votes.

Florence 15th.—The Italian fleet of the Mediterranean, under Admiral Isola, is gone into Spezzia.

Mexico May 17th.—Several fires caused by drought; 2,000 rebels in Rio Grande. Prefect of Tuxtepec assassinated.

Lisbon 19th.—A battle near the Rhine is expected in three or four days. Prussia and France have promised most sacredly to respect Belgium. The Governments of G. Britain, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Italy have declared for a strict neutrality.

Russia has not yet declared. It is said the Prussians have 40 million fulminating projectiles in the Berlin arsenals, of a kind prohibited by the European convention of St. Petersburg in 1868.

Paris 18th.—The 'Pays' say that when the French Government received news last night of the Infallibility having been voted it at once gave orders for the evacuation of Rome. This may cause Italy to side with France.

Brussels 12th.—A detachment of 250 men was sent to-day to observe the French frontier. The Antwerp regiment of Engineers is sent to Mons to occupy the four strategic lines of railway on the Franco Prussian and Luxemburg frontier.

London 13th.—The 'Times' considers an insult has been put on France. The 'Morning Post' censures the French Ministers and says that although England will remain neutral she will not be indifferent to the condition of Belgium; The 'Times' predicts failures in London, and says yesterday's panic was the greatest known for 16 years.

Constantinople 12th.—A second dreadful fire; 1,500 houses burned down, leaving thousands of Greeks, Americans and Turks homeless. Loss of life not so bad as in last month's fire, nor so much foreign property destroyed.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Hostilities have commenced on the Rhine and all Europe looks on with breathless suspense at the struggle. As matters stand it seems the fight will be single-handed, and we may anticipate that the campaign will be short, sharp and decisive. It is deeply to be lamented that diplomacy was unable to prevent a rupture that will lay many a gallant Frenchman and chivalrous German on a bloody bier. The interests of humanity and the progress of the 19th century will suffer incalculably by the slaughter of thousands of men in the prime of life, vigor and intellect, belonging to two of the most enlightened nations on the Earth.

The Spanish question has been a curse of greater magnitude than any one could foresee, and the pride of the French nation has been touched too deeply to allow time for cool reflection. As the London Telegraph says "If the tone of the French note to Bismark had been less arrogant the 'pride of Prussia' would not have been strained to such a point of tension as to prevent her from receding from a position that otherwise might have been susceptible of arrangement." It is in fact what may be termed an ante-post-factum war, for if France had waited for the voting of the Spanish Cortes it is possible they would have thrown out Prim's candidate and saved Europe from war. The entry of the new King into Madrid was fixed for November 11th, and before that date arrives we shall probably have to report another Sadowa or Solferino that will end the campaign by one brilliant feat of arms.

Prim has declared (on the 11th July) that Spain will remain neutral, but it is not to be supposed that France will respect such declaration, seeing that Spain is the immediate cause of the war. The loss of Cuba and most of her other colonies may be looked on as a foregone conclusion, while the wars of the Carlists will be renewed throughout the Peninsula with as much intensity as ever. The Portuguese papers of the 13th July mention among the solutions proposed for the Spanish difficulty, that Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, was spoken of to establish an Empire of the West comprising Spain, Portugal and Brazil, with the seat of government at Lisbon. In the next map of Europe it is not unlikely we may see Spain and Portugal united under one crown; but it is too soon yet to speculate on what the future may give.

Prussia is well prepared for the war, and has doubtless been steadily making her arrangements for such an event ever since the Luxemburg question which almost brought her into a collision with France, two years ago. The army is on a splendid footing; the finances have been in the very best condition for many years past: we learn that before the Austrian campaign Prussian finances stood in a most flattering position, and the Rentes are at present quoted even higher than those of France, although the financial resources of the former are not equal to those of the latter. The great strength that Prussia has gained in recent years is in identifying herself with the sentiment of German fatherland. No sooner has the blast of war sounded in their ears than we see all the chief states of South Germany, such as Bavaria and Wurtemberg, declare themselves for Prussia, although they have hitherto resisted in-

corporation with the North German Confederation. In fact the war is now no longer a question with Prussia but with the whole German people, and France has a more formidable enemy to face to-day than if she had gone to war when the Luxemburg difficulty occurred.

The brunt of the campaign will certainly be on the Rhine, where Frank and Teuton have so often met before in deadly combat. When Napoleon III assumed the command of the army his first move would be towards Metz or Coblenz, the twin bulwarks of the Rhein-gau. Coblenz, with its world-renowned fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, can defy the whole power of France; its fortifications, which are on Carnot's system, are capable of accommodating 100,000 men.

Here Ehrenbreitstein with her shatter'd wall Black with the miner's blast, upon her height, Yet shows of what she was when shell and ball Rebounding idly on her strength did light. A tower of victory from whence the flight Of battal'd foes was watched along the plain.

Since Byron wrote the above the fortress has been repaired and made stronger than before. There is a bridge across the Rhine which is here 482 yards long. Coblenz is memorable in history as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne, in 843, met to apportion the empire.

Metz is reckoned the most important fortress in Europe, the citadel and outworks having an extent of 5 miles, with 21 bastions, and requiring 30,000 men for garrison. There is a bridge across the Rhine 550 yards long, and the fortified island of Petersau, and Castel on the opposite bank, form a part of the defences. Metz was a fortress under the Romans, and in modern times has frequently changed masters. It was taken by the French in 1792, and re-conquered by the Prussians in the following year. The Peace of Lunéville in 1801 allotted it to France, but the Congress of Vienna restored it to Germany.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Private telegrams per Araucania announce that the German army, 250,000 strong, has crossed Luxemburg and invaded the French territory. It would be worth while to remember that Luxemburg was a German duchy up to 1866, the King of Holland being titular Duke. In 1868 the city of Luxemburg was dismantled of its fortifications and the territory declared neutral, under the rule of Prince Henry of Orange, as representing his father, the King of Holland. The superficial extent of the Duchy is only 850 square miles or one-third that of the County of Cork. The German army would readily march across it in a few hours, either with or without the King of Holland's permission. Carnot considered Luxemburg a strategic point of the first importance, and the best from which to invade France; it is only 180 miles from Paris, by way of Rheims or Chalons.

The rapidity of the belligerent's movements is very remarkable. At first it was thought that Napoleon would be across the Rhine before the Germans could get an army into the field, but it seems Gen. Moltke, who planned the whole Sadowa campaign before a shot was fired, must have had everything in readiness, the moment war was declared, to make a sudden irruption into France. The partial engagements that have taken place show that the French were equally active in pushing forward to meet the enemy, and perhaps the next mail from Europe will bring us news of a crowning victory for one or other of the combatants.

The scene of the new Wagram or Waterloo will be perhaps in the little Duchy of Luxemburg which has experienced so many vicissitudes of fortune: Spaniards, Austrians, French, Dutch and Germans have owned it by turns, and the possession of it is, to our mind, one of the real motives of the war. Napoleon declares that he takes the field to combat a revival of the Empire of Charles the Fifth, but it needs no extraordinary insight into diplomacy to perceive that the present war is merely a sequel to the Luxemburg difficulty of 1868.

