

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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465—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY IN THE PLATE.

FULLY to understand the attitude of the Argentine Republic in the Franco-Prussian war, the following searching questions have been addressed by one of the Foreign Powers to its representative here, and we may note that the presence of a foreign Prince in the Plate perhaps has given rise to an anxiety in Europe to know the feeling of the country in the present struggle. Trade has far more to do with war now—a-days than formerly; the returns show that for Bordeaux wines the Republic is the best customer France has, whilst the Zuider-Zee gin exporters do a trade with the Plate which even rivals the wool bales shipped to Antwerp. Argentines should not therefore be surprised at the anxiety in certain quarters to know the leaning of this country. Without any possibility of being able to give the official replies, the interrogatories alone will in a measure guide the public. We can only give the questions, but possibly in some future European Blue-Book we may be able to find the Ministerial replies:—

1. What was the opinion in Buenos Ayres regarding the Sleswig-Holstein question?
2. Has that opinion been altered since the campaign of Sadowa?
3. State the numerical strength of French and Germans in the River Plate.
4. Are they of monarchical or republican tendencies?
5. What proportion have become naturalised citizens?
6. What are their journals, their leaders, and their most important members?
7. Is the Government popular? Has it a party? Is universal suffrage liked?
8. How is the army constituted? Does it adopt the French uniform?
9. Are any of Krupp's Prussian cannons in use?
10. What influence will the Franco-Prussian war have on the commerce and industry of the country?
11. What staples will the country be deprived of by the war?
12. What is the amount of imports? what of exports?
13. What is the relative position of English commerce?
14. Had the Austro-Prussian war any effect on the Buenos Ayres money-market?
15. Are the interests of B. Ayres and Banda Oriental hostile?
16. Do foreigners in Montevideo share the opinions of those in Buenos Ayres?
17. Do local statesmen understand French or German? Is French literature general?
18. What attitude does the Cabinet take towards France and Prussia?
19. What is the strength of the Argentine army and navy?
20. Is the mouth of the river fortified?

THE CUNAPIRU GOLD-FIELDS

Mr. Rogers has just arrived from Cunapiru and gives the following information. The mines continue to give abundant yield, and there are over 100 Italians and Basques at work for the last 15 months. The most active and enterprising miner is Gen. Goyo Suarez, who has taken out over 20 pounds weight of gold, (worth about £1,000 sterling) which he has brought down to Montevideo in bars and nuggets: until recently called away by the war the old General might be seen working like a peon among his black fellows, barefoot. Mr. Rogers, who is an experienced miner, having spent much time in California, Australia, New Zealand, Central America, Peru, Bolivia &c., has been now two years and half at Cunapiru, and reports the mines much richer than anything he has seen elsewhere: he has built 4 houses, roofed with galvanized iron, and established two Mexican mills for quartz-crushing; these mills were made at Montevideo, and carted up overland, weighing 3 of a ton each; they can crush two tons of quartz in 24 hours, the quartz yielding from 2 to 6 ounces of gold per ton.

The river washings are poor, but the

richest quartz is found at a depth of 20 to 30 yards. D. Siguel Ricorder buys all the gold offered, for Mr. Jackson of Montevideo, who has also bought a mine there. The Cunapiru Mining Co. has no agent at the mines, and allows its machinery &c. to lie rotting at Salto, partly in Guerra's sheds, partly exposed to the weather. The mines are distant 12 leagues from Tacuarembó, 9 from the Brazilian frontier, and 18 from the Brazilian town of Sant Ana. The mining country lies about Cerro Arecua, extending 4 leagues in length by 1/2 a league wide. The Brazilians are not numerous at the mines. Mr. Rogers hopes to induce some Australians to come over and try their hands. A township is being established, through Goyo Suarez, with the estancia of Lucas Diaz, with free gifts of building lots and chacras.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 15th. The Chambers have passed the bill voting £3,000,000 sterling for the prolongation of the Pedro Segundo Railway; this is the most successful in the Empire and of immense utility to the country. The Government is also authorized to purchase the Bahia, Pernambuco and San Paulo railways, paying for them in bonds of the Foreign Debt, and henceforward devoting the net gains every year to their prolongation. Minister Paranhos is expected shortly from Paraguay to resume the Foreign Affairs departments which has been attended to by Baron Cotagipe in his absence. His Excellency will be received with great *empressement* as his mission to Paraguay has been concluded with equal tact and delicacy. The committee have published the report of the outlay in giving the triumphal reception to Count d'Eu, which amounted to about £1200, leaving a surplus of £5,000 which is to be devoted to an educational establishment in commemoration of the war. The list of subscriptions comprised most of the English firms, viz. the English Bank, the London and Brazilian Bank, the Rio Gas Co., James Andrew, Dalgliesh Thompson & Co., J. Holcombe, Finnie bros., McKinnell, Hett Wilson, Bradshaw, Ewbank, Alexander Fry, Drummond, John Moore & Co., Durham, Phipps, Harrah, Harper, Tupper, W. Ford & Co., Watson Ritchie & Co., Carruthers, Schmidt & McKinnlay, Newland bros., C. Spence, Hime, Fox Gepp & Co., Charles Preller, Ashworth & Co., Fales & Duncan, Hayman, R. Priestly, Shaw Mawkes & Co., C. Spence, Fox & Bennaton, G. Last, Wright & Co., B. Board & Co., Stephen Bask, Samuel bros, Sharp Nicholson &c.

H. M. S. Pylades which left here some days ago had to put back for repairs. A new Peruvian steamer has arrived in the Amazons, to make surveys in the upper waters of that river; she is called the Tambo and came out from the United States under the American flag, which she changed for the Peruvian at Maranhao when Capt Raygada, chief of the Peruvian exploring expedition, assumed command of her. The recent collision on the Amazon was a dreadful affair, one of Baron Maua's steamers running into the Puris which was full of passengers from Manaus: there were 130 persons lost, and the leading families of Pará and Manaus are thrown into mourning.

The townfolk at Ceará have been holding festivities on the arrival of a Portuguese corvette, the Duque de Terceira, and a grand ball was given to the officers. A dreadful tiger-hunt occurred there, in which the tiger turned on his pursuers and mauled 5 of them so badly that their lives are despaired of.

At Alagoas on the return of the volunteers from Paraguay, after an absence of 5 years, the people received them with open arms and they were lodged with their families in the National Guard barracks, till Major Yarella should arrive from Rio with their pay. After some days the men got impatient and gathered around the President's palace in a menacing attitude. His Excellency ordered them to go to the Treasury, and meantime called out the troops and drew them up in line. The townfolk were dread-

fully alarmed and begged of the President not to have a battle in the streets, whereupon he paid the Volunteers at once and sent them to their homes. A monument is being subscribed for at Alagoas to commemorate the war.

In Rio Grande del Norte the return of the Volunteers, by the Marcellio Diaz from Paraguay, was celebrated as a public holiday.

In Rio Grande del Sur, at Port Alegre, the citizens have given a gold medal set in brilliants to General Camara for his brilliant services in winding up the Paraguayan war.

Mr. Hadfield, editor of the *Brazil and River Plate Mail*, is again on a visit to this country, probably with the view of doing something towards promoting emigration from England to Brazil. He has written a long letter on this subject in the *Journal do Commercio*, dated from the Hotel dos Estrangeiros.

The Bremen steamer Santos has come in from Europe with news of a battle between French and Prussians, in which the latter were victorious, the French losing 10,000 men and 6 rifled guns, and the Prussians leaving 12,000 on the field. This is however, apparently an invention as the French packet has brought 6 days later from Lisbon without news of such magnitude. The Santos on arriving at Lisbon was sold there to an English house and at once changed her Prussian flag for the Union Jack.

Latest advices from London quote Consols at 85½ and Brazilian stock at 86. Bank-rate 4 per cent. and soon likely to be again raised. A telegram of the 28th says Consols have had a further fall.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The die is cast, the struggle has begun, the Fatherland calls.

Germany was quietly working out her political regeneration; when the jealousy of her Western neighbor invented a pretext to interfere in her progress. With daring hand has France hurled the blazing torch of war into our corn-fields.

War, with all its horrors, is upon us. Death will reap a rich harvest, and his sickle will mow down the flower of the German youth. But Germany awaits the struggle with firmness, putting her trust in the armed strength of her sons, who have rushed forth as one man to do battle for the honor of the Fatherland.

And while our brothers maintain the holy fight let it be our task to bind the wounds of those who lie upon a bed of pain, to cheer them up, and to unite all Germans together till the Fatherland be formed into one great and free country.

To give expression to this feeling, and to enable everyone to join in the good work, a committee has been formed of the undersigned Germans, who are sure that the sentiment of patriotism beats warmly in the hearts of all Germans in this country.

Let every man do his duty. The gifts of all are welcome.

The thanks of the Fatherland will be your reward.

William Guether, president; Hugo Bungo vice president, Chr. Pfeiffer, treasurer, A. Algelt and C. Lüders, secretaries.

Fr. Becker, A. Bendix, C. Glade, C. Lenz, F. W. Nordenholz, A. Scharrenweber, Jul. Becker, J. Bustoff, C. Keil, F. Mojean, L. Plate, Fr. Stamea, W. Beckhaus, H. Dieckelmann, W. Klooping, E. Moller, R. Roosen, Th. Tedtsen.

FRENCH TROOP ON THE MARCH

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes of the following:— "On the 23rd experienced a... this time there was a great noise—the train came. It was the retreat of the army of tonous of Baden, with all their heavy baggage, those big boxes which we know so well." Then there was a shrill whistle; the regiment

formed, in a way to delight the eyes of an adjutant, were shut up in a train, and went off to Strasbourg, singing with heart and soul 'Mourir pour la Patrie.' Men who go off singing in that manner seldom lose battles.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

We regret to find the *Memorial Diplomatique* confirms the rumor at first contradicted by the Duke de Grammont, of a massacre of French nuns and residents in China. The Russian official journals publish the following telegram received overland through Siberia.

"Pekin, June 25th.—On the 21st populace rose at Tien-Isin, under a superstitious idea that the missionaries killed children; they fell on French Consul, 3 Russians, and 13 Frenchmen who were in the streets, and killed them; after which they burned down the Consulate and Missionary college. Everything was quiet again yesterday. Isengo-Fan, Governor of Peking, has been sent to make enquiry. Peking is quiet, but in some of the towns there have been menacing symptoms."

Another despatch has been received at London, as follows—

Pekin June 25th.—Fontainer, the Consul, Fathers Chevrier and Chalmison, 8 Sisters of Charity, Mons. and Mme. Thomassin, and M. Simon, were massacred at Tien Isin. Cathedral, convent and consulate burned down. Order restored.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH STEAMERS BY A FRENCH IRONCLAD.

Shields, Friday Morning. The screw steamer Tyne, belonging to the Shields Steam Shipping Company, arrived in the Tyne, reports that it and the screw steamer Southwick, of Sunderland, also arrived in the Tyne, had been fired at by a French ironclad off Heligoland. On Sunday the Tyne left Hamburg with a cargo of sheep, and on Monday, when between Cuxhaven and Heligoland, she sighted an ironclad without colours. The Tyne had an ensign at the mizenmast head. A shot was fired across the bows of the Tyne, and this was followed by three others in rapid succession. One was aimed amidstships, but fell short. The Tyne immediately made towards the ironclad for information, but the ironclad steered off towards the steamer Southwick, which was some distance off, and fired two shots across her bows. Having done so, the French vessel steamed in the direction of Cuxhaven, leaving the Tyne and the Southwick to continue their voyage homewards. The news had caused considerable excitement among the owners of screw steamers and those interested in shipping. The Tyne, however, sails to-night for Hamburg. A telegram was received by the Russian Vice-Consul in North Shields yesterday that Kiel harbour was closed.

The anxiety in commercial circles yesterday, for the arrival of the Germania was quite as great as before the arrival of the French packet; but it must be remarked that the public feeling, though increasing, if possible, in intensity, is more concentrated and subdued, as the certain and probable consequences of the struggle in Europe are weighed. The descriptions published of the lately invented weapons on both sides seem to inspire horror at the dreadful carnage that may be expected. The Telegraph Office was the rallying place for business men yesterday. At all hours well-known faces were popping in and out of Mr. Furze's nook in Calle Cangallo, but up to a late hour the Germania was not sighted. She may be expected this evening, and bulletins will be issued from the STANDARD Office as fast as they reach us from our 'Special' in Montevideo.

Another dreadful murder has been perpetrated in this city. On Friday night last while a man employed in a livery stable in Calle Salta was opening the door to enter the premises he was instantaneously killed by a blow with a hammer on the skull, aimed by some man who at once effected his escape. Ristori is going to pay Valparaiso a visit; she will scarcely fail to give us a call on her way home. Numbers are anxious to see her again.

THE GERMAN CONCERT.