Rumors are current of a battle having either taken place or been hourly expected at Sierk. This is a Prussian village on the Messelle, at the point where the frontiers of Prussia, France and Luxemburg meet. It is close to the French town of Thionville (10,500 inh.), which is the centre of a flourishing trade in wood, coal, grain and iron, and in time of peace has a garrison of 2,000 men. Sierk is 30 miles from Treves, on the road to Paris, from which last named city it is 182 miles distant.

The Lisbon telegrams report the German army concentrating between Rastadt and Metz, on the Prussian

side of the Rhine, to the number of 200,000 men, in which case the force sent into Luxemburg would be merely an army of observation, intended to menace also that part of the French frontier, which is reckoned the most exposed. Sierk is close to the strong Prussian town of Sarrelouis, and within easy reach of the great fortresses of Coblenz and Metz, being 90 miles from the former and 100 from the latter. It is not impossible that Bismark should have concentrated 200,000 men so rapidly on this point, seeing that Metz and Coblenz could have easily accommodated that number until the moment they were required.

Sierk is only 17 miles from the French fortified town of Metz, which communicates by rail with Strasburg, Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, and Germany.

THE PANIC ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Times' city editor, writing on Monday evening, says:—"A panic more severe than any in the Stock Exchange during the past sixteen years has been witnessed to-day. At one time the average further fall in foreign securities, as shewn in actual transactions, was at least 5 or 6 per cent., while there were many cases in which, if additional realizations had been forced, the reduction would have been much greater. Spanish, Italian, Turkish, and Egyptian, as the stocks most dealt with in the French market, were, of course, principally affected, but the alarm was in a great measure indiscriminate, and United States bonds, Argentine, and other descriptions totally unconnected with European complications, together with British railway stocks and the shares of joint-stock companies, even including such as would be likely to be benefited by war, were all heavily borne down and in some instances almost unsaleable. Consols, which this day week were at 93, and which closed on Saturday at 92 1/2 to 3/4, went during a short period to 91 1/2, a price which is about 2 per cent. below the average point at which they were maintained during the two years of the Indian mutiny, and is exactly the same as the average during the four equally anxious years of the American struggle. This course of the market presents a repetition of all recent experience, the results of the dread of events having almost invariably been greater than those from the events themselves. Thus, in the week before the declaration of the Crimean war Consols touched 85 1/2, and the average price throughout the four subsequent years of severe trial was 90 1/2, while just before the commencement of the war of France against the Austrians in Italy the shares of the Lombard-Venetian Railway, which was in no way seriously damaged by the contest went to as low a point as if it was apprehended that the sole object of the respective armies would be the demolition of that undertaking. Looking at these precedents, it may be considered probable that if the apprehended conflict were to break out forthwith, prices would not again be thrown to the level they have touched to-day. While the public are rushing to sell no one asks what they are to do with the money realised, or reflects on the folly of expecting an adequate price to be obtained when there are thousands seeking to part with their property and only a score or two of dealers to whom at the moment it can be offered. Such a panic as that which prevailed to-day can be arrested only when quotations have been so preposterously driven down as to convince capitalists that, come what may, there can be little danger in buying. Accordingly, in the course of the afternoon many purchases were made, and a rebound of about 3 or 4 per cent. was in the most speculative cases established, more favourable reports from Berlin and Paris having concurrently arrived. Weak holders having to an extraordinary extent been replaced by solid investors, the inherent character of the market is greatly changed, but even yet the depreciation shown by a comparison of present prices with those of a week ago is enormous. At the worst moment, reckoning all classes of securities common to the Paris and London exchanges, it could not have represented a less sum than from sixty to one hundred millions sterling. Among a few persons at Paris enjoying early information great gains may have been made, but the amount of general distress occasioned has been unusually severe, owing to the fact that for the last six months operations for a rise have been extensive and continuous in all the markets. Thursday next is the commencement of the half-monthly settle-

ment, and there is reason to fear it will be attended by several failures. Consols this morning opened at 92 to 1/4, went to 91 1/2, and ultimately rallied to 92 to 1/4, for delivery, and 92 1/2 to 3/4 for August. The Continental letters detailing the general impressions regarding the present crisis, state that in usually well informed quarters it is believed that General Prim never entertained an idea of the storm that would be raised, and that the rigid secrecy observed was simply consequent on a conviction prevalent in Spain that France has hitherto impeded every preliminary nomination in order to favor the Prince of Asturias. Prussia it is reiterated, has had nothing to do with any stage of the negotiations, and all the Prussian journals, including those of Frankfurt, advise perfect calmness, owing to the faith that there can be no logical pretext for a quarrel. So far from there being any strong feeling in Germany on the subject, there is, it is alleged, no doubt that any ordinary and courteous representations on the part of France would at once have been attended to. By many people in Paris, however, it is confidently assumed that the Emperor is personally determined on war or on a great diplomatic success, and that the summons to the King of Prussia to prohibit Prince Leopold from accepting the throne is accompanied by a demand for a strict execution of the treaty of Prague. According to these writers, the Duc de Gramont warmly shares the Emperor's view, but M. Ollivier is wavering. Late in the afternoon reports were circulated of a satisfactory turn in the affair. The resignation of the Duc de Gramont constituted one rumour, and the withdrawal by Prince Leopold of his acceptance of the crown was another."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

We received yesterday morning our English exchanges to the 13th ult. and Lisbon papers to the 19th ult. The details they contain are only of a nature to intensify the anxiety of the foreign community to learn the issue of the first encounter, which it was expected would take place towards the end of July. The precise date on which France declared war is not specified in the telegrams. The French plan of campaign is offensive by sea and defensive on the Rhine. All the available merchant steamers and other vessels in Rochefort and other French ports have been taken up by the French Government for the transport home of the army of Algeria, the flower of the French troops. It is supposed by many here that the mail steamers will also be taken up, and we must not expect a French mail this month; the correspondence will probably be sent by an English vessel. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, made a just effort to avert the effusion of blood by writing autograph letters to the Emperor Napoleon and King William, but her interferences was unhappily unavailing. The next intelligence we may expect by the Cassini which left Havre on the 17th and will bring Lisbon dates to the 22nd, or two days later than we are now in possession of. It will be too soon, however, to expect news of a battle by this vessel.

The Araucania brought us another letter from our Special London Correspondent, who promises to supply us with a regular and authentic account of the campaign between the Prussian and French armies. In reference to war news, we wish to state that we have sent special injunctions to our correspondent at Lisbon to spare no exertion or expense while the war lasts in keeping us supplied with the very latest telegraphic intelligence that reaches that port; and we addressed similar communications yesterday by Copernicus to Rio, where our friends have more than ordinary facility for acquiring late European information. The readers of the STANDARD may, therefore, rely on our supplying them with the most accurate data on the European crisis.

The Tribuna of yesterday contained a short article on the rumors that have been for some days afloat respecting changes in the Cabinet. Our colleague, whose information may be considered official, denies that there is any question of the changes referred to.

We received our Chilean advices on Monday. The general news is not of importance. Business is dull, but freights show a slight increase of steadiness.

The steamer Whiteinch has been lost within twenty leagues of Asuncion. The river is so low that she ran on a hidden rock and immediately sank. Her crew were saved.

Roberto il Diavolo is announced for Friday at the Opera House. This

grand composition always draws a full house. To-night 'La Vendetta' will be given for the benefit of Sr. Agostini. Mons. de Lesséps has had a splendid reception everywhere in England. The Telegraph says the French ought to be content with the Suez canal, as England now pays nine-tenths of the dues exacted from vessels passing through, although she was at first violently opposed to the scheme, owing to the large land-grants accompanying the concession, which Lord Palmerston always objected to. Now 'perfidie Albion' is feasting and flattering the great initiator of the work. "Waterloo est vengé."

We hear that Dr. Thomas West, about whose whereabouts we had some enquiries lately, is at present in Cordoba; but will leave shortly for England, to take possession of some money which he has lately inherited.

The doings at the Conference at Mercedes on Sunday last were, we understand, of a very imposing description, our friend and colleague Hector Varela taking the lead in the proceedings.

The rumor that a thaw had set in in San Juan has not been confirmed. The local government continues to make every exertion to ward off the threatened calamity of inundation. Sr. Bermejo, a well-known hydraulic engineer, has been engaged by Government to aid in pushing on the works contemplated.

The 4th was kept as a holiday in Cordoba, being the birthday of the President of the Republic. The sanitary condition of that city is not as good as usual; the death rate has suddenly risen. The iron bridge in process of construction over the Priero is progressing rapidly.

Later advices from Europe lead to the belief that if Italy fight at all it will be on the side of Prussia, no doubt with the intention of seizing Rome, if possible.

The rumor that General Galarza's troops had disbanded and returned to their homes is denied. That officer is said to be encamped near Concordia with a force of 1,500 men, and is at the orders of the National Government.

We received yesterday a copy of the rules and regulations of the Royal Standard Club; they are drawn up in a social and liberal spirit that will no doubt secure this rising society a large accession of members. The Royal Standard has, we understand, a dazzling programme in contemplation for next Carnival.

It will be seen from Mr. Crabtree's examination at the Newark inquest that he himself, through his courage and decision, was the main cause why that catastrophe had not still more awful consequences. Mr. Crabtree's conduct is above all praise.

The Poiton, the next French steamer due here from Europe, may bring us dates from Gibraltar to the 26th ult.

Don Miguel Cané sends the Tribuna another long letter on London and London life. We regret that press of more important matter prevents our extracting from it. Don Miguel seems not to let any 'grass grow under his feet' in the way of sight-seeing.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnesi left yesterday in the Copernicus for Rio. Madame Farnesi is about to make a short sojourn at Tijuca for the benefit of her health.

We understand that Major Rickard may be expected in town in a few days on his return from Cordoba.

All thoughts of crossing the river into Santa Fé seem to be abandoned by Lopez Jordan, who, by the way, has been thought very little about since the news of the crisis in Europe arrived. In Paraná they say Jordan has no forces equal to the attempt, nor could he get a sufficient number of them across if he had.

We regret to perceive by our New York exchanges that the firm of lady stock-brokers that started lately in Wall Street in that city has come to sudden and most conspicuous grief. The fair partners are just at present in the Tombs, a kind of Limbo where those who fail to make financial ends meet get accommodation at the expense of the State.

Another star is about to be added to that fine old flag, the Stars and Stripes. Another State, to be called Lincoln, is soon to be created, making 38 in all, to comprise the Union. We will publish particulars to-morrow.

Rosas, formerly Dictator of this Republic, is said to be declining in health. He has been confined to his house at Southampton for a long time past by a cough that is said to be incurable.

The Memorial Diplomatique says in an account of the battle which took place between the Argentine troops and the insurgents in the Province of Entre Rios:—"General Lopez Jordan commanded the rebels; his cavalry

made a brilliant charge and broke the Argentine right wing, but the latter rallied and defeated the rebel infantry."

The intelligence published by the Pays to the effect that the day after the declaration of infallibility orders were sent to the French garrison at Rome to evacuate that city, is of the highest importance. It must be looked on as a big bid by France for the alliance of Italy in the struggle with Germany. If the news be true, it may at least secure the neutrality of Victor Emmanuel's subjects.

A woman in Rosario has apparently taken a leaf from the Boulton and Park chapter: A local paper says that the dame in question takes a promenade every evening through the most fashionable part of the town, dressed as a man, in the latest fashion. Up to the present she has managed to elude the vigilance (?) of the police.

Colonel Elias Varela has bought in the Banda Oriental 800 more horses for the National army in Entre Rios. A friend who came down from Concordia yesterday informs us that the place is swarming with Blancos.

Madame Bemberg who created such a furore at the concert in the Coliseum last week, has been presented by the Lady Patronesses of the Beneficencia Society with a magnificent album in recognition of the services rendered by her to the cause of charity on that occasion. This very flattering compliment must be highly gratifying to the fair recipient, and is no more than her due.

The next Philharmonic concert will be given to-morrow week at the Coliseum. We understand that one of the magnificent symphonies performed at the Monster Musical Festival held at Leipzig some years ago will be given on this occasion.

The Patente tax is expected to yield a net return this year of ten million paper dollars.

The National Guards will, it is said, be relieved in the future of the garrison duty of the city. A special corps will be enlisted for this service.

Madame Briol, so well known here some years ago, has left the United States for Italy, after a lengthened and successful tour through the Northern Republic.

We had the most important news yesterday of the Fulton Mendez cork-screw. Don John Joseph has got his patent and is having a steamer constructed in Glasgow, the building of which he will personally superintend. It is a great pity this famous invention did not see the light a year ago, as forty-miles-an-hour steamers would be now invaluable in the transmission of war news from Europe.

Our friend Don Martin Elordi had a narrow escape of being killed a few days ago at the Rodriguez station, through attempting to jump on the platform of a carriage while the train was in motion. He was dragged along for a square or so, and then fell on the line, happily clear of the carriage. We sincerely congratulate Sr. Elordi on his escape, and hope he will profit by it not to attempt such hazardous feats in future.

All the 'beau monde' is going to the ball at the Progreso Club to-morrow night. The reunion will prove the most brilliant of the season.

The cause of the delay of the Port officials in boarding the America on her arrival from Montevideo a few days ago was the low state of the river which rendered it difficult to get the whaleboats off, and all the little steamers were engaged.

Of the 5,000 Correntino troops placed under arms at the breaking out of the Entre Rios rebellion, only three hundred are said to be now in the field.

A contemporary announces the arrival in this city on Wednesday by the Villa del Salto of Colonel Fortunato Flores.

It appears that Sr. Bedoya, ex Triumvir of Paraguay, whose arrest lately caused such a sensation, is not in prison on a charge of robbery but simply for what the judge at Mercedes considers a contempt of court. The Republic of Wednesday morning contained a letter from Sr. Bedoya explaining the whole affair. An action has been going on for two years ago at his Majordomo on the charge at first laid to his master's account. A fiat was issued by the local judge prohibiting any cattle being removed from Sr. Bedoya's land while this suit was pending. This was appealed against by Sr. Bedoya, whose protest was considered as couched in such strong language that the Mercedes judge ordered his arrest. It will thus be seen that the ex-Triumvir has not been accused of robbery or any malpractices. He has instituted an action against the Criminal Judge who ordered his arrest.

The Entire Brazilian force now in Paraguay is set down at 11,000 men of all arms on land, and two wooden gunboats and two ironclads on the rivers. This force is more than sufficient for any emergency that may arise.