The concert given on Wednesday evening at the Coliseum, in aid of the funds to establish a German Hospital, was most brilliant and successful. The attendance numbered over 600 ladies and gentlemen, including all the principal families, foreign and native, and we noticed Governor Castro, Minister Avellaneda and other public functionaries, besides the members of various foreign Legations; it was a maturing of people of diverse nationalities at the invitation of the most distinguished amateur performers in Buenos Ayres, who lent their services in aid of so noble a cause as the relief of suffering humanity. Nothing could be more brilliant than the manner in which the various pieces were executed, and the programme was admirably selected.

The performance commenced with the Overture from Don Giovanni, ably rendered on the piano by Messrs. Niebuhr and Carius, with accompaniment of 4 stringed instruments. Mme. Krutisch followed with a solo of church music, 'i miei sospiri', by Stradella, which was much applauded. The symphony of Joan of Arc played on two pianos by Meses. Elizalde and Elortondo, with Messrs. Boneo and Zumaran, was faultless in tone and execution, shewing off to great advantage the talent of the performers. Then succeeded a song of Händel's, 'leave me to weep', by Mme. Bemberg, which was interpreted with such pathos and expression as captivated the audience, and drew down thunders of applause. The post horn chorus of Schaeffer had quite a charming effect, the cornet-piston being performed outside the hall and the chorus keeping time with great precision. The Stabat Mater duo, rendered by Meses. Bemberg and Krutisch, was one of the grandest pieces of the evening, bringing out the splendid vocalisation and artistic powers of the 'prime donne' of the occasion: this concluded the first part.

After a short interval the second part began with a very pretty French ballad, 'L'Hommage', by Mme. Bemberg, rendered with exceeding grace and elegance, and followed by Mandolitana, a Sicilian or Venetian boat-song, in which the fair singer surpassed herself, entering fully into the humor and vivacity of the air, which was enthusiastically received. Mesdames Arning and Elizalde played a selection from the operas of Oberon, Preciosa and Freischütz, with brilliant execution. Mme. Rodenau sang a German ballad, 'Leid und Lust,' accompanied on the violincello by Dr. Weiss, and the genius of Meyerbeer was fully done justice to. Then came a beautiful air from Semiramide, given by Mme. Krutisch with such thrilling power, sweetness and volubility that Rossini himself would have joined in the oration to the gifted 'chanteuse', who was applauded for several minutes by the audience 'en masse.' The final piece was Rossini's Agnus Dei, in which Mme. Bemberg threw her whole soul into the air, with enchanting sweetness, and the responses were given with the precision, solemnity and subdued feeling suitable to the piece; Meses. Gonzalez, Heimdahl, and Woodgate led the chorus, which comprised 9 ladies and 16 gentlemen, and the manner in which they rendered the piece formed a splendid finale to the musical feast of the evening.

We have to congratulate our German friends on the result of the concert, both in an artistic and a financial view. The performers acquitted themselves so admirably that it will form an epoch in the musical annals of Buenos Ayres; and the receipts must have exceeded £500 sterling, which will go a good way towards raising the hospital fund to the desired figure. Buenos Ayres is remarkable for the liberality of all classes of its citizens whenever their generosity is invoked in aid of any public charity, and a special meed of praise is due to the ladies and gentlemen who come forward on occasions such as the present to lend their services for so noble and philanthropic a cause.

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

DOCTOR TEJEDOR.

Charles Tejedor, who has been called by his country to the important post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the most distinguished members of the Buenos Ayres bar, and has played so many important roles in the public affairs of Buenos Ayres, that it would indeed puzzle a Boswell to grasp in a few sentences a life which figures in almost every page of the contemporary history of the Athens of S. America. Unlike Dr. Perez or Dr. Irigoyen he has little of the Hibernian

in his character, or Anglo-Saxon in his countenance; born at the early part of this eventful century, he has in the short space of 49 summers stepped from the arid soil of banishment to one of the most elevated positions in his native country. Young Tejedor was educated in this city, and trained for the bar; like most of his contemporaries, his talents soon marked him out as the object of suspicion; he fled to escape the tyrant Rosas, and found a home in the neighboring Republic of Chile. During the long career of Rosas young Tejedor practised law in the office of Dr. Ocampo, one of the first lawyers in Chile, and with much distinction.

After the memorable battle of Caseros, he returned to his native land, and opening his office at once began the practice of law; clients came to the legal ex-omigré thick and fast; his talents and his time were now divided between his chamber practice as a lawyer and the duties of a member of the Legislature. The opinion of Dr. Tejedor was sought by numbers of litigants, he rose at the bar and at the Senate, and when civil war and revolution clouded his country's destiny, he was found at his post with guns mounted all round the city, and the enemy even encamped at Flores. The subject of this memoir was named the first of a chosen band to take the helm of affairs under Sr. Llavollol as Governor; how he discharged the duties of that onerous position is known to us all. The treaty of Flores bears his signature, the sovereign rights of Buenos Ayres were respected and the pen triumphed over the sword. Dr. Tejedor married in Buenos Ayres, Miss Ocampo, the daughter of the lawyer in whose office in Chile, he had passed some of the best years of his life. The post of Fiscal, and subsequently of Member of Congress for Buenos Ayres he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the country.

Even now Dr. Tejedor is in harness, for we find him Deputy for Buenos Ayres in Congress at the moment of his call to the Ministry; unlike most public men of the day in this country, we cannot at any period connect his name with the press, but his renowned code is his real passport to fame; as a scrupulous codifier, even his rivals at the bar have acknowledged his excellence, and the Tejedor Code is a legacy to his country which will be remembered.

Dr. Tejedor lives in easy circumstances; his town residence, within half a square of our office, faces the Argentine Bank, and is worth over 1½ millions currency. The lower premises are occupied by the well known firm of Bate & Livingstone. The apartments up stairs are fitted up with palatial magnificence, and the residence is every way worthy of a National Minister. The furniture, perhaps the finest in this city, arrived out from Paris last year. In the Tigre Dr. Tejedor has a capital country house, hard by that of Mr. Gonzalez Moreno.

Our new Foreign Affairs Minister has recently returned from Europe, where he was travelling with his wife. He drives two carriages, and lives in splendid style. We believe he has never been a bank director, and never mixed much in business.

TRIP OF CITY OF LIMERICK

(By a Passenger.)

St. Vincent, July 4.

A short description of the trip of the City of Limerick as far as St. Vincent may not be uninteresting to your readers, especially as Madame Lynch and family are on board.

We left Montevideo on the 18th of June, and had very heavy, although favorable, weather as far as Rio. The ladies seemed to suffer very much from sea-sickness, augmented considerably by the aroma arising from 1000 raw hides, which from the negligence of the shippers in Buenos Ayres were put on board at the last moment without salt for their preservation during the voyage, and which were very difficult to stow in the gale which accompanied us to Rio. Up to the present (27th) some are still suffering, but it is to be hoped that the fresh air of the ocean will soon set them right again.

Madame Lynch was about the first to make her appearance on deck; she is very affable and courteous to all, and every one on board seems to like her.

We made the trip from Montevideo to Rio in three days and a-half. One day the City of Limerick made 307 miles in the 24 hours. The ss. City of Rio had not arrived when we left, but we met her about 20 miles N. of Rio. At the latter port we shipped a collection of wild animals, principally tigers,

for Antwerp. They all look very healthy, and afford great amusement to the passengers, especially a tame armadillo, presented to me by Dr. Ricardo Gibbins before leaving Buenos Ayres. In fact, we have a regular menagerie on board, the predominating portion being of the feline tribe. Madame Lynch has her piano on board, and contributes to the amusement of the evenings by favoring us with several favorite melodies. Her servant Isidora suffers greatly from sea-sickness, and cannot be induced to come on deck. Doubtless she is also homesick, and, to change the words of the immortal poet—

No finds no pleasure on the pathless deep,
No raptures for the sea's deep roar;
She sighs once more for 'charqui'd' beef,
And Paraguay's wooded shore.

The Captain has been unremitting in his attentions to the comfort of the passengers, also the Doctor and other officers. The former has been kept pretty busy, there being so many young children on board.

To-day, 4th July, we made St. Vincent, having made the run from Rio in 10 days. All on board are well, and seem sorry that the voyage will be so soon ended.

On Saturday one of the 'pumas' fell overboard; he was very tame, and each afternoon was taken out of his cage and chained on deck; by some mishap the chain gave way, and the animal made for the water and of course was drowned. We all regretted it very much, as he was a great pet on board, and when stroked on the back would purr like a cat.

In order to give the greatest possible publicity to our feelings towards Captain Corbett, we profit by this opportunity to give you, Gentlemen, a slight sketch of our voyage per City of Limerick till date. We hope that these lines will contribute, not only in removing a prejudice, which is said to exist against this line of steamers, but also to give to the steamer commanded by Captain Corbett a well merited preference.

Captain Corbett, as commander of the City of Limerick, as the head of an excellent staff of officers and clerks, and as a gentleman and friend of all passengers, first and second class, deserves the highest praise; and so we offer him through these lines our best thanks for the untiring zeal he has displayed till now in promoting our comfort in every way.

The City of Limerick sailed from Buenos Ayres June 17 at 10 p.m.; from Montevideo the 18 at 8 p.m.; she arrived in Rio, where she found the R.M.S.S. Oneida, June 22 at noon, having effected the passage from Montevideo to said place in three days 16 hours. She sailed from Rio on the 27th June at 2 p.m., and arrived at St. Vincent July 5th at 8 p.m., at which place the Oneida had arrived three hours before, having started from Rio 30 hours previously.

From this place we shall sail at noon to-day, say two hours after the Oneida, which sailed at 10 a.m.; we hope to meet her again before entering Falmouth.

All on board are well, and trusting this will find you the same. We remain Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Herman Altgelt and family,
Elisa Alicia Lynch, Luis Braun, A. Taylor, George Simons, Ferd. Hester, Mathilde Brindel, Henry W. Kay, Luiz Endrengis, Arsene J. L. Belleé, George Ziegler, Jose Antonio Carreras.

LATEST FROM BARADERO.

Esquina Lynch, August 17th.

Yesterday morning took place the execution of Thomas Troncoso, the surviving murderer of the Diaz family, Vicente Cruz having died when in prison at San Nicolas. At about 7 a.m. the people from the camp and neighboring towns began to arrive. Seldom was there seen such a gathering of people in Baradero as on this day. Troncoso was firm to the last moment; on Monday night he played his guitar and sang, even singing some of the verses composed by his accomplice Cruz, and only ceased on the arrival of the priest, who accompanied him on his last road. The other three accomplices, Jaques, Machuca, and Viera, were present at the execution, after which they were liberated by the Judge, Mr. Fernin Rosell, who directed a few but impressive words to them. The wife of the late Cruz was not present. The surviving members of the Diaz Camañoz family were in the Plaza, the place of execution, dressed in deep mourning. After the execution the most of the

people went to the Juzgado and gave three cheers for the Judge, Mr. Rosell, who had all along done his utmost to bring the murderers to justice.

I here send you a photograph of the execution, taken by Mr. Mettessel, the photographer; it is not very well done, owing to the movement of the people. Mr. Tietzen, of Calle Artes, will have a supply of them for sale by return of post.

On Monday last Mr. Francis Lynch, one of the exiles of Rosas' Government, after an absence of 31 years, arrived in this town, his birthplace. He was welcomed by a great concourse of his friends on landing. It is said that Mr. Lynch will take charge of the estancia Estrella del Norte, lately bought by Mr. Patricio Lynch, the largest landholder in this district.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Our colleague La Verdad gives the following additional details of the execution:—

Baradero Augt. 15th.

Colonel Naon arrived here yesterday to direct the execution of Troncoso, who reached here in custody at half past 2 o'clock in the morning. Jaques, Machuca and Viera, the felons condemned to witness the execution came with him.

At 9 o'clock Troncoso made his will and a declaration before the local magistrate.

At 10 the sentence was read to him, and Padre Frumento commenced to prepare him for death.

Afterwards the condemned man passed the day playing the guitar and singing.

At 4. Troncoso confessed, and after this hour ceased to sug, and prepared to meet his fate like a Christian.

16th, Half past 3 a.m.

Padre Frumento entered the condemned man's cell at the above hour. The condemned man was asleep, but rose at once and heard mass, after which he received communion.

At nine o'clock Troncoso took two cups of coffee mixed with brandy, and smoked a cigar.

The National Guard formed in the Plaza at ten o'clock a.m., while the death-bells tolled mournfully. The plaza and roofs of the houses were crowded with people.

At this moment the officer in command gave the signal, and Padre Frumento said "Vamos, hijo." Troncoso wished to put on new boots, but the priest said, "Your old ones are good enough."

Troncoso walked with a firm step towards the bench placed against the wall of Sr. San Martin's house, near the church, kissing a crucifix the while; the other felons followed guarded by police. The sentence was now read for the last time, and as Troncoso was being bound to the bench Padre Frumento recited the prayers for the dying. At this moment the officer's sword waved, and four soldiers fired point blank at the criminal; three balls entered his breast, the fourth missed.

Another soldier then fired from the side, but so awkwardly that the ball grazed the cloak of Padre Frumento and lodged in a post. Another soldier then advanced and put a ball right through the felon's head, killing him. The corpse was left for some hours on the bench, and was buried in the evening. At night a ball was given to Colonel Naon.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

General Batlle is expected back every moment from Canelones; the Council of War came to a termination without the result becoming known, but the Blancos are coming down so fast that a panic is already felt in town and there is talk of the declaration of a State of Siege to-night. It seems Bustamante is to resign office and be succeeded by Dr. Vidal, the other portfolios being given to Herrera-Obes and Colonel Rebollo. The times are certainly out-of-joint.

The Siglo states that the amount of Castro's claim is much more than was at first supposed, and exceeds 1,800,000 or £360,000 sterling, for which the bonds were already made out and everything ready for the official signatures.

On the arrival of the Poito a crowd of 450 persons assembled on the mole to hear the news from Europe, but they were much disappointed to find her dates were no later than the Aracania's. She brought 420 passengers.

A dreadful disaster as occurred in the River Amazon, the steamer Purus going down with 203 passengers aboard, of whom 131 were drowned.

The English barque Woburn Abbey from Liverpool for the West Coast is wrecked on the coast of Brazil.

In exchange there has been £31,000 on England at 51 to 50½, and 500,000 francs on Paris at 5.30 to 5.32 gold. Paper-money 87½.

Wednesday.

We are sleeping on a volcano that may burst at any moment; some people would say "the sooner the better," for nothing could be worse than the present state of things. No sober-minded man cares a fig for either Blancos or Colorados, who are pretty much of a par, but it is a pity to see this fine country reduced to such a condition by her patriotic sons.

The result of the Council at Canelones appears to be the nomination of Goyo Suarez to command the forces south of Rio Negro, leaving Caraballo in command of the North. The Nat. Guards of the city were called out last night under Col. Vilaza and are being actively equipped. It seems the Blancos promise to enter Montevideo on the Great National anniversary of the 25th inst. General Lucas Moreno arrived in port by the steamer from Rio Grande, when the Government sent him a polite invitation to come ashore, but this he wisely declined: a decree was published last night dismissing him from the Armyrol. Another decree publishes Col. Olave as having deserted from his regiment, and strikes him off the list.

Respecting the Castro claim a notice is published that the Government has cancelled in toto the arrangement come to on the 11th inst., and resolved to refer the matter entirely to the Chambers.

The man who murdered Commissary Artigas has been a second time condemned to death, the Supreme Tribunal confirming the sentence: this shews that common sense and humanity are beginning to have weight with the Judges, and that it is no longer a trifling crime to commit murder. Paper money continues 87½, and for end of the month 87.

IMMIGRATION REPORT AND STATISTICS

In December 1865 the Government appointed an Immigration Committee of Messrs. Rodriguez Caballero, Blas Vidal, A. Pteil, A. Delisle, A. Lermite, A. Folle, José del Busto, W. Hoffman, A. Guerra, L. Sivori and Duncan Stewart. An office was established to provide employment for new arrivals and it is remarkable that the number of those who applied for work was little more than half the number of employers looking for hands. In 1868 there were 4,179 applications by esancieros and tradesmen for new arrivals, but the Committee could only find 2,325 seeking employment. The chief demand was for laborers, cooks, servants, carpenters and waiters.

The Immigration returns shew a preponderance of Italians, viz—

	Italians	Spaniards	French	various	total
1852	674	535	609		
1856	791	436	773		
1866	4,090	1,558	1,053	2,626	9,327
1867	6,982	3,783	1,665	4,951	17,381
1868	8,039	2,534	1,586	4,733	16,892

It appears that the Spanish and French immigration is falling off. In 1838 there were 2071 French and 2359 Spaniards, against 450 Italians. The Italian immigration began to set in in 1841, when it amounted to 2,735, or one-third of all the arrivals: at present it stands for half.

The Committee sent some English families (from C. of Good Hope) to the Rincon de Ramirez, where they found house, land, cattle and seeds gratis, giving the estancieros in return the half of their crops. A similar arrangement was made for 5 Lombard families in Durazno, to raise butter and cheese. Farms of 40 acres are offered to new-comers for 60\$ (£12) payable at long intervals. Mr. Lockett has rented 3,000 acres of land near Cerro Largo for agriculture, and has the most improved machinery. The Swiss and Piedmontese colonies raise a great quantity of cereals. The largest farming establishment in the Republic is that of Baron Mauá, near Mercedes, covering 560,000 acres, with 40,000 cows, 150,000 sheep, and valued at £360,000 sterling.

The shipping returns for Montevideo shew the following tonnage of arrivals in port,

	English	French	Italian	N.Amer.	total
1836	11,825	9,454	10,381	12,135	61,148
1842	42,594	18,307	19,100	24,093	158,652
1868	125,184	63,466	27,928	39,278	462,220

This shews that in the last quarter of century the trade with England has increased 3 fold, that with France in the same ratio, and with Italy and N. America something over 50 per cent. In the returns of 1868 England stands for one-fourth, France for one-eighth, United States one-twelfth,

and Italy one-16th, of the whole. The coasting tonnage is not included, and figures for 88,000 tons, from Salto, Paysandú &c. The tonnage of river-craft is also 285,596, making a grand total of 835,000 tons.

The customs returns show the value of exported and imported goods as follows—

	Imports	Exports	Duties
1866	14,608,090	10,665,040	3,567,166
1867	17,079,918	12,077,725	4,259,488
1868	16,102,474	12,139,720	4,166,279

This shows an average of 15 per cent. ad valorem duties on the entire trade of the country: the returns of 1868 give an increase of 10 per cent. in the value of imports, and 15 per cent. in exports, over those of 1866.

The slaughter of the sala eros for the season 1867-68 is put down thus:

Montevideo	317,000
Uruguay ports	331,000
Buenos Ayres	444,000
Arg. ports	217,000
Lito Grande	468,000
	1,777,000

The committee estimate the population of the Republic at 409,000 souls, including 130,000 for Montevideo and environs. The number of baptisms registered in 1868 was 15,026 [including 3,528 for Montevideo], and of these it was ascertained that the parents were as 2 foreigners to 2 natives. There were 5,744 marriages, the husbands being as 52 foreigners to 48 natives, and the wives as 60 natives to 40 foreigners. The mortality tables of Montevideo show 5,593 deaths, of which 2 thirds males; the proportion between natives and foreigners being half and half: the above total includes 2,000 deaths from cholera, the average mortality being only 3,500, or about 33 per mil of the population [London average 24 per mil]. The property returns show that there are 7,625 shops or business houses in the Republic, of which 6,099 belong to foreigners, and only 1,526 to natives.

The Committee have not yet published the report for 1869.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

YESTERDAY the long-looked-for French packet *Sindh* entered Montevideo. The excitement in this city to learn the news exceeded anything of the kind we have ever known in Buenos Ayres. As early as 6 a.m. there were parties at the Telegraph Office to know if the packet had arrived at night. At 7 15 the first telegram came up to the STANDARD announcing that the packet had not arrived. At 8 a.m. we received a second announcing "Packet not in sight; blowing stiff gale; and numbers arrived per steamer from Buenos Ayres to get the first news." Mr. Naulty deserves the palm for early rising; we met him at the Telegraph Office a little after sunrise. At 10 o'clock the *Sindh* was sighted, and at once telegraphed to the STANDARD. Although no news could possibly come up before the steamer anchored, yet such was the excitement and crush at our office, over 500 persons having called in the morning and through the night, that we were obliged to strike off a bulletin with the simple announcement—"That the *Sindh* had arrived, anchored; no boats, owing to the gale, could put off, but a small steamer was then leaving the Moie for the packet." From 11 o'clock till 2, when the very first telegram with the packet's news arrived at our office, the excitement was such that there was positively no getting in or out of the Telegraph Office, Merchants, brokers, bankers, clerks, editors, even ministers, all were on the battle-field of electricity. The telegraph staff held their own well; counters closed and cross doors shut. Mr. Furze held the position. Mr. Newman spoke and heard, while Mr. Pritchard reeled under messages and money tumbling in as fast as the tap went on the wire. Three long hours, and waiting news which no man could measure! There stand in one corner of the office a hardy band of Britishers and Argentines, who, to the very last, believed in peace; here is a knot of vivacious Gauls talking of the glories of their country, her victories and triumphs, whilst on the opposite side are ranged a phalanx of Germans, who have the coolness to anticipate nothing, but wait the news.

A roar echoed along Calle Cangallo when the first message arrived. "100 patacons it is for the STANDARD," "Done," says a Frenchman, "it is for the *Republica* and *Courrier*." Hip, hip, hurrah! The first message was for the STANDARD.

War officially declared—No battles yet—Particulars later. Laconic as was this news, it was sufficient. At last the news was out. To rush round the corner and post it up on the Bolsa was the work of an instant. Cheer af-

ter cheer and shout after shout echoed through the hall, as one of the editors of the STANDARD planted himself on top of one of the benches and read the news aloud. The victory over every paper in Buenos Ayres could not be more complete, and well was it appreciated by the commercial public. Ten minutes elapsed: as yet the Bolsa had not received its message from its Montevideo correspondent, and another message for the STANDARD.

"Prussia has destroyed all the light-houses in the Baltic."

"All the other powers neutral." This telegram caused still greater excitement, and a witty broker remarked, "now the French will have to fight in the dark!" Private telegrams now came up, and the press had to wait; message after message now came up hot and fast; everyone knew something more than his neighbor. At last the Bolsa and Club received their messages.

The news has taken none by surprise, and the fact that Prussia and France are left single handed to fight it out, was in a measure a relief for us all, as until the arrival of the *Sindh* it was every way uncertain whether Russia and Austria had not joined in the fight. At Montevideo the excitement was equally intense, fully 10,000 people assembled on the moles in Montevideo to hear the first news by the little steamer; it was less than what was expected, and yet it was more than was anticipated.

Commercial and financial news was not so unfavorable as apprehended, but the news of a fall in sugars and Bahia bills to the extent of £30,000 protested, shook the confidence of the optimists more than the levelling of the light-houses in the Baltic. As regards our own market, those who thoroughly understand it state, that it is improbable that any bills for acceptance will be returned, as they are chiefly drawn against hides and tallow, articles which have not suffered to any extent by the war.

THE TIMES ON THE WAR.

The greatest national crime that we have had the pain of recording in these columns, since the days of the first French Empire, has been consummated. War is declared—an unjust but premeditated war. This dire calamity, which overwhelms Europe with dismay, is, it is now too clear, the act of France—of one man in France. It is the result of personal rule. The empire of the 2d of December was to be peace, and Napoleon III. had good reason to doubt the popularity even of his successful and not wholly unrighteous wars. But the Prussian war now opening will, when the first feverish enthusiasm abates, appear indefensible even to the most selfish and vainglorious patriotism. It is important that the Emperor should act upon his favorite maxim—"Strike soon and strike hard." If the expenditure and the hardships of the campaign be prolonged, the French people and the French army itself will find that even the Rhine may be bought too dear. Woe to the Emperor if the ardour of his troops has time to abate—if there is anything like a check in the enterprise—still worse a repulse. There is no possible return for him except as a conqueror, and a conqueror on the scale to which *Austerlitz* and *Wagram* accustomed his uncle's subjects. But it is very questionable whether one *Solferrino* will dispose of Prussia as easily as it did of Austria; and even were Prussia utterly overcome, forces may be found drawn up behind her in second line.

THE FRENCH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes;—"The Emperor, who had already sent on his horses, was quite prepared for a campaign, and we were to have had by this time a Gallic army under the crumbling walls of Luxembourg but for the interference of friends. The first troops to have taken the field were men who had received instruction in camp under De Failly, Lebouf, Bourbaki, Bazaine, and Frossard—say five corps d'armee, consisting of about 130,000 men, with the 30,000 soldiers of the Imperial Guard as a reserve, all well trained and armed with that redoubtable weapon, the Chassepot, which worked miracles on the plain of Mentana. To begin the war France would therefore have placed 200,000 of her best troops in the field, having another large force to fall back upon in case of necessity; five battalions of 'Chasseurs a pied,' forty regiments of infantry of the line, twenty of cavalry, and a hundred field batteries."