Mons. Guerin's gaseria at Altamirano, which we took occasion to notice lately is progressing in almost satisfactory manner. We understand the fallow from this establishment commands a higher price in the market than any other, and that orders for it are pouring in faster than they can be met. It is satisfactory to see such a spirited private enterprise meet with the success it deserves.

A hubbub has been got up in the North American papers respecting the American ladies who now direct the Infant Schools in this city, to which post they were appointed when they refused to go to San Juan. They are represented as suffering privations, &c., and teachers are warned against going to the Argentine Republic. These exaggerated impressions will, no doubt, be dissipated when the truth is known.

From Rosario we learn of the death of Dr. Severo Gonzalez at a very advanced age; the deceased gentleman was a lawyer of some distinction.

The idea of establishing a National Bank is daily provoking more discussion in monetary circles, and there are not wanting those who are violently opposed to Government starting in the banking business. There can be no doubt that the provinces are kept from progressing through a want of banking accommodation, and the starting of a National Bank, with independent branches in the provinces, would be of immense service. National banking is not, however, without its perils, and all will depend on the system of guarantee adopted. That in practice in the States has been found to work well; but we must remember that the conditions are different in this country, and that many European financiers think the North American system far from perfect.

The dreaded outbreak of war between France and Prussia has naturally excited a great desire to know what forces the belligerents might bring into the field. We therefore extract from the most reliable source the following figures. We only give the grand totals. Under the new military law in France, the organization and carrying out of which was the last of the brilliant services rendered his country, by the late Marshal Niel, France can dispose of a total force of 1,356,000 men. The North German Confederation when its 'cuadras' are on a war footing counts a force of 977,262 men, to which must be added 116,000 men who have not completed their 12 years service. Making allowance for the troops on garrison duty, &c. on both sides, the forces that would meet to try the dreadful issue would probably fall nothing short of 500,000 men on each side, armed with the finest weapons invented, brave, and animated with a fierce hatred of each other. The friends of humanity may well tremble at the consequences of a fight, no matter who wins.

We regret extremely to announce that in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame Farnesi, the concert which she intended giving tomorrow evening at the Coliseum has been indefinitely postponed.

The Government has allowed Mr. Lacroze to change somewhat the route of his tramway to the Boca. It will pass through Calle Garay, and not Calle Brazil, as at first intended.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Douro arrived at Montevideo early Monday morning, bringing European dates to 19th ult. which reached Rio de Janeiro by the Pacific Company's steamer Araucania. The news by the Douro is of the most momentous description; war, if not declared, is inevitable. There is no longer any hope of a peaceful solution, though Prussia has begged for three days' further time for consideration. The meagre details of the telegram lead to the belief that the Northern Colossus will strike in for Prussia, and this means nothing in the long run but a revival of the nightmare of Western Europe, the EASTERN QUESTION. Russia, without money, and almost totally unprepared for such a struggle, may hesitate before lending Prussia anything but moral support; but should it be otherwise it will be almost impossible for England to keep aloof, unless she be prepared to lose the brightest jewel in her crown, India. As far as we can judge at present the struggle will be between France, Austria and Italy on one side, against Prussia and probably Russia on the other; Spain counts for nothing. Should England by the force of events be obliged to enter the lists, her whole

power will be thrown on the side of France. Any other news by the packet is looked on as unimportant as compared with the foregoing. All the markets are disturbed. The Araucania brought out for the National Government £350,000, the first instalment of the Douro-gz loan.

The STANDARD was the first yesterday morning to receive the telegram announcing the War news from Europe. We immediately sent copies of it to the Bolsa and Clubs. It is impossible to describe the excitement that prevailed; merchants and brokers rushed to our office thinking that we had further details, but all we received were at once made public. The effect the European situation may have on freights to all parts of the world was eagerly discussed by those in the shipping interest. In any case the Union Jack must be at a premium, whether England fight or not at the outset, her flag in war or peace is the safest on the seas, and no prudent shipper will now think of any but English or North American bottoms whereto to commit his goods. It would perhaps be unfair to the humanity of the shipbrokers to say they looked jubilant yesterday, but they all seemed in average good spirits. Monetary and commercial magnates however, took a different view of things. While a European war on such a scale lasts, it must do our trade an injury, but we must not forget the certainty, after a time, of increased prices for whatever we have to sell. We must, however, give up all thoughts of any new loan raising at present; it is well we were enabled to get so much while times were favourable.

Signor Agostini's new opera 'La Vendetta' was produced at the Colon Theatre for the first time in this city on Tuesday night, and met with a very flattering reception from an audience which though small, owing to the intense cold of the weather, was discriminating. This new composition possesses much original merit, and there are parts of it that deserve and will, no doubt, attain celebrity. High sense of musical art and much ability is evinced in the concerted parts, and the instrumentation is pretty, but often fit accompaniments too elaborate, and evidencing a slight straining at effect. The solo for Florida in the first act is a gem, and was beautifully sung. The duo between Julia and Florida in the second act was also a genuine triumph for both performers and composer. The 'allegro' movement at its close being probably the most attractive bit in the opera. At the end of each act the composer had to come forth in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic calls of the audience. We congratulate the talented composer on the reception his work has met with. It will be again given to-morrow evening.

The cold on Tuesday night was the most intense experienced this winter. At an early hour in the evening it began to freeze; the streets were deserted except by those whose occupations forced them abroad, and the windows of the shops were in a short time covered with a frosty haze that rendered an inspection of the goods from outside an utter impossibility. The various places of public amusement suffered from the state of the weather though we hear there were more 'petits verres' ordered at the Alcazar on Tuesday evening than for an entire week previous. We may have a spell of cold weather for a fortnight or so, but the next change must be to a spring temperature.

We hear the most alarming reports of the ravages of the small-pox in Cordoba; numerous deaths occur from this cause every day. General Arredondo has arrived in Cordoba. It is said that a strong body of Indians lately made what was apparently only a reconnoitering expedition to within a few leagues of Fort Sarmiento. It is feared the savages may soon be giving further trouble in this quarter.

Mr. Muster, an English gentleman who has been for the last fourteen months amongst the Patagonian Indians, arrived in town yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Frazer. These gentlemen came up in a sailing vessel, as the steamer Patagones broke down and could not make her usual trip. Mr. Muster's original intention was to ride from the South to Buenos Ayres, but chance led him amongst the tribes; he has promised us some notes of his adventures while with them.

The development of railway enterprise is daily assuming larger proportions in all parts of the civilized earth, and it behoves our legislators, National and Provincial, to abandon any experimenting in the way of expropriation or otherwise, and allow us to enjoy the full benefit to be derived from the flow of English capital hi-

therward for railway purposes. Some interesting tables before us show that the extent of railway in the U. States has doubled during the last ten years; and this rate of progress will not astonish our readers when we mention that, during the construction of the Great Pacific line, ten miles of permanent way were completed in a single day (23th April, 1866) between sunrise and sunset; 30,000 Coolies were employed from time to time in making this line. In India the rate of increase in railway mileage is 300 yearly, or about a mile per working day.

An Englishman was arrested on Saturday night last in Rosario for discharging a revolver at a 'sereno' without any provocation while passing along the street. The man replied with a shot from his pistol, but a second from the aggressor tumbled him, severely wounded. The Englishman is still in prison.

The crowds travelling on the Recoleta tramway on Sunday were greater than on any occasion since it opened. There was a great demand for outside seats owing to the fineness of the day. Shooting Ararat bridge in Calle Temple, afforded great amusement to the deck passengers' on each car.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The news brought from Europe by the Araucania leaves little room to doubt that by this time hostilities have begun and the fate of nations hangs on the tide of war. The conflict which at first seemed likely to be confined to France and Prussia now threatens to involve the whole of Europe in a conflagration. Russia sides with North Germany, an alliance which will place two million of men in arms against France, and the Emperor Napoleon will doubtless place himself at the head of a coalition, in which France, Austria and Italy will unite, to stay the onward march of the Northern Powers. At the outset we may presume that England will not enter into hostilities, but give her moral influence and her money in favor of France. The object of Russia will be to carry out her long-meditated aim of seizing Turkey, which may ultimately force England to throw her sword into the balance.

It is easy to predict that Europe will undergo such changes as during the Napoleon wars, and whether the struggle be long or short a new map of the Continent will be drawn up, very different from that of 1815. A second Frederic and a second Bonaparte will be called upon the scene, and the rival armies will evoke the associations of these names to lead them to victory. Never since the days of Austerlitz and Waterloo has the fate of nations been so much placed on the hazard of a battle as it will be in the impending struggle. The smaller States will probably be swallowed up, and if the war be a lengthened one even the Great Powers will come out of it much exhausted.

The arrangement between Spain and Prussia seems to have been already understood between Bismark and the Russian Czar, and this leads us to reflect on the extraordinary role that the Prussian Minister has been called to play in the destinies of Europe within the last few years. Before the war of Schleswig-Holstein this man was unknown in the political world, and the Emperor of France was tacitly accepted as the arbiter of nations. The victory of Sadowa placed Bismark face to face with Napoleon, and now we find the influence of Prussia not merely making itself felt in the affairs of Germany, but going beyond the Pyrenees to raise up a new Hohenzollern dynasty on the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The star of the house of Brandenburg is apparently in the ascendant, just as that of the Bourbons has set. Within the last 22 years the Bourbons have been stripped of the crowns of France, Naples, and Spain; while the Hohenzollerns may be said to have founded a new German Empire, and one scion of their house is made King of Roumania, and another is now the candidate for Spain.

It is not clear that the Spaniards will readily conform to the idea of having a German ruler, and even at the eleventh hour the difficulty might be settled to the satisfaction of all parties if Ferdinand of Portugal (the King's father) would consent to accept the Spanish crown. In the event of Prim's candidate being called to the throne the Conservative party through out Spain would throw itself into the arms of Don Carlos, and a long and bloody civil war would ensue. Spain would have gained nothing by the sub-

stitution of Prince Leopold for the Regent Serrano, and the other nations of Europe would be a prey to one universal conflagration.

Napoleon once said "there are no more tyrannies," and in view of the disasters now threatened to the Continent of Europe, we could almost wish to be able to say "there is no more Spain."

LIEUTENANT MUSTER'S TRIP.

This gentleman has made the most memorable and adventurous trip on record in these countries, having started from the Magellan Straits, and after a year and a half's peregrinations amongst settlers and Indians, made his way by land up to Patagones, exploring a land where hitherto no civilized man has trod. The following are the hasty particulars of his trip, which he yesterday favored us with:—

On the 17th April he started from Punta Arenas, having applied to the Chilean Governor of that place, Comandante Viel, who lent horses to take Mr. Musters as far as Santa Cruz, nine days journey from the Straits. Mr. Musters was accompanied by a guide and party of men as far as Santa Cruz. When about two days out, at Coinde, they met the Indians and then got an Indian guide.

Santa Cruz is an Indian trading station, and belongs to Captain Pedro Bueno, an Argentine. Only three houses on an island; the land about is very fertile, and good for corn and potatoes. Hard by the coast is a large salt lake capable of supplying 1,500 fanegas salt per annum. The island is some distance up from the mouth of the river Santa Cruz. There are a few sheep there, but no cattle. It is about the best harbor on the South American coast, the tide rises and falls about 30 feet. The valleys and land about the sea coast are adapted for sheep.

Mr. Musters remained at Santa Cruz for three months, where he was hospitably cared for by Sr. Pedro Bueno, his delay there proved highly useful to him inasmuch as he was enabled to make the acquaintance of the Indians. He also fell in with a party going up north.

On the 9th August we left Santa Cruz; the whole country was frozen up; the snow was beginning to thaw; all the rivers were covered with ice except the Santa Cruz. Twenty leagues from Santa Cruz was an Indian encampment, where I was received like a prince. I then followed the course of the Rio Chilico to within ten leagues of the Cordillera. Owing to a fight amongst the Indians, we branched off, and abandoned the plan of going to the Cordillera to catch horses. Now I had two days' very bad journey—no water or beef! At last we came out on fine plains, well watered. On November 1st we joined the Northern Indians, and sent messages to gather up all stragglers; we also sent a message to a tribe of Indians hunting near, to have a general council for the purpose of joining all the tribes from Santa Cruz to Rio Negro under one banner, and placing ourselves under the Argentine protection. The meeting was held; all agreed to place themselves under Argentine colors for the purpose of protecting the Southern pampas. We then separated for the purpose of hunting young huanaecos, agreeing to join again in January and march to the Manzanas to visit the cacique Shawayacke for free trade purposes, and also to have a council about the protection of Patagones. I spent now three months hunting young huanaecos—splendid sport—and led a jolly life.

I made an excursion to the Cordillera to kill wild cattle, and nearly got to the other side, opposite Chiloe. Here we had an accident with the cattle, which stopped our programme. The cattle are very wild and dangerous.

We now proceeded to the Indian rendezvous, and when we were all joined together marched due North, crossing the river Chuput. Here I sent an Indian chasque to the Welsh Colony to find out how were my countrymen there, and received no answer until when within a league of Patagones.

The Manzanas are on the side of the Cordillera, and called so after the wild apple-trees which grow in large forests. Here is the most permanent abode of the Araucania Indians. We were received well at the Manzanas, although at first there was nearly a fight. Several questions of importance were discussed and satisfactory resolutions arrived at. After stopping a few days here we started in the direction of Patagonia; the Rio Negro we forded near the Cordillera, almost at the same spot where Mr. Cox's boat was lost. It is a deep and rapid river, and the scenery very picturesque. We

then took the Southern road to Patagones, the camp being more open for hunting. Our party was so large we were obliged to take this step. We all fell sick when four days out, a sort of influenza which carried off nearly all the children of the tribe. Billy Button, it is said, is still alive. The sickness passed over in a few days, and after several tedious marches we arrived at a large well-watered plain. From there I took the opportunity to accompany a chasque to Patagones, where I arrived after eleven days' journey, having been amongst the Indians nine months, and living as the Indians live, in the enjoyment of perfect health. The journey covered over 1,500 miles, and through a country entirely in the possession of the Indians, who treated me with every kindness and consideration. Casimiro, the head cacique of the Chuelches, came with us from Santa Cruz, and deserves great praise for his successful efforts in joining all the Indians for the protection of Patagones.