The same paper says:—"If Count Bismark, as some think, really intended to hold a red flag out to the mad bull, he has reaped the results of his device. Paris and Lyons seem all on fire, and on the Spree, which flowed so sluggishly when the King set out in 1866 for Koniggratz there are now heard cries of 'On to Paris!' Well, it strikes us that, with all the preparations of General Von Moltke and Marshal Niel—with all the plans of campaigns and preconcerted arrangements—it will be very difficult for either army to reach the capital of the other without a series of very considerable actions. In that opinion we differ from the general idea, founded on the experience of the war of 1866-67, of 1859—that a battle on a vast scale will have a decisive result. The whole of the probabilities are that France, which declares war, will assume the offensive. It is to be taken for granted that she will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and thereby gain assured protection for her northern frontier, because Prussia will scarcely venture to alienate sympathies now enlisted on her side by an aggression on a neutral protected power of which France has not ventured to violate the guaranteed conditions. Resting on Metz, Nancy, and Strasburg, an army of 200,000 men can be pushed into a menacing position in a fortnight from the declaration of war, with magazines and supplies in their rear. But it becomes a very different question when they advance. How far their strength will be affected by the conditions on which they may be placed is beyond our ken. The whole country has been accurately surveyed and examined on both sides in reference to this very contingency. We take it for granted that the shortest road to Berlin—if that be the objective point—via Cologne, is 'blocked' to both belligerents. Strasburg offers certain advantages to an advance towards Stuttgart for the French, but Mayence is a lion in the path which Napoleon had not to encounter when he was preparing for Jena. As yet, there are no indications of the way which the French army is going to reach its enemy, but it is evident that 'the Rhine' will soon cease to be a barrier to its march."

WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

A correspondent writing from Germany on Sunday says:—"Until yesterday, it was doubtful whether this was to be a war between Prussia and France, or Germany and France. It was possible that the South German states might hold aloof. Many plausible reasons for their abstention might have been urged. They could not be said to have had any share in the candidature of Prince Leopold, nor could they have been fairly called upon to fight merely because the King of Prussia had shown himself reluctant to assent to the demand of France. Possibly the Emperor of the French took all these matters into consideration, and the probability is that he counted upon finding allies, none the less valuable because they were passive, among the States of the South. Nothing could have more thoroughly dispelled this apprehension on the side of Germany and hope on the side of France than the conduct of Bavaria. By manifesting a readiness to identify herself with Prussia, Bavaria has done much to prove that the war, so rashly and unjustifiably provoked, is a war with United Germany. Such is the conviction here, and it is a belief which is fully warranted by facts. A few minor yet most significant facts which came under my own observation tend to give solidity to the argument and a foundation to the belief. On my way to Cologne I travelled by train, which was filled almost entirely with young men hastening to join the army. The majority had left London on Saturday night. None of them had received a summons before last Friday—a fact to which I venture to call special attention—and some had not been summoned at all. Those who had not been summoned were Bavarians. They told me that in leaving situations in City houses they had made considerable sacrifices, but that the thought of fatherland in danger made any sacrifice at once a duty and a pleasure. Without knowing what the attitude of the Bavarian Government might be, the Bavarians voluntarily gave up everything and returned home, there to wait the issue of events. Not till the train reached Herbesthal, the first station on German soil, did these young men know what the decision of their Government had been. There a printed placard announced, among other things, that the Government of Bavaria had declared that the attack

on Prussia was at the same time an attack on Germany. To depict the enthusiasm with which the announcement was greeted is simply impossible. The fact was accepted by all present as one of good augury. Cheer after cheer was raised. Many a one continued his journey with higher spirits and increased patriotism. It is, perhaps, well that I should mention, and right that in making the statement I should refrain from giving prominence to names, that the young men with whom I conversed had been assured of their absence from business being regarded in the light of unavoidable necessity, and had been promised that on their return to London they would find their former posts ready for them."

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY.

The following is from G. F. Hobbs' "Statistics" (latest edition, 1868), acknowledged as the best authority all over Europe:—

FORCES OF NORTH GERMANY.

The South German States to follow the lead of North Germany, the King of Prussia as Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the Treaty of August 1866, which only in March 1867 became public.

The German States agreed, by a Military Convention, in January 1867, amongst themselves to adopt the Prussian system:—

Foot (Peace)	368 Bat.	200,312
Do. (War)		371,680
Cavalry (Peace)	379 Reg.	46,137
Do. (War)		51,905
Field Artillery.		
Peace	201 batteries.	804 guns—23,546
War	"214 "	"1272 " 41,439
Gen. Corps		6,567 8,030
Train		3,051 41,540
Total of army ready to take the field:—		
	North Germany	511,826

The Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau has published the number of the actual forces operating in 1866 in Bohemia to have been:—

Under Prince Frederick Charles	107,140
" Crown Prince	144,795
" Herwarth von Bittenfeld	53,169
On the Maine	74,613
1st Corps of Reserve	35,321
2d "	21,319
	437,262

The navy is omitted, with the exception of the ironclad *Prince Frederick Charles*, built in Toulon, 4,044 tons, 950 horse-power, carrying 16 guns,

CATASTROPHE ON THE AMAZON

LOSS OF 131 PERSONS.

A dreadful collision occurred in the Upper Amazon on the 8th of July, between the steamers *Aray* and *Purús*, the latter going down with the loss of 131 souls. The details of the catastrophe are given by the Captain of the *Aray* as follows.

"A little after 2 a.m. on the 8th inst. I was called on deck by the quartermaster, who told me he saw the lights of a steamer coming down the river. I leaped on the paddle box and called out to the engineer 'half-speed.' I could discern three lights on the other steamer. The pilot and a sailor took charge of the wheel, our steamer being at the time 15 or 20 yards from the shore. I blew the whistle and called out 'stop her,' but the other steamer came on apparently at full speed and ran her paddle-box right against our prow. I gave two or three revolutions of our paddles backwards and saw the other vessel go down. I let down our gangways with a light at each, to save those who were drowning, while Col. Mechillo maintained order among my passengers. It was about a quarter past 2, and I called the passengers to witness my lights were burning and how close to the shore we were. Among the first we saved was Captain Britos who commanded the other steamer; she was bound from Manaos to the River Madeira, having left port at 11 p.m. We succeeded in saving 73 persons, between the crew and passengers, the number of those lost being 131. Captain Britos told me he was asleep at the time of collision, having left the quartermaster on watch, but the pilots of the *Purús* stated that there was no quartermaster, and the man at the wheel confirms this statement.

"My steamer was much injured having two holes in her prow, one below water-line, but by shifting the cargo aft we managed to proceed. At 5 a.m. all the survivors of the *Purús* had been picked up, and after sunrise we looked about from 6.30 to 8 a.m. to see if we could find any more floating about. Steering for the port of Manaos we arrived there at 12.30 (noon)."

AMERICA.

THE WAR AND THE AMERICAN MARINE.

The President has sent a message to Congress, calling attention to the imminence of war in Europe, which, he says, indicates the necessity of legislation tending to increase the commercial marine the United States, which was at present inadequate to meet the demands of the war in Europe will impose. The President suggests that the opportunity should be afforded to citizens to purchase foreign built vessels. The foreign mail service is dependent in a large degree on the Bremen and Hamburg steamers; if these steamers should be impeded or blocked by France great embarrassment of the postal service must ensue. The President suggests that Congress should postpone its adjournment until the exigency has been provided for. The House of Representatives has refused to take action on the message, and adjourned *sine die*. It is rumoured that an extra session will be convened. A despatch announcing the declaration of war between France and Prussia was read to the House of Representatives by the Speaker. A number of the members applauded. The appointment of Mr. Frederic Theodore Frelinghuysen as Minister to Great Britain has been confirmed by the Senate.

On receipt of the President's message by the Senate a bill providing for the issue of American registers to foreign built vessels was called up and briefly debated, and then laid aside without action. The House of Representatives in an extended session debated the same bill, and it was tabled by 95 against 75 votes, and consequently lost.

WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

Valparaiso 16th July. Nothing could exceed the fury of the storm which burst over this city on the 13th instant: the steamer *Paita* was very near going down, the seas breaking right over her, but Captain King and the crew behaved so well that they managed to keep her afloat. Twenty lighters have been smashed to pieces, and yesterday we could hardly get a boat to reach the steamer. Mr. Eastman is ruined, all his new Custom-house stores having been washed away, as well as the breakwater in front of Duprat's. The floating-baths have also disappeared.

General Kilpatrick has sent his resignation to the Cabinet at Washington, and is going to publish a work called 'America for the Americans': it seems General Vickers is to be his successor as American Minister at Santiago.

Two new companies of Bouffes Parisiennes have arrived, one for the French theatre at Lima, the other for the Odeon in this city.

One of our oldest German merchants, Herr Sigismunda Seventhal, a native of Hamburg died last week, much respected by all the citizens: he had resided here 18 years.

The new Presbyterian chapel was opened for service yesterday.

There are three companies formed to supply Valparaiso with water.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

August 16th. The steamer 'Comercio del Rosario' brought us down news on yesterday that Lopez Jordan's troops were within a league of Parana city, and that some fighting had been going on.

Bad news from Pavon, nearly all the estancieros complaining of the cattle disease breaking out amongst their 'haciendas.' Foot rot, and spewing of foam from the mouth with general wasting away of the body being the general symptoms.

Cricket match here yesterday between eleven of the Henly Colony against eleven of Rosario and Santa Fé. Drawn battle, as at the end of the day's sport, Mr. Edmond Duguid of this town with Mr. Trail from the camp resisted being bowled out; and so the contest was postponed.

Valentine Joelin, the assassin condemned for the murder of Mr. Bald, has had his sentence of death ratified by the Camara at Santa Fé. No day is yet announced for the execution; although it is rumoured to take place in the 'Plaza Principal' any day between this and Sunday next.

VEREMOS.

In Parana a subscription list has been opened for the relief of orphans and families who may be rendered destitute by the war in Entre Rios.

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TO OUR READERS.

In view of the immense interest attached to European news, owing to the Franco-Prussian war, we beg to state that we have taken the necessary steps to secure the first and most reliable news coming by steamer to the Plate; to that end our special agent in Rio will by every steamer, whether European or not, leaving that port for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, transmit to us the latest news arriving there. Our special agent in Lisbon is an Englishman who has resided in the City; his instructions are to send us by every steamer the very last intelligence from the seat of war, deriving same as far as possible from English sources. In Montevideo our agents have orders to telegraph to us, no matter what the hour may be. We hope thus not only to secure the first but also the best and most reliable news for our readers.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

WAR IN EUROPE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, July 19, 1870.

Till late in the afternoon of July 12, there was a gleam of hope that peace would be preserved. But at 5 o'clock the same evening there came unfavorable news from Paris which led to a renewal of the panic in the city. On the 13th it was known that Prince Anthony, the father of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, had commanded him to renounce the Spanish throne; and, owing to an unguarded and favorable comment on that event made by M. Ollivier, the French premier, in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, it again seemed for a moment that peace

and London rose five to six per cent. in value. On the 14th matters once more looked threatening. It was understood that the renunciation of the crown by Prince Leopold at the instigation of the King of Prussia was unsatisfactory to France, and that negotiations were still pending. A disarrangement of the telegraph wires by the electric state of the atmosphere increased the uncertainty and suspense, as the despatches in cypher from the French minister at Berlin were partially obliterated, and a general delay occurred in the transmission of messages. On the 14th July it transpired that not only did France exact from the King of Prussia his direct and acknowledged intervention in the renunciation, but a promise that the candidature of Prince Leopold should not again be countenanced by Prussia. The Prussian sovereign, however, adhered firmly to his original concession that, as the head of the house of Hohenzollern, he would effect the resignation of Prince Leopold's claims, but, as for the future stipulations, he considered them incompatible with his own and his country's dignity. He, therefore, refused to discuss the question with M. Benedetti, the French envoy; and upon that personage attempting to stop the King in his afternoon promenade in the public gardens at Ems to endeavor to get a last and direct answer to his demands, His Majesty told his orderly to inform M. Benedetti that he declined to see him. This was construed into an insult by the French Government. On the evening of the 14th it was known in Paris that war was to be declared the following day. The announcement of the declaration of war by France appeared in a second edition of the London evening papers of the 15th inst. Spain in the interval had given explanations satisfactory to the French Emperor.

This precipitate declaration of war on the part of France is stigmatized by the Times as the greatest of national crimes. It is also worthy of remark that the Morning Post which, since the accession of the Emperor, has been his staunchest supporter, has now turned against him. From this we may conclude the upper classes, amongst which the Post circulates, are Prussians in their sympathies. But in some of the leading clubs, and particularly where the military element preponderates, the sympathy is with France. The war has, however, come so suddenly, and the proximate causes are so extraneous, that the prevailing sentiments in this country need not yet be noticed. For the present both France and Prussia have been eager to offer guarantees in regard to the neutrality of Belgium and the Duchy of Luxembourg, and so far the questions in which England is immediately concerned give no pressing cause of anxiety. The position of Denmark is less assuring, but its future attitude will depend on the policy of its own government, and upon the prospects of a near approach to the Elbe by the French army.