The total Indian population of the territory through which I passed may be estimated at say two thousand, including women and children. Don Pablo Pedro Bueno received me with open arms at Patagones, and treated me most hospitably, and as the steamer broke down I came up in a Dutch vessel to Buenos Ayres.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The Nova Scotia's war news has divided the town, one half for Prussia and the other half for France. Strange to say, the Americans are all in favor of Prussia, whilst the English back France. Cabal and Iriondo look as if they thought Santa Fé would be drawn into the struggle, and to save the situation there is now nothing for it but to send Lopez Jordan to Spain. Napoleon would have no objection to him on the Spanish throne; he speaks Spanish fluently, and in every sense is a better candidate than a Hohenzollern.

The receipts per train show a falling off, both in passengers and cargo; things in the provinces are now very dull, and very little produce is coming down. Some parties here were highly elated with the idea that the Government was going to expropriate the railway, and the name of the Government manager was actually given. Happily the road remains as it is. We can well imagine what a bungling there would be if the people who mismanage the Government should get hold of the railway.

The Telegraph line to Santa Fé has been so frequently cut that the Government sent out spies to detect the perpetrators of this outrage, and it seems that two fellows who live in the Rincon de Gorondona, close to Sr. Cullen's estancia, were caught. It is said here that the capataz of the Cullen estancia is implicated, and will be arrested.

The Provincial Legislature has sent a vote of thanks to Governor Cabal and his Ministers for their dignified conduct respecting the Jordan war. The Legislature thinks that Cabal has behaved like a trump in the matter, and H.E.'s reply shows how grateful this recognition has been to him; still there is a bitter under current, and people here think that we have not yet seen the worst of it.

People down from Corrientes say that there is a terrible hubbub up there, owing to the way the National Government has treated the Correntino soldiers—all Gelly's army disbanded; and even the Governor of Corrientes takes sides with the soldiers, and says it at they are not to be blamed. The National Government need expect nothing more from Corrientes in the shape of soldiers; her 5,000 men have vanished. Recruiting is going on here for the last week, some say to fight the Indians, others say to fight the Entre Riosos.

There is great talk now of Santa Fé raising a foreign loan to foment colonisation and immigration. Proposers are here telling the Government all that can be done, if Governor Cabal will give his consent to raise a loan for two millions sterling, 6 per cent, and amortization secured on public lands of the Province. Cabal will accept no offer, but follow Castro's plan and send Mansilla to Europe to arrange it. He speaks English, and, I suppose, would accept the mission, but I doubt very much if the money could be got.

Mr. Henly has gone down to greet his new arrivals by the packet. I believe everything on the flax estancia is going on as well as could be expected; we don't see much of them in town. As for business, everything is so monstrously dull that there is really nothing much to write about.

IMMIGRATION REPORT, 1869-70.

On August 10th 1869 the National Government appointed a Board of Immigration Commissioners composed of Messrs Pereyra, Billinghurst, Ledesma, Folmar, Halback, Basabe, Maveroff, Cavallo, Schiavino, Jacobé, Cambacères, Coulon, Roosen and De Mot. Since then this branch of the public service has been attended to in an admirable manner, and the interests of immigrants promoted with the utmost care and success.

The immigration returns for 1869 shew an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year, and the total number of arrivals in the 10 years from Jan. 1st 1860 to Dec. 31st 1869 amounted to 150,440, and the present yearly average is estimated at 44,000, or about one tenth that of the United States.

Table showing arrivals in 1869 from various foreign ports, including Gertou, Spanish ports, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, Bayone, English ports, and Various.

The proportion of nationalities was as follows—Italians 59, French 21, Swiss 9, Spaniards 6, Germans 3, English 2, per cent.

Only one-sixth of the arrivals sought the assistance of the Immigrants Asylum, and of this number 60 per cent. were Italians, 20 French, 10 Swiss, 6 Spaniards, and 4 per cent. of other nationalities.

The returns for the first 6 months of the current year shew a decided increase on 1869, the monthly average being 3,700 arrivals, which at this rate will be 44,400 for the year.

The number of emigration-agents abroad has been increased from 5 to 13, and the list at present stands thus—

Table listing emigration agents with columns for Name, Country, and Salary.

The Committee sent around 900 circulars in Buenos Ayres soliciting subscriptions, and obtained some 200 subscribers (at 12 hard dollars per annum), amounting to 2,880\$ per annum. Congress voted for 1869 a subsidy of 20,000\$ ites., and the 38,000 immigrants who arrived last year may be said to have cost the State 60 cents a head.

The subsidy voted for 1870 has been increased to 72,000\$ (including 10,000\$ for Soneyra's new colony in Entre Rios), but as the monthly expenses reach to 4,700\$ there will be only a small surplus, wholly insufficient to carry out the many improvements called for.

The Committee suggest to Government the necessity of building a proper Immigrants Institute, at a cost say of 28,000, with offices attached for giving every information to new arrivals, taking charge of their letters to and from their friends in Europe, and procuring them employment.

The Committee insist upon the propriety of encouraging emigration from Germany, England and the North of Europe, by either giving a good subsidy for a line of steamers from Hamburg or Bremen, or paying a part of the passage-money, which at present averages £2.

It is also urged that grants of land should be set apart adjacent to the railways or navigable rivers for the purpose of agricultural colonies. The State would soon be saved the expense of guarding the Indian frontier, and the increased value of the lands as well as the augmentation of the Customs revenues would more than amply compensate the outlay.

The estimates for 1871 are put down as follows.

Table of estimates for 1871, listing items like Agents abroad, Immigrants Asylum, Clerks, rent, printing &c., Rosario committee, Committees in 12 Provinces, Sub-committees, Prov. B. Ayres, Consuls for printing, New Asylum, Immigrants postage, and Various.

If the Government wish to encourage emigration from the North of Europe the committee would suggest the following grants:—

Table of suggested grants for emigration, including Subsidy for steamer, Assisted passages, Grants to new colonies, and Ordinary expenditure.

The Tabular returns of arrivals for the last ten years stand thus—

Table showing tabular returns of arrivals from 1860 to 1869, with a total of 150,440.

The daily arrivals, according to the returns of the last 6 months, at present are:—

Table showing daily arrivals by nationality: Italians 79, Spaniards 29, French 20, Swiss 7, English 3, German 3, Total 123.

The relative proportion of the sexes is put down thus—78 per cent. men, 14 per cent. women, and 8 per cent. children. The greatest disproportion is among the Italians, who are 6 men to 1 woman; the Spaniards and Swiss are as 4 men to 1 woman, but French and English only as 3 to 1, and Germans only as 2 to 1.

Mr. Willeken, the secretary, furnishes numerous tables of accounts and statistical returns drawn up with great care. It appears that the daily number of persons received at the Asylum is 20, and of these one-half ultimately find work in town, and the other half go to the country. The bulk of the Italians and French remain in the city, but the majority of Swiss, Spaniards and Germans go to the rural districts.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLONIES

The Report of the Immigration Commissioners, based on the official returns of the various colonies and the personal inspection of Mr. Beck Bernard, Col. Czetz, Mr. Willeken and others, shews that there are at present 24 agricultural settlements, the names, extent and population of which are summed up thus—

Table listing agricultural colonies with columns for Name, pop., sq. leagues, and acres cult.