Those who are fond of tracing events to remote causes, and causes independent of the only permanent one, international jealousy, date the present outbreak from the appointment of the Duke of Gramont to Vienna, and they think that as soon as he had matured his designs with M. Von Beust he was recalled from the Austrian embassy by the French Emperor to occupy his present position as Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Ollivier in the interval being probably put forward as a blind to the middle classes and advocates of peace. That M. de Gramont took the opportunity when at Vienna to sound the sentiments of the Austrian Government in regard to a possible rupture between France and Prussia, and that the result was not unsatisfactory to the French envoy is quite likely, but it is equally probable that the Hispano-Prussian intrigue took France completely by surprise, and that the French Emperor a fortnight ago had no notion of entering into a campaign on the Rhine at any particular season, and much less this autumn. Unquestionably the provocation, if only a side blow, came from Prussia, and on that account the public sympathy of Europe was in the first instance with France. She has forfeited that sympathy by her petulance and over-egerness to take advantage of the opportunity offered. But it is unfair to fix the criminality on Napoleon alone. Bismarck is the greater and more wily criminal of the two. Europe richly deserves the affliction in store for her by consenting so slavishly to become the corpus vile for experiments on a large scale to test the efficiency of French and Prussian weapons. Quite recently the French Emperor or ten most successful his

were all despatched in two or three discharges. The Prussian military authorities were at the same time engaged in perfecting the mechanism of their small arms, and in testing a new bronze field-piece made partly of phosphurized iron. The latter weapon burst, and the small-arm mechanism was not complete.

Looking at politics as at business, Louis Napoleon was right not to give them more time as the war was certain to come on, and a patched-up peace would have kept us all for months in of agony and suspense.

At the outset of the campaign the chances are supposed to be in favor of France. Although her forces, including reserves, are numerically a little inferior to the Prussians, her active force is larger. She will therefore take the first move, and Prussia will remain at a disadvantage until quite satisfied as to the tactics of her enemy.

By the annexation of Savoy and Nice in 1860 France has greatly secured her southern frontier. On the north she procured the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison from Luxembourg, who have fallen back upon Treves on the Moselle, about 30 miles from Metz, the principal fortress on the north eastern frontier of France. That place with Strasbourg on the east form her base of operations against the German quadrilateral guarding the road to Berlin through Saxony. She may make Strasbourg the starting point and attack Wirtemberg and Bavaria, who are bound by treaties to Prussia, and will no doubt side with the North German Confederation.

It is calculated that in a week France can concentrate 100,000 men between Metz and Strasbourg; so that within a few days her troops could pass the frontier in force, and might reach Stuttgart without any formidable resistance. On the north operating from Metz, where the real attack must originate, her progress will not be so rapid. She has before her not only the bayonets of Saarbrun, Coblenz, Mainz, and other strongholds.

By telegrams from Washington, we hear that Admiral Porter has suggested an increase in the navy of the United States, in view of European complications. The President has recommended legislation tending to augment the commercial marine, and he seems to suggest the purchase of the Bremen and Hamburg steamers, which, if blockaded by France, might embarrass the postal service.

The Times, in its money article of 16th inst., refers to the probable rise in freights, the loss we incur by the cutting off of the coal trade between this country and France and Germany, and otherwise prepares us for the disastrous effects of war on commerce, an undubitable result which superficial thinkers are apt to lose sight of in presence of a sudden demand for a few articles, and dazzled by fortunes rapidly made in war time by individuals.

Up to the evening of the 17th inst. there were still whispers of peace through offers of mediation by the English Government. The report appeared first in the Memorial Diplomatique, a paper established just before the war, in Italy and which it may be remembered in 1859 propagated the same rumours when the Franco-Italian Armies were face to face with the Austrians.

The Morning Post of yesterday, 18th inst. heads its columns with a double-headed leader, evidently inspired by Lord Granville. It says nothing of mediation, and talks only of the absolute unanimity with which the French and Prussian nations have rushed to the combat. Referring to the efficiency of our navy, and to the satisfactory state of our military resources, it allows to be understood that there must be no misapprehension as to the power of England to vindicate the language her diplomats may be instructed to hold. In the meantime it gives fresh assurances that the neutrality of Denmark and Belgium will be respected by France and Prussia.

The efforts of diplomacy are now directed to the localization of the war and to what must appear a vain endeavor to keep the lists clear for the duel between France and Central and Northern Germany. The rest of Europe bristling with arms are to be passive spectators. But already we have floating rumors of Russia joining Prussia, of Italy demanding the recall of French troops from Rome, of Austria being on the move on the suspicion that Bavaria and Wirtemberg declare for Prussia. That they will do so admits of little doubt. It is even a question whether this war being so purely a German war, the cry in defence of

the Fatherland may not be heard even in Vienna.

The notification of the declaration of war by France will be made to-day to the neutral powers. The French Emperor and Prince Imperial leave Paris to-morrow for Metz, where the first army corps, to the number of 80,000 to 120,000 men are rapidly being concentrated under Marshal Bazaine. Generals Canrobert and Montauban will respectively command the Eastern and Southern divisions. Both French and Prussians are pouring towards the frontier, but sensational telegrams announcing strategic designs, partial encounters and expected battles, are untrustworthy. Up to this moment, 4 p.m. 19th inst., the notification of the declaration of war is not published. The great drama of our generation may be said to open to-morrow, and the full account from that date of the military operations will be the subject of my next letter. Meantime, all that we know for certain is that the French fleet on its way to the Baltic was seen off the Humber; that the Prussians have destroyed their end of the bridge at Kehl and Strasbourg; and that they were advancing in great force into the Rhenish provinces towards the French frontier, near Metz and Thionville.

London, 22nd July, 1870.

On the 20th inst. the notification of declaration of war was received by the neutral powers, and the same evening the proclamation of neutrality was issued by the British Government. Offers of mediation by France and Prussia were refused both by France and Prussia. The royal proclamation of neutrality is very explicit, and evidently intended to avoid questions similar to those which occurred at the commencement of the American war. The appointment of Mr. Frilingeysen is said to have been chosen on account of his legal capacities and knowledge of international law. His presence in London at this juncture will be rather useful than otherwise. The more so that notwithstanding the present desired neutrality of England, she will if forced to take one part or the other, undoubtedly range herself on the side of the Germans; and the U. States, in view of the large German element in her population must do the same. The real cause for which Germany fights, the unity of her once dislocated power, is true and substantial. The existence in central Europe of a powerful nation in steadiness of character, in habits, and in political ideas much akin to ourselves, would be a real gain to us, to America, and to Southern Europe. That it would be a check on the military excitability and ambition of the French nation and not altogether palatable to Russia, though she may at present use the Germans to tumble France, is intelligible, and we must put ourselves in the place of France fairly to judge the present crisis. It is now upon cooler reflection becoming the general opinion: that as far as the present war is the result of a diplomatic struggle between Louis Napoleon and M. Bismarck, the provocation came from the latter; not only in regard to the Spanish question, but in his shrewd design in keeping out of the way and leaving the old King of Prussia to battle alone with M. Benedetti. But those questions are done with. It is to be hoped that as the coming contest and its results roll on, both Bismarck and Napoleon will be washed away. It is not creditable to the age, or to the intellect of the two countries that they should be represented by figures so...

Whatever may be the designs of individual statesmen, the sword will cut an exit for opinions quite foreign to their notions, and of wider and more lasting import. We shall soon see this result in England. Her navy is all she has to depend upon. Her military organization is contemptible, and so it must remain as long as her "nice little army," as the Americans so wittily and truthfully called it, is a thing apart from the pith and marrow of the nation. Gladstone, clever as he is, has not the largeness of character wanting for the existing crisis. Since the declaration of war our military preparations have consisted in practising the troops at Chatham in "putting up tents." Those wonderful people, the Volunteers, are popping away at Wimbledon, and their mamas and sweethearts go and make their tea for them. My notion is that every man in the kingdom under 45 ought by this time to have been enrolled and have reported himself at the headquarters of his military district. It will come to that, or we must stop our bluster about Belgium. The complications which begin to appear are beyond the ken and control of diplomacy. Among the smaller northern nations, Holland and Denmark may join France. The first two are old allies of

England. On the other hand Belgium leans towards Prussia, and we lean with her. It would be curious if the same combatants meet again on the field of Waterloo. Prussia is not now what she was in 1815, nor even in '66. Her name is another word for all Germany north of the Main, and we may say north of Switzerland and the Austrian Empire. She can muster a population of close upon 40,000,000, giving her, over and above her regular army of 300,000 men and the first reserve, the Landwehr, an untold resource in the Landsturm or second reserve. This is exclusive of the forces of Bavaria and Wirtemberg. Her naval resources are comparatively small, but they are greatly increased by recent acquisitions of territory, and she can calculate upon nearly 50,000 seamen from the old and new provinces. On the other hand her opponent has a fine navy, and if her reserves are less well organized her army is superior in numerical force, and probably in equipment and military organization; but in case of defeat the French have fewer strong places to fall back upon. Already the Parisian 'beau monde' who drive to the Bois de Boulogne have to go through a port-cullis reminding them of the realities of war, and of the possibility of the hated Prussian uniform being again seen from Montmartre.

Prince Napoleon who was on a cruise in Norway, arrived in his yacht at Aberdeen on the 20th inst. and took the express train to London on his way to Paris. The French fleet are reported to be in the Baltic; a French Admiral took steamer at Hull to overtake them. Whilst the rival armies are massing on both sides of the Rhine, we receive little reliable information as to their movements. The French Emperor has expressly forbidden the presence of newspaper correspondents of foreign military attachés at his headquarters. The Prussians have as yet not been so illiberal, but our Secretary of State at War, not to wound the susceptibilities of the French Monarch has prohibited any English officers on full or half pay from accepting the duties of correspondent. The Times who had, just appointed the celebrated Lieut. Hozier, its former Prussian war correspondent to the same post, is particularly irate. Mr. Duff, the 'Special' of the Telegraph still writes from Paris or Strasbourg and will probably have to remain there, or give up his lucrative appointment, or go to the Prussian camp. The decision of the French Emperor is hardly politic, as the result will be that all our information will have a Prussian coloring. It is not expected that there can be any serious event for some days. The false rumours and telegraphic messages received during the last week caution us against catch-penny reports; and you will do well to give slender credit to sensational telegrams you may receive from Lisbon. At the moment I am writing the news is very scanty, and principally refers to the attitude of the different European nations about which little is yet known, and the probable points of attack. Meantime until information on these points is more complete I shall not notice the flying rumours which precede the positive commencement of hostilities. There is a complete block on all the railways leading to the Rhine, and passenger traffic is at an end. The English on the Continent are scampering home through Switzerland and Belgium.

It will be interesting to your commercial readers to know that both the French and Prussian Governments respect private property at sea, the property not being contraband of war, according to the protocol of the treaty of Paris, copies of which have been sent to the London papers of this date from the Foreign Office. Although the United States did not agree to that protocol, she has been informed by the French and Prussian Ministers at Washington that her flag will have the same privilege of covering hostile goods. Vessels loading at belligerent ports are allowed thirty days to clear. Prevost Paradol, the newly appointed minister of France at Washington has committed suicide. The intense heat in America, and the double excitement of his new position as an Imperial envoy, and the news from Europe, are attributed as reasons for the act. M. Paradol, as you know, was a few years ago the rising political star of the Orleanist party in Paris. He did not quite fulfil the expectations of his admirers, and had latterly turned to the Imperial Government, since the appointment of M. Ollivier. He was until within a few weeks ago the occasional Paris correspondent of the Times.

As far as we know up to the present the following is the distribution of the French army:—

The first corps, under Marshal McMahon, four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, 132 guns, headquarters Strasbourg. Second corps, General Frossard, three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, 84 guns, headquarters St. Avold, between Metz and Saarguemines. Third corps, Marshal Bazaine, four divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, 132 guns, Metz. Fourth corps, General de Ladmirault, three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, Thionville. Fifth corps, General de Failly, four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, Bitsch. The reserve, under Marshal Caurobert, three divisions of cavalry and one of infantry, Chalons. The Imperial Guard, under General Bourbaki, two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, 144 guns, Nancy. The above force, calculating fifty-two battalions to an infantry division, and eighteen squadrons to a cavalry division, would give a total of 300,000 men.

We have no knowledge yet of the positions of the German forces. All we know is that they are acting on the defensive, and falling back from the neighborhood of Luxemburg towards Mainz and Coblenz. The King of Prussia is commander-in-chief, with Von Moltke as his strategic adviser. The Crown Prince of Prussia commands in the South, and Prince Charles Frederic and General Wrangel have commands in the North. It is said that General Vogel von Falckenstein will take the command of the Bavarian army, which is now attached to the Third Prussian corps d'armee. The nomination of that general is curious, as he appeared as conqueror in Bavaria four years ago.

The Morning Post, which seems to represent the aristocratic section of our Whig-radical administration, is this morning sounding the alarm about Belgium. We may expect in a few days to hear of military preparations as a measure of precaution. It is to be hoped they will not result in a grand exhibition of 8,000 or 10,000 men to be laughed at by France and Prussia.

The grenadiers of the Imperial Guard left Paris yesterday at two hours after midnight. This is a sign that the Emperor is about to take the field. His headquarters will be at Nancy. He suffers greatly from his old complaint, and if he has to be much on horseback his disappearance from the scene may end the war, and to a great extent, European troubles. Up to the moment of my closing this letter, 5 p.m., there is no military news of any importance. The London evening papers contain absurd advertisements in their bills, which little blackguards, who sell the papers, are shouting all over the place. I mention this to caution you. For example we see in large letters—SIEGE OF COLOGNE.

On opening the paper we find Cologne as in a state of siege, a natural preliminary in a fortified city. Again we see this evening—BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK—RETRAIT OF THE FRENCH. This is an affair of outposts, not worth noticing, and, at least, three days old. The French advance is awaiting an expedition commanded by General Montauban, which, I think, but without knowing anything positive, is an affair of gunboats on the Moselle. The Times correspondent has been arrested at Metz, and politely sent back. The Times is quite capable of making that event a reason for further diatribes against the French. You will know what value to place upon its remarks; the English people, if forced to take their natural side in the contest, which is with the Germans, do not forget that France has been a loyal ally hitherto, and they entertain a grateful sympathy for the French nation. I do not hesitate to say that, from what I hear on all sides, a war with France, unless under some severe provocation, would be most unpopular in England.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Monday. Don Fernando Torres and Colonel Ordoñez were sworn in on Saturday as Cabinet Ministers in lieu of Bustamante and Gen. Pozzoli. The late Prime Minister has resumed his desk in the Tribuna office. Another editor named Benito Neto is named chief clerk in the Ministerio de Gobierno. The Colorado meeting was attended by a thousand persons, and a committee formed of Messrs. Ramirez, Valasco, Ellauri, Rucher, Vidal, Megarinos, and Gons. Costa and Rebollo, to wait upon Pres. Battle and congratulate him on the state of affairs. The war-steamer Coquimbo has come down from the Uruguay, after failing to prevent Medim from crossing over. It seems Bastarrica has taken Mercedes, and rumours

go that Aparicio has died of the illness from which he has been so long suffering.

The Pacific steamer Germania is not expected till Friday, and her news is looked for with breathless suspense. Sor. Mesones, Peruvian Minister, presented his credentials to-day to President Battle, the artillery battalion acting as a guard of honor.

The French war-steamer Hamelin arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro; also the Tycho Brahe with thirty passengers, including Professor Gould and staff for the Cordoba observatory.

The news from Europe per French packet has thrown the city into a ferment, and people range themselves for France or Prussia as their inclination leans. Local politics are of minor importance; nevertheless the Siglo calls upon all the sections of the Colorado party to hold a grand fusion meeting and join against the Blancos. It seems Bastarrica was beaten in his first attack on Mercedes, but the place will hardly stand fire a second time. Caraballo reinstated Regules in command at Paysandu, and that officer has arrested some of those who took part in the mutiny.

From Maldonado we have news of the poor fellows who were biding in a lagoon, up to their chins in water; some of the Colorados did not keep close watch, and the Blancos managed to get away, half dead with fatigue and hunger, after three days spent in such a plight.

The resignation of Minister Bustamante is very much applauded by the Siglo. Dr. Vilaza has also resigned his post of Colonel of the Urban Guard.

The Peruvian Minister, Sr. Mesones, arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres and presented his credentials to-day to Government.

The Tycho Brahe arrived at Rio on the 14th, and may be hourly looked for, but brings no later news. The Pacific steamer Germania is expected by Wednesday 24th, with five days later from Europe.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

We publish to-day further long extracts from European papers and correspondence in reference to the Franco-German war. We endeavor to extract solely from journals of the best reputation, for 'cauards' of the most extravagant kind are concocted as to the movements of the armies, and one half the intelligence is not reliable. We make no excuse to our readers for occupying our columns almost exclusively with war news; as we know that it is at present of the most vital importance, materially and otherwise, to the foreign residents of all nationalities in the Plate.

A North American paper has the following 'tit-bit':—

Female sailors are very common in nautical legends; and many an honest tar has tropped out upon the fore-castle the old song about the detected warden mariner:—

"Which when the captain com'd to hear on't, He was werry much astonish'd at what she had done."

But all these sea-going young ladies are thrown into the shade by a damsel just discovered enacting the part of bell-boy in a Detroit hotel, and smoking and drinking and swearing beautifully to keep up her character. It further appeared that this enterprising virgin has worked as a driver upon the raging canal; has been the man-cook of a steamboat; and was, for some time, employed as journeyman chair-maker. This is evidently a woman of genius too great to regard the conventional distinctions of sex; and if some Congress-man will bring in a bill to make her a voter, we shall not be found among the opponents of the measure.

'Roberto' is announced for to-night at the Opera House for the benefit of Ordinas, the popular basso of the company. A colleague says Carlotta Patti will assist; if she does, it will be as a spectator. The opera troupe leaves for certain on the 31st for Rio Janeiro, so there can be only three more representations.

The Courier de la Plata has received the following note from a clairvoyant who professes to have seen, while under magnetic influence, the first battle between the French and Germans:— "The battle began on the 9th inst. on the Rhine, and lasted two days; the French were on a height, the Prussians on a plain. The French won. On the first day the Emperor's horse was killed under him, and His Majesty fell in the midst of his staff; the desire for vengeance drove the French on with irresistible fury. On the second day, the Prince Imperial had his

horse killed; on the 12th the Prussians repassed the Rhine."

For the last few days a madman has been wandering about the Parque and adjacent squares, to the annoyance and terror of the neighbors. Many ladies and children are afraid to venture out, fearing to come across the poor creature, whose gestures and cries are violent in the extreme. The authorities should at once put this unfortunate man under restraint, if they have not already done so.

Next Tuesday will be a strict holiday, being the stormy feast of Santa Rosa. The weather wears every appearance of a change, and the anniversary will probably bring us a succession of thunderstorms. In San Juan people are in a great fright, as several severe shocks of earthquake have lately been experienced there, and it is feared that Santa Rosa has something particularly bad in store for the San Juaninos.

While the Sindh was coming to an anchor in the Outer Roads on Sunday an Italian priest on board cut his throat with a razor, but happily did not wound himself fatally. He is expected to recover, and refuses to assign any valid reason for the rash act.

The new contracts for keeping the streets clean seem to amount to nothing. All the principal thoroughfares are covered with a couple of inches of the finest powder dust, to the destruction of costly goods in fashionable 'magazines' and furniture in elegant mansions. When the rain comes we shall have mud; it is a toss-up which is the worst, but Buenos Ayreans have learned to put up with both without a murmur.

The Ferro Carril of Cordoba says Messrs. Zimmerman have obtained a concession for the construction and working of wire tramways in that province, with exclusive privileges for eight years.

A new company will shortly make its appearance at the French theatre. If it is a good or even passable one, it is sure of a golden harvest, as the closing of the Opera House will leave us badly off in the theatrical way.

The Brazilian papers announce that astronomers are busy all over the world preparing for the great event of 1871, the passage of Venus across the sun's disc, a phenomenon that only occurs every 125 years.

A fire broke out on Saturday in the 'Contaduria Nacional'; the clerks succeeded in getting the books and papers to a place of safety, and the flames were put out without any serious damage being done.

Messrs. Naon, Letamendi, and Oliver were the successful candidates at the Flores election on Sunday; they may be annulled however, in consequence of the intimidation used.

A German antiquary, Henry Schlismann, writes from the village of Cip-lak, Greece, on the plains of Troy, near New-Illium, that in the course of some excavations made for his own private gratification, he has discovered the Palace of Priamus, where Hector sacrificed to Jove, where Herxes offered up a hecatomb, and Alexander the Great his armor. He intends transmitting a report on the subject to the Academie Francaise.

The announcement of the death of Aparicio took people by surprise; in fact, the event is not quite believed in. The revolutionary army is massed at Porongos for an advance on the capital. A battle must have come off ere this; volunteers are flocking to the White standard daily.

The Café Catalan site at the corner of Calles San Martin and Cangallo will not be sold now, the present tenant having renewed the lease for a number of years at the rate of 15,000 mpc. per month; rather a sharp rent.

The streets are now in a truly deplorable state. In Calle San Martin the block up is as great as on the trunk lines of railway in France. The new gas men are putting down their pipes in front of the Bolsa; the new tramway men are tearing up the pavement to put down what they call chairs. In Calle Artes there is the same sorrow—no getting up or down the street between Sir John Coghlan's men, who are laying water pipes, and the tramway men, who have taken half of the street to themselves. The laying of the water pipes is an inevitable sign of rain, and ship captains should be on the alert.

Messrs. Claypole, Brothers, the European newspaper agents in Calle Defensa, are now doing the greatest business in town. Every paper they receive on sale is at once bought up. Such is the interest to read the war news, that on Sunday the crowd around Messrs. Claypole's warehouse suggested the idea of a run on the bank.

We have received from the Custom House the official documents respect-

ing the late case of smuggling. As the matter is, however, now somewhat stale, we think it unnecessary to publish the official paper.

The 'aligibes' in town are now running dry, and the unfortunate householders obliged to buy water from the cartmen. The inconvenience and expense shew the necessity of Sir John Coghlan laying down his pipes in every street in town. The water supply only costs a family \$40 mpc per month, whilst the cartmen charge 200. It is now nearly three months since we have had any rain.

In the most fashionable streets in town there has been a sensible fall in rents. In Calle Peru near Victoria the best site in the city, there are two stores to rent, which have been vacant for the last two months. The fact is the landlords ask too high a rent, and no business can afford the rent asked for some of the fashionable shops in Calle Florida.

We hear on good authority that Madlle. Patti has finally made arrangements with the lessees of Colon Theatre for a series of concerts, and a 'temporada' of 10 performances is about to be opened.

Professor Gould, Mrs. Gould, family and suite arrived here yesterday morning in the Tycho Brahe. Professor Gould comes to take the direction of the Observatory in Cordoba. President Sarmiento sent Col. Peña to receive the North American savant in his name, and his carriage to convey the party to their hotel.

Messrs. Daws and Corso have opened a library at 86, Piedad, which we recommend to public patronage. The new firm has just received a lot of 1,500 English and North American novels, all the latest works, which they will sell very cheap.

The funeral of the late Mr. José Miguens took place yesterday. The procession of carriages was unusually large. Mr. Miguens was a well-known native capitalist and estanciero, and universally esteemed. His demise throws some of the best families of B. Ayres into mourning.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, p.m., there was every appearance of a storm from the South-East. It cleared away, however. We can say little now about the weather. We have sent our barometer back to England to have it re-arranged, as, notwithstanding all our efforts, it persistently pointed "Very dry!" even when raining in torrents.

It is now ascertained that this year's harvest in England will be very deficient. The war must add greatly to the misery the bad crop will cause.

Horse stealing in the camp was never at a greater height than at present. A dealer drove 142 tame-horses into Zarate the other day without a paper for a single animal; luckily they were all seized, but as the horses were driven from some far off district it is unlikely that the owners will ever find their property.

The appointment of Dr. D. Carlos Teodor as Minister for Foreign Affairs has given satisfaction. At the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday for the purpose of naming a successor to Dr. Varela, the discussion was of the liveliest kind. The partisans of Dr. Roque Perez and Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen were equally divided, and, as neither would give way an inch, a compromise had to be effected, and both sides agreed to the nomination of Dr. Tejedor. We have no doubt this gentleman will make a good Foreign Minister, though many object to him on the ground that he is said not to speak or write a word of English. This must be a mistake, as we believe he studies the STANDARD occasionally, and, now that he is named Foreign Minister, will have to read it through every morning before breakfast. Dr. Tejedor has already rendered good service to the State in important public positions; and we salute him on his nomination to this important post, the duties of which we feel assured he will discharge with credit to himself and the country.

We observe that the French residents in this city are starting a sanitary committee, to aid the soldiers of their country who may be wounded in the present lamentable war with Germany. The greatest unanimity on this subject prevails amongst the French community, which seems to have abandoned every party idea, and only to remember that its members are Frenchmen. This is the more creditable to the patriotism of our French friends, as it is well known that every shade of political opinion in France has numerous representatives here.

Rossini's immortal 'Barber' was produced on Wednesday night at the Opera House for the benefit of Mme. Zaccani, and the sparkling excellence of this unique composition was a rich treat to ears wearied with repetitions of Verdi's, Flotow's, and other works.

The audience was thin, owing to the concert at the Coliseum, which left the grand tier almost empty. The music was interpreted in a superior manner by all the artistes who took part in the performance. The fair 'beneficiaire' sang the score allotted to Rosina perfectly, and acted the character very well, though a little more 'espiquerie' would have added to the attractions she invested it with; she was loudly and repeatedly applauded. Orlandini made such a capital Barber, singing and acting with such comical 'verve' and gusto, that we are inclined to think buffo character is his forte; 'largo al factotum' was brilliantly rendered, and brought down great applause. Ordinas was a fair Basilio, and Lelmi up to his usual mark as Almaviva. L'Africaine is announced for this evening as positively for the last time.

The Post Office has again been caught tripping in a most unaccountable manner. We received yesterday letters that arrived here by the City of Brussels, which steamer came into port on the 3d inst., and some merchants in town were served in the same manner. If this extraordinary delay can be accounted for in any way, the Secretary of the Post Office ought to explain it, for the credit of his department.