Esperanza is on the right bank of the Salado, 7 leagues N.W. of Santa Fé. It was founded in 1856 and is in a most flourishing condition, most of the settlers being worth from £500 to £2,000 each; they are about 1/3 Swiss, 1/3 Ger-

mans, with a sprinkling of French, Italians and natives. The land which was at first worth 2 shillings an acre has risen to £2 per acre. The colonists have built a bridge at Paso Miura which cost £2,500, and the projected Gran Chaco railway will connect the colony with the port of Santa Fé. There are 3 steam-mills, those of Maurer, Trombère, and Kelle, and a brewery belonging to M. Schneider; also 5 brick-kilns, 27 shops, 2 saw-yards, 4 inns, and 335 brick houses. The Catholic school has 119, the Protestant 84, pupils. The colonists have 7,000 head of cattle, which yield 10 tons of butter for exportation: the wheat crop reaches 20,000 fanegas, and the annual profits of the colony are estimated at £30,000. The plantations count 100,000 fruit-trees. The colonists are so pressed for room that some of them have started the new settlement called Humboldt.

San Geronimo is two leagues from Esperanza, towards Sunchales; founded in 1853, by Swiss families from the Valais Canton. The farms do not lock so neat as those of Esperanza; the last wheat-crop gave 10,000 fanegas. The sons of the colonists are a hardy race, and rear a good deal of cattle. M. Rodemann has made periodical visits to Switzerland, bringing out new settlers every time. The school is managed by the priest of the colony.

San Carlos is 6 leagues south of Esperanza, and was established in 1857 by Messrs. Beck and Herzog. It is the most prosperous of all the colonies, and is almost equally composed of Swiss and Italians, the proportion of Catholics and Protestants being as 3 to 1. There are 2 churches, 2 schools, 2 steam-mills, 2 doctors, 2 apothecaries, 2 breweries, 45 shops, 184 brick-houses, and 2 inns. Nothing can exceed the neatness and flourishing aspect of the colony. Farm lots that were sold last year at £50 (\$300) have risen to £80. The wheat-crop, doubling every 2 years, has given in 1869 as much as 26,775 fanegas, and the exports last year reached £60,000 worth. The colonists have 218 wag-gons, 360 ploughs, and 6,000 cows and horses, besides 65,000 fruit-trees. The cultivation of silk-worms progresses favorably.

Humboldt is an off-shoot of the last-mentioned, comprising 300 lots of 80 acres each, which were sold at £33 (\$200) per lot, and settled on by 50 families; wheat comes up admirably, and the soil is very fertile.

Las Tunas was marked out in 1868 into 184 lots, at £10 each, equal to 10 shillings per acre. Only 20 families are yet settled, but most of the lots are already sold. The Malaqui estancia near San Carlos is also being cut up into farms, and several families settled there last year, paying £10 for a farm-lot. Mr. Labary, the Justice of San Carlos, is also selling his lands, to the West, at £10 to £80 per lot.

Grutli is a new colony west of Esperanza, comprising 5 leagues sold by Sr. Cullen to Mr. Gessler: there are 175 lots at 200\$ (£33) each, some already sold, but since the murder of Mr. Corcoran and another last summer by the Indians the place is without settlers.

Sunchales, the colony of Mr. De Mot, dates only from last November, and is 18 leagues from Sta Fé. It was an old Jesuit settlement, famous for its prolific soil, and the grant covers 20 sq. leagues. Settlers are to be free of taxes for five years, and Mr. De Mot supports them for 12 months, besides giving them seed, farming implements &c. on loan at 6 per cent. interest. The first hundred lots (80 acres) were given free, but now they are sold at £50. The settlers comprise 280 Catholics and 55 Protestants, all well armed, and expert riders: they have 102 horses, 90 milch cows, and 209 oxen for ploughing.

Cavour is only in its infancy, comprising 160 lots which were sold at £10 to £70, and are beginning to be settled on. It lies W. of Esperanza.

Guadalupe consists of 200 German families from Brazil, the first having come in 1864: they supply Sta Fé with fowl, vegetables, &c., besides raising corn, tobacco and other products. The settlers are well-to-do people.

Emilia is on the Salado, 15 leagues N. of Santa Fé in a delightful locality surrounded by the richest timber. It was founded in 1868 by Gov. Cabal, 1,000 eighty-acre lots, which were at first given gratis but now cost £10. Cabal made advances to poor settlers and gave them free use of the timber. The crop of 1869 gave 3,000 fanegas of wheat. Excellent tobacco is also raised, 60 plants giving an arroba, worth 30 shillings: this is better than wheat.

San Justo, another of Cabal's colonies, lies twenty-five leagues North of Santa Fé, and was marked out in 1868

into 500 lots, at first given gratis, but now worth from £30 to £60. There are thirty-eight families, who live mostly by cutting timber and raising tobacco from Habana seed. Cabal helps poor settlers at the outset.

Conde is still further in the Chaco, being situated between the rivers Colatiné and San Javier, ten leagues from Calchines and twenty from Santa Fé. It was founded in 1867 by forty Swiss families, from the Valais Canton, who devote themselves to the rearing of cattle. The lands are low and subject to inundation.

Helvetia is on the San Javier river, fifteen leagues North of Santa Fé, and was founded by Dr. Romang in 1865. The concession has four leagues front on the San Javier river, and lots of 100 acres are sold to settlers at £8 to £24, according to situation: 137 lots are under grain, 39 are waste land, and the remaining 80 are open for new colonists. The cultivated lots are valued at £70 to £150. These colonists number 83 Swiss, German and French families. Last year's crop gave 6,500 fanegas of wheat, besides 60,000 arrobes of maize, and a quantity of beans, potatoes, &c. There are 3,000 head of cattle and 400 horses. The settlers drive a brisk trade in cutting timber, and a steamer calls three times a month, plying to and from Santa Fé, besides numbers of sailing craft. This is the most flourishing of the colonies on the San Javier.

Francesa lies eight leagues still further north, and was founded by M. Couvert from Esperanza, in 1867. There are 91 lots, of which 20 are under cultivation, and the rest will be given gratis to comers. There are 14 families, and last year's crop gave 800 fanegas of wheat.

New California was founded in 1866 by some Californian families who bought four leagues of land from the Santa Fé Government at £50 per league: it is nearly opposite La Paz, on the Parana. Each family has 600 yards front on the San Javier by four leagues deep; last year's crop gave 1,000 fanegas of primo wheat. The colonists have Kentucky rifles and the most approved implements of agriculture. Last year the chief of the colony, Mr. Alex. McLean solicited from the National Government a grant of twenty leagues of land beyond El Rey, in order to establish there 200 American families on lots of 640 acres gratis, but his petition was refused.

The Welsh colony, a league beyond the Californians, consists of 40 laborious settlers who left the Chubut colony in Patagonia, in 1869, and obtained a great of a sq. league from the Santa Fé Government. They have over 300 acres under cultivation and their crops have turned out very well.

Eloisa is also on the San Javier, 2 leagues farther north than the Welsh. It comprises a grant of 20 leagues to Mr. Warnes, who arrived with 15 families in August 1869, and they have raised tobacco with much success, selling various consignments in Santa Fé at 10\$ (30 shillings) per arroba.