There is a great difference of opinion still existing amongst our mercantile and shipping men as to the risks involved in shipping goods in time of war. Our well-informed contemporary, the *Telegrafo Maritimo*, publishes the following bases of maritime law which were laid down as preliminaries to the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and which were subsequently agreed to by Russia, England, France, Austria, Turkey, Sardinia, Brazil, Denmark, and a host of minor powers:—

1. Privateering is abolished.
2. A neutral flag covers an enemy's cargo, except contraband of war.
3. A neutral cargo under an enemy's flag cannot be seized, unless it be contraband of war.
4. A blockade, to be legal, must be maintained by a fleet strong enough to prevent all access to the enemy's coast.

The Bois de Palermo was thronged on Sunday with fashionable in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. The 'road down' was anything but pleasant, owing to the dense clouds of dust, but at the Bois everything looked delightfully fresh. The first spring buds have appeared on all the trees; and a few day's rain, which according to the barometer yesterday is not far off, will usher in the change to a milder temperature.

A private letter from London mentions that on the first shock of the commercial panic in London Argentine Bonds fell to 83, but recovered slightly on the Times referring in a leader in approving terms to President Sarmiento's message to Congress.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. Ubbelhode's artificial flags are being laid down as footways in some blocks of Calle Cordoba. These flags continue in great request for all purposes, but as a footway and for patios they are unequalled.

A contemporary states that the Opera Company will return here next winter from Rio. We hope so, but doubt the report.

A lot of mules (80) were sent from Rosario a few days ago to the army in Entre Rios; they are intended, we believe, for the artillery and train corps. These animals are veteran campaigners, as they passed safely through all the vicissitudes of the Paraguayan war.

We regret to hear that in addition to the small pox scurlatina is getting very prevalent amongst young children in the city. At this time of year this disease often acquires increased development amongst the juvenile generation.

Our Chilean exchanges contain very little news of interest. The columns of our West Coast colleagues are mainly devoted to descriptions of the ravages caused by the gales lately prevalent in that quarter of the continent.

The cattle plague is extending in Santa Fé. At the Sauce ten cows died on one estancia. The Rosario people are beginning to shun beef, and are inquiring the best way of making 'café au Fells,' so extensively patronised in Buenos Ayres during the prevalence of the epidemic.

We are happy to announce that the Rev. Mr. Grennan who was on the point of leaving Buenos Ayres, has been prevailed on by the people and municipality of Capilla del Señor to resume his mission there. The Municipality have written some very flattering letters in a most reverend gentleman, alluding in the most graceful manner to his services during the Ocho-

A strange piece of news comes to us from the United States. It is well-known that President Grant and his Government have long been anxious to abolish Mormonism, or at least to get rid of the reproach the existence of such a crew on any part of their territory entails. Brigham Young and his colony of 'Saints' seeing that our Cousins will stand no more polygamy, have cast their eyes on this Republic, and a deputation of Elders has been named to wait on President Sarmiento with a request that he will allow the population of Utah Territory to settle 'en masse' in the Gran Chaco, as the Northern Republics are becoming too hot for them. Colonization is what we want here above all things, but better the fertile plains of this beautiful land should remain unpeopled till the Day of Doom, than import a huge moral leprosy that would sow in our midst the too prolific seeds of National degradation and decay. President Sarmiento is not the man to entertain even for an instant the outrageous proposition.

We occasionally catch our colleagues tripping, yet they stumble in such a delightfully original manner, that the task of pulling them up is rendered a veritable labour of love. Yesterday morning we had some 'Revue de la Quinzaine,' or Packet Editions, in irreproachable French, but unfortunately published three days after the fair, for the Douro left on Sunday, and the supplementary mail bag on the following day. It is possible the 'Revue' were meant for the City of Brussels which sailed Thursday afternoon with a full complement of passengers and a large cargo.

An industry that ought to pay has sprung up lately in this city, viz. glove making. The children of the Orphan Asylum are now employed in this way, and a manufactory of kid gloves has also, we hear, been started by an enterprising Frenchman. In connection with this enterprise, a gentleman who knows something of the glove trade, remarked to us yesterday that the millions of rats in Buenos Ayres might be made useful in this business. In Paris, half the gloves sold as kid are manufactured from rat skins. Many a Paris rat-catcher has died, worth thousands of pounds.

A Paysandu paper is authorized to contradict the report, now a month old, that Gen. Caraballo had sold several thousand horses to the Argentine Government for the army in Entre Rios. We suppose the gallant General has been so busy scampering after, and occasionally away from Aparicio, that his attention was not until recently called to the rumor in question. O'Connell said "give a lie twenty-four hours start of the truth, and the latter has not a ghost of a chance in the race;" we are not aware of his having laid down any axiom in reference to the truth getting first away.

The National Senate has finally thrown out the bill proposing to devote 50,000 dollars to the education in the higher schools of poor scholars. We thought the affair had been disposed of long ago.

The Duke of Grammont, Foreign Minister of France, is described by a contemporary as a perfect Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." Although fifty years of age, his figure is a model, his face of the handsomest, and his manners those of the 'ancien regime,' which means perfection. He is directly descended from the Duke of Guise, who was mainly instrumental in checking the career of Charles V. M. de Grammont knows every language of Europe perfectly, to speak and write; and to crown all, is considered the strongest man in France. Count d'Orsay, so much appreciated by the "first gentleman in Europe," was the Duke's uncle.

"Qui s'excuse etc." Our contemporary *La Verdad* apologises to its readers for "disparates" that now and then crop up in its list of deaths, stating that it is published as received. We have no doubt of it, colleague; there is no necessity for an apology. A glance at the Lady's Paragraph in English or North American papers will show you what literary capers over the cradle and the grave we are addicted to; your sin is a venial one in comparison.

Justice is at last asserting her rights in this country. On Tuesday Troncoso was shot for the foulest murder in the annals of crime, and the Supreme Court has just confirmed the sentence of death passed by the court below on the murderer of poor Bald and his servant Tait, who, it will be remembered, were butchered some months ago at Rosario. We hope there will be no feminine manifestations of maudlin philanthropy on the part of newly fledged lawyers in this criminal's behalf, and that the law will take

its course. A few more executions, and we will effectually stamp out the blood plague that has so long afflicted the land.

We perceive by our Asuncion exchanges that General Camara, Viscount Pelotas, has left Paraguay on his return home. This gallant leader is, we are told, a great favorite with the Brazilian army; he certainly deserves to be so.

A morning contemporary mentions that the Oficina de Pagos is to be abolished, but does not say what department will assume its functions.

The meeting of members of the Sociedad Rural, convened for Tuesday night for the purpose of electing a new managing committee, had to be postponed till the 1st of the ensuing month, as there were only 36 members present, while the statutes require 47 to make a quorum at a general meeting.

The traffic on the Brazilian railways has increased 33 per cent. during the past year, while the working expenses are only 50 per cent. These are splendid figures, rarely equalled in railway management. The improvement is in a great measure due to extension branches into the coffee districts.

Our colleague the *Frei Presse* is responsible for the following story:—A French gentleman of this city met an intimate friend, a German, a few days ago, and said to him: "How do you do? I have a son in the French army; he is going to Berlin, and if he can be of use to you there I feel certain it will afford him much pleasure." "You are very kind," said the German, "but you must know that we always send our prisoners of war to the fortresses."

A baker at Tandil was lately fined \$2,000 m/c. for refusing to show his trade books to a Municipal official. This is a most absurd and arbitrary stretch of power. Country Justices are incurable.

Flotow has written a new opera, 'L'Ombre,' which is said to surpass 'Marta' in merit. It will shortly be produced in Paris.

The parapet of a house in Paseo Julio fell on Saturday, killing one man and seriously wounding three.

Boston is about the same size as Buenos Ayres. Last year the rate of building was 104 new houses per month, at an average cost of 10,000 pats. each. For the first six months of this year the rate here was 125 per month.

Montevideo is in a terrible state, owing an attack by the rebels. On Tuesday night the city was declared in a state of siege. Aparicio may be there before a week is about.

Colonel Ayala made a sally from Parana a few days ago at the head of a strong body of horsemen, and succeeded in sweeping into the town a number of horned cattle that the Jordanites had allowed to graze within to short a distance of the town. It is believed that Jorlan will make for the Banda Oriental should he be defeated in the battle that is daily expected to come off; this is very likely, as he has now no chance with the Correntinos.

The small pox is so bad in Tucuman that the Municipality of that city has issued an order that all children must be vaccinated, whether they formerly underwent the operation or not. The measure is a wise one. We regret to hear that for the last week this disease has shown a decided tendency to spread in Buenos Ayres.

The deficit in the harvest in France this year will, it is estimated, necessitate an expenditure of 300 millions of francs in the purchase of foreign grain. In addition, for the first time for years, there is a deficit in the hay crop. An unusual number of vessels are loading in Russian and North American ports with flour for France.

We understand that Mr. Luis Martinez, M.P. for Moron, intends to move in the Provincial Chambers for enquiry into the management and state of the accounts of the Western Railway. It was anticipated that he would broach the subject when the House met on Tuesday evening.

We were favored with a copy of the *Avisador Boanerense* yesterday. The paper is well got up, and, although distributed gratis, ought to pay moderately.

The Montevidean Government is preparing for the coming storm. At the Conference at Caneiones the military commands were decided as follows:—Caraballo to the North; Suarez in Canelones, Florida, Durazno, and Minas; Castro in Colonia, San José, and Soriano; and Ordoñez, of Martin Chico—O celebrity, to hold a subordinate post in Colonia.

The illuminated transparency at Picard's, at the corner of Peru and Victoria streets, attracts a crowd of gazers every night. As an advertising medium the idea is a good one; but the police should not forget their

watchword "move on;" last night the street was almost impassable for an hour.

At M. Paris' gunshop, in Calle Rivadavia, there are at present on view specimens of the four best forms of needle gun extant; the Snider (English), by far the best; the Chassepot (French), the Martin Henry (Austrian), and the Nadel-gewehr (Prussian). Crowds go every day to inspect these weapons, on the respective merits of which the fate of Europe may now be said to depend.

We have received per Poiton from our Paris correspondent (Mr. F. Conner) a letter containing intelligence capable of setting the whole foreign population of the city by the ears. Not having received our letter from our new correspondent in Berlin, we do not publish our Paris letter in extenso. The letter is one of surpassing importance, and although written in Paris, is in some matters impartial.

We notice that at the elections on Sunday Don Norberto de la Riestra headed the list of Senators returned. This is but a graceful compliment to a deserving and excellent man.

There is great consternation in fashionable and musical circles at the prospect of losing the Opera Company at the end of this month. There seems no way of averting the catastrophe, for the 'empresarios' have lost huge sums in keeping the theatre open for this last 'temporada' owing to the want of support from the public. There is no disguising the fact that the population of this city, with the exception, of course, of the Germans and Italians, is not a musical one; Argentines and other nationalities only patronize the opera because it is fashionable. There is but one way to secure the permanence of an opera company here, and that is, for either the Provincial or National Government to buy the Colon Theatre, and allow the empresarios to have it rent free, under which circumstances the business might pay. In Europe large subsidies are paid by Continental Governments to sustain their Opera-houses, and this nation or province is quite rich enough to afford a few million paper dollars for the purpose we have indicated.

Carolina Patti is expected in the Tycho Brahe. Things are so disturbed in M. Video that it is believed Madlle. Patti will come straight to Buenos Ayres, and not venture to the sister city till the fortune of war decides whether White or Red is the winning colour in the game now being played in the Uruguayan Republic.

Dr. Rawson's project for establishing a Department of Agriculture constitutes another victory for the STANDARD. We steadfastly advocated this measure for years, and anticipate great results if it is properly carried out. Dr. Rawson evidently hopes to bring about an agricultural millenium, for he dreams, it is said, of infusing bucolic tendencies into the Cabinet 'en masse,' by proposing that the Agricultural Institute should be the future Government House. It would be a spectacle worthy of patriarchal ages to see the Ministers, headed by Dr. Sarsfield, indulging in a little ploughing, digging, hoeing, etc., before breakfast every morning, to give them an appetite for ministerial labors afterwards. Example is contagious; we would all turn our pens into reaping hooks in a month. Dr. Rawson's bill is the best that has been brought forward for many a day, and is certain to pass. God speed the plough!

"A certain gentleman" and the "vassura-box for us all" is still the motto of the Municipality. The new service was to commence on Saturday last, and, like all out-going administrations, the retiring contractor left a legacy to his successors, in the shape of carts, boxes, etc., full of refuse, lying about the streets in all directions. Let us hope the new 'regime' may put an end to this crying abuse.

A contemporary says the pipe water used at the Orphan Asylum has been examined by Dr. Weiss and other chemists and found unfit for use. This is singular; the water supplied to our premises, 118 San Martin, is excellent.

Mr. Lacroze is having a garden laid out for the convenience of his passengers at the station where his tramway carriages stop at the Plaza Once de Setiembre; the idea is a good one.