Dolores is a grant from the National Government, in favor of Sor. Tripoti, of 36 sq. leagues north of El Rey. New settlers get 80-acre lots gratis, besides all expenses paid from Buenos Ayres, and advances of seed, cattle, food and implements for 12 months, repayable in 3 years. The company is called the Gran Chaco Colonization Society, and reserves for itself the cutting of the timber. The first batch of 100 colonists settled here in January 1870, and the cultivation of tobacco gives great promise.

Fraysle Muerto, or Bellville, was established some six years ago by a number of young Englishmen, who bought the land from the Government of Cordoba. The Indians gave them so much trouble that they had to abandon shepherding and take to agriculture. They brought out the best machinery, including a steam plough, from England, and have at present over 6,000 acres under tillage, their last crop yielding 4,000 fanegas of wheat. Their stock consists of 16,000 sheep, 500 horses, and 700 tame cattle. The land varies in value from \$1 to \$6 (3 to 18 shillings) per acre, according to its proximity to the railroad. The colony is within five or six leagues of the station, and trains pass daily to and from Rosario and Cordoba.

Canada Gomez comprises half a dozen English establishments, about ten leagues from the station of that name, and here, as well as at Mr. Krell's model farm beside the station, considerable quantities of grain are raised.

Bernstadt, near Rodan station, is 5 leagues from Rosario: it is the first colony established on the Central Argentine Company's lands. The present settlers are Swiss, to whom the Company has already paid for passage

from Europe, farm implements, food, houses &c., repayable in two years. The farm-lots are of 80 acres, which are sold at £1 per acre, or rented at \$1 per cuadra (one shilling per acre). The Company is going to build a town at the Caracará, 32 miles from Rosario: building lots 50 feet front will be given gratis. Two other colonies are to be established at Leones and Tortugas, on the line of Railway.

The colony of Pajaro Blanco in the Gran Chaco was started by Mr. Villatte in 1868, near the San Javier, but last year when he was going up with the first batch of settlers the steamer was lost and Mr. Villatte drowned. His family seek to sell the concession.

Colonies are also projected in Santa Fé by D. José Calleu near port San Lorenzo, and Mr. Charles Vernet near Totóras, about five leagues from Cañada Gomez. The former offers 80-acre lots at £65, the latter 65-acre lots at £40, in instalments.

Villa Urquiza was founded in 1858, about two leagues above the town of Paraná, in lots of 24 to 32 acres, which are found too small, obliging many of the colonists to move over to Santa Fé. The settlers are half native, half foreigners, and raise 6,000 fanegas of wheat: tobacco grows well, and cotton was tried, but abandoned after two years. There are many well-built houses, fine plantations, a chapel for Protestant settlers, a wind mill, &c.

San José, with a port called Colon, opposite Paysandú, was founded by Gen. Urquiza in 1859-60. The colonists got free passage from Europe, seed, implements, food, cattle and land-grants of eighty acres, on condition of giving in return one-third of their crops for the first five years. The colonists soon paid up everything, and the settlement was so well managed that they are all now very prosperous; the cultivated lots are worth £160 to 240. Nearly one-half are Swiss, and the rest French or Italians, including 316 Catholic and twenty Protestant families; they have two churches and five schools, the latter attended by 300 children. Their stock comprises 3,800 horned cattle and 900 horses; they have 80,000 fruit-trees and their crop last year, including 15,000 fanegas of wheat, realized £28,000.

Baradero colony was established in February, 1856, the Municipality giving free land grants of 12 acres to 10 families, who were joined by 8 others the following month: The settlement now comprises 816 chacras of 8 acres, and 275 quintas of 2 acres, the latter paying 5s., the former 15s. (\$90) rent per annum. It is proposed to sell the holdings to the present occupiers at 300 paper dollars per cuadra, or 12s. per acre. Two-thirds of the colonists are Swiss, the rest being Basques, Italians, and natives. Cultivated lots are sold at £2 per acre. The crop of 1869, including 50 fanegas of grain and 185,000 arrobas of potatoes, produced over £33,000, and the value of the houses and plantations is estimated at £50,000.

Chubut, the Welsh colony in Patagonia, was founded by Mr. Lewis Jones in September 1865, the settlers numbering 180 souls. The National Government spent £2,000 in supplies for their use, but in 1867 they were on the point of abandoning the place. They have now 24 houses, a chapel, 300 milch cows, and 100 horses. They raise wheat, maize &c., trading with the Falkland Islands, and bartering with the Penelches Indians for ostrich feathers, skins &c. They live on excellent terms with the Indians, who have often helped them with provisions. Mr. Jones is daily expected from England with 100 more colonists.

Rivadavia colony was established in December 1862 on the banks of the Vermejo, near the Arroyo Tinco. There are 51 families, each having 3 of a league of land, their stock comprising 20,000 head of cattle.

New colonies are projected in Corrientes, viz., at Lavalle 5 leagues N. of Goya, 5-acre lots for £5; at Ituzaingo in Misiones, on the Upper Parana, forty leagues from Corrientes, lots on same terms. Some French colonists are already settled at Alvear and San Martin on the Upper Uruguay.

It is gratifying to find that the increase of agriculture is so great that the Argentine Republic is now able to supply itself with cereals, and if colonies go on multiplying we shall not only find ample fields for the immigrants who arrive but also add wheat to our list of exports.

The Provincial Government has under consideration the remodelling of the system under which the Contribucion Directa and Patente taxes are collected, by which a great saving to the Treasury will be effected.

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

BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current... The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo...

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards...

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS.

WILLIAM BARRY & CO., Grocery and General Camp Store. 161-CALLE OTOSI-161

Agricultural Implements and Machinery. BELISARIO ROLDAN, (Formerly Roldan Hermanos and Anaral.)

NOTICE. ROBERT HUNTER, ENGLISH DRAPER. 133 Calle Defensa. JOHN WALKER, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

P.S.N.C. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

INCREASE OF SAILINGS. Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in 21 days... ARAUCANIA (S. S. Holloway) Tons 3,000.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., CALLE RECONQUISTA 144.

WILLIAM BARRY & CO., 161-CALLE OTOSI-161. [In front of the Old Market.]

Agricultural Implements and Machinery. BELISARIO ROLDAN, 343, 345, and 347-CALLE RIVADAVIA-343, 345, and 347.

NOTICE. ROBERT HUNTER, ENGLISH DRAPER. 133 Calle Defensa. JOHN WALKER, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

DILIGENCIAS. LAS DILIGENCIAS-COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS. Para Chilivoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lota...

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA (hermano). Se despachan diligencias en el día de hoy...

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO. Desde el 1 de Agosto...

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO. Salda de Buenos Aires los días 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30...

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO. Salda de Buenos Aires los días 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30...

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUR. Esta diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4 de Enero de 1870 del modo siguiente...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basse...

LETTERS. Anne Allen, John F. Browne, Thomas Burke, Thomas Biddy, John Connolly, James Craney...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

EMATES. MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosí No. 70. De 40 hermosos carneros padres y 10 borregos...

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la estancia del Sr. Don Ernesto Oldendorf, denominada "Santa María"...

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la boca del Riachuelo frente al Corral de las Señoras Casares e hijos.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Del magnífico vapor Paraguayo construido en los arsenales de la Asunción...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

ESTANCIA FOR SALE. A very fine Estancia known by the name of "HERRERA VIEJA"...

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely new Stock of COATS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, etc.