The speech of General Mitre in the Senate, on the bill for devoting 50,000 patacons to the education of poor youths, was the greatest oratorical effort that has been heard in Congress for many a day. The convincing arguments of the ex-President were clothed with a beauty of language, and delivered with an eloquent fire that amazed the House. At no period of his brilliant career has General Mitre surpassed his effort of Tuesday last.

The war with Prussia is so popular in France that the volunteer army will soon prove a huge force in itself. Already there are 100,000 volunteers enrolled. The child Prince Imperial accompanying his father to the field has fired every boy in France with martial ardour. The medical students have volunteered to a man, and the schools are almost deserted. In Prussia the military ardour of the people is quite as great.

It is said that General Moltke, the Prussian Chief of Staff, has devoted the last three years to the study of a campaign against France.

The news by the French packet caused general gloom in town yesterday. The rumour of anticipated failures in Brazil raised serious apprehensions for this Plaza, and the most conflicting reports were afloat. There can be no doubt we are in for a squeeze here, but for the last year or so trade has apparently been conducted here with prudence, and the consequences may not, nor do we think, they will be as bad as many anticipate. The National securities were sensibly affected yesterday, and great depression was evinced in monetary and mercantile circles, but the market here is sound; hides and tallow keep up.

The weather was so rough at Montevideo on Friday night that the mail bags were in some danger of being lost while an attempt was being made to put them on board the river steamer. The boat in which the Comisario in charge of them put off from the French packet could neither reach the shore of the river steamer Villa del Salto, and after tossing about for a long time, had to return to the Sindh, which vessel will be in port to-day. Her mails will be delivered as early as possible.

It was rumoured on Friday night that Lopez Jordan had been decisively defeated by the National army. We believe some National Guards obtained an advantage over the enemy in a skirmish, but no intelligence of anything like a fight on a large scale has reached us. Foreigners now look on this miserable affair with positive disgust, and can afford it no attention while the fate of their native lands, ay, even of the world, is the stake at present being played for in the Old World.

Friday night was the coldest we had this year, thermometer down to 18. We have had nothing for years to equal this. The frosts throughout the country are doing great damage to the pasturages. It is now nearly three months since we have had any rain.

The Germanian is the next steamer due of the Chilian line. She may be expected in Montevideo on the 24th inst. She will bring dates from Lisbon to the 2nd and 3rd August.

Mr. Weldon, Manager of the River Plate Bank in Rosario, gave a grand party last week. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, Dr. and Mrs. Homan, and all the elite of Rosario were there.

It may interest some of our readers to know that the rebels who were chased into a laguna near Maldonado nearly all escaped, having got in amongst the bullrushes. Our Montevidean contemporary states that they were for three days in the lake, we suppose, subsisting on wild ducks, which abound in that neighbourhood.

The Rev. Canon Dillon, who has such a wide circle of friends in Buenos Ayres, may be expected back in the Plate by next packet.

Dr. Rufino Elizalde, who during the Mitre administration played such a prominent part in public affairs as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been thrown from his horse in Calle Buen Orden, and his left arm nearly shattered. We are happy to say that the ex-Minister is now better, and able to go about with his arm in a sling.

The Barracas tramway has at last been legalized by the Government, and is now open to the public. The works in Calle Artes are progressing fast, and very soon passengers can be booked through from Cinco Esquinas to Barracas. We hear great complaints about the infamous trick of placing stones on the tramway track; yesterday the Cuyo cars ran off half a dozen times.

The Recoleta Tramway appears to be doing more business than any of its rivals. Last week 19,420 persons travelled on this line, 14,933 on the Cangallo, and 13,261 on the Cuyo. These figures lead to the conviction that all the tramways are doing splendidly, though many say the profits are not so large as is generally believed. Messrs Lacroze is going to construct a branch line by Calles Talcahuano, Callao, and Piedad.

It is calculated that if all the European locomotives and railway carriages were placed in a single train they would reach from Paris to St. Petersburg.

Five hundred millions of kilogrammes of coal are consumed by the European railways every year.

The house in Tucuman, in which Argentine Independence was declared in the year 1816, is about being purchased by the National Government. With the view, we suppose, of encouraging education, the historic edifice is to be converted into a Normal School. It is right to make it useful as well as ornamental.

A Señor de Gosnau has presented a petition to Government for a concession to make a railway from this city to Brazil; the line would cross the Parana. The project is one we may see carried out some day, but scarcely at present.

A new English school is about being added to the list of these valuable institutions in the metropolis. The new seminary has peculiar claims on public patronage, as it will be directed by two widely esteemed English clergymen of the Established Church, the Rev. T. E. Ash and Rev. F. N. Lett. The former gentleman is already favorably known in connection with the school formerly kept in Montevideo by the Rev. Mr. Adams. We have no doubt that the new school will have a large number of pupils.

We have received the seventh number of the eighth volume of the 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' issued by the Argentine Pharmaceutical Society. The number contains the lengthy discourse of Professor Murray when he opened the present academical course of lectures on pharmacy, pharmacodynamics and pharmacognosy. In this discourse he shows the difference that exists between poisons, medicines, and ailments, demonstrating that the same substance may act, according to circumstances and doses, as one or the other. He also shows why and how certain substances were employed in olden times, and the ideas our ancient dispensers of drugs had of them. He then gives a 'resumé' of the principal advancements of the sciences which are related to pharmacy, mentioning especially carbolic acid, chloral cathartic acid, and the cinchonas. The discourse occupies seven pages of the journal. There is also an article on the origin of our globe, one on the hygiene of the spring, one on the microscopical examination of blood, and closes with an able and exhaustive article on milk, by Dr. Peron, Professor of Chemistry in the University.

The gentlemen named on the French Relief Committee are the following:—Messrs. Bonnemason, Choquet, Walls, Carrere, Creissac, Bletscher, Berthe, Cinto, Rebouillon, Dupont, Denans, and Ronquand. All these gentlemen occupy high positions in the city, and are pre-eminently fitted for the patriotic purpose they have in view.

Ladies fond of bargains should pay a visit to the 'tienda' at the corner of Calle Piedad, opposite the San Miguel Church, where the stock is being sold off at a great reduction.

Dr. Varela, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs leaves, we believe, in the Pacific steamer for Europe.

The telegram we received yesterday was dated from Saarebrück, July 25th. On reference to the map we find it is a Prussian village with a bridge over the Saare, not far from the Prussian fortress of Sarreloni; it is thirty-six miles south of Treves, going towards Strasburg, and thirty-four miles east of Metz. It is on the frontier line between France and Prussia, a few hours march from Luxembourg, and within a stone's throw of Sierk, where a skirmish was said to have taken place by previous advices.

The news from Montevideo yesterday was interesting, but was completely lost sight of in the wild excitement that prevailed respecting the European intelligence by the Sindh. Medina at the head of a strong force of 600 Blancos was marching on Palmyra, while Bastarrica was preparing for a second assault on Mercedes. The murder of a lot of Blancos, most of them boys, who fell into the hands of Ordoñez has created intense horror and disgust, and has secured for Aparicio and his cause much additional sympathy in Montevideo. The installation of the Whites in Montevideo is now considered a mere question of weeks, if not days. In many quarters it is thought that Medina will be chosen as President of the Republic if his party triumph.

Our colleague *La Verdad* published only yesterday morning the interesting report of the last meeting of the Southern Railway, which appeared in our columns three weeks ago. We think a paper of so much importance might well have claimed a somewhat earlier publication than that accorded to it.

The Provincial Government has already decided on a site for the new railway station at Bragado.

A NATIONAL BANK.

A project for the formation of a National Bank will be laid before Congress to-day; the scheme has been carefully drawn up by Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Minister of Interior; from all we learn it provides for every contingency and will, in all probability, be passed in both Houses by a large majority.

It may be regarded as premature to offer any remarks on a scheme which has yet to be made public, but there is so much to be said pro and con in the matter, and the name of one of our best known English brokers being connected with the project, we see no reason why our readers should not have the priority of Congress, and learn all about the scheme before it is even laid on the table of the House for consideration.

To say that the public in the Plate is divided between borrowers and lenders does not express the position, inasmuch as 7ths of the people are borrowers and 1th lenders. The empire of the capitalist in this land is supreme. Not even the President of the Argentine Republic holds such a levee every day at his own or the Government house, as the capitalist who keeps turning his money every three months in the market. Before noon every broker in town calls at the office of the discounter, who picks up all the news going, learns every thing worth knowing, and knows infinitely more of what is going on than any Minister or politician. Money is a power in this country which even politicians sigh for; to arm the National Government with such a power is therefore an ambition worthy of any Minister who seeks to consolidate financial with political power; and the National Bank scheme is, of all the projects that have cropped up in Congress, the most important and most dangerous that has yet been mooted. If the want of such an institution deprives the country of elements calculated to advance the nation, so also the absence of such a concern secures us from the disastrous results to which, too often, kindred establishments have frequently led.

It may interest our readers to know that the first National Bank in Europe was the bank of Venice, started in the year 1171. If the world reaped no other advantages from the Crusades, it is at least indebted to them for the first public bank in Europe. The bank of Venice owed its existence to the Crusades, and the necessity of the Government obtaining means for conducting those wars. Dr. Velez Sarsfield might, when introducing his measure, aptly remark that political insubordination in South America calls up this scheme which religious enthusiasm gave birth to in Europe eight hundred years ago. Not that we mean by this to hint that Lopez Jordan treads in the foot prints of Peter the Hermit; but it is a coincidence worthy of note, that the impetuosity of governments has given rise to institutions, without which, whether for better or worse, the world could not get along at the present day. The Bank of Genoa rose in the year 1345, and for centuries was the greatest bank in Europe: it succumbed pretty much like the Entre-Riano Bank, pillaged by the enemy. Jordan at Concepcion de Uruguay in 1870 repeated the work of Massena in 1800 at Genoa; both places were sacked, and the bank of Genoa fell at the beginning of the present century, never to rise again. The bank of Barcelona next appears in the list, established in 1401, and in that memorable bank it was that first Bills of Exchange were introduced: so the reader will observe that the nation which to-day is the "hardest up," was the nation that has placed the commerce of the world under an obligation which can never be discharged. The Dutch followed, and in 1609 the bank of Amsterdam was started; but that renowned institution after flourishing for a couple of centuries, tumbled owing to the French Invasion. In 1619 the bank of Hamburg was started; it lives still—and why? because it differs from every other bank in the world: no institution in Europe to-day enjoys a higher reputation for the manner in which, to the extent of the power granted, it conducts its business operations. The bank of Rotterdam was started in 1635. The bank of Stockholm in 1688. The Bank of England in 1694. Like the earliest of these institutions, the bank of Venice, the Bank of England owes its existence to the wants of the Government caused by the war with France.

Mr. William Patterson, a merchant of London, was the founder of the Bank of England; he, like Velez Sarsfield, although not a Cabinet Minister, saw that the Government had a direct interest in the formation of a National

Bank, which would at a low rate, and for a fixed period, advance certain sums. The capital of the Bank of England at starting was £1,200,000, whilst the capital of the National Argentine Bank about to be started is to be two millions sterling. The Bank of Scotland was established in 1695, and in 1783 the Bank of Ireland was started. In 1716 the Bank of France was instituted, but, owing to political troubles, it has frequently collapsed. The oldest Belgian bank was the Societe Generale, started in 1822, but in 1850 it merged into the Belgian National Bank. The first German bank was the City Bank of Vienna, started in 1705; it failed during the Napoleonic wars. The Royal Prussian Bank was founded by the Great Frederick in 1765, but it was compelled to suspend owing to the wars. Even the House towns, the principal seaports of Germany, had no banks of issue up to the middle of the present century. The first Russian bank was established by Catherine II., and for the very praiseworthy purpose of making advances to ladies on their diamonds and jewelry. Strange to say, Argentines come next after the Turks in this bank question, for the Ottoman National Bank was only started in 1857. But the great land of banks we arrive at—the United States; and, as far as we can gather, Dr. Sarsfield frames his National Bank charter on the old charter of the unfortunate U. States Bank, an institution which at one period realised immense good for the Union, but, falling into bad hands, was wound up, causing thereby widespread ruin throughout the Union. To review the history of the celebrated United States Bank is at the moment beyond our province, but on some future occasion we purpose treating on the subject. Experience, if it amounts to anything, teaches severe lessons about banks in countries subject to wars &c. Dr. Sarsfield is dealing with an element which, if well handled, may result in all the good which he portends; he lights a torch which may illumine every avenue of trade, every highway of commerce, or, if care be not taken, set fire to the shreds of a too distended credit, blaze up and go out, leaving nought behind save the ashes of a worthless National paper money.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

The Ministerial Report for the current year shews that Brazil has 653 kilometers or 400 miles of railway open to traffic, viz—

	Miles.
Pedro Segundo.....	133
San Paulo.....	85
Bahia.....	75
Pernambuco.....	76
Cantagallo.....	21
Mauá.....	10
Total	400

The gross receipts were 8,500 contos or £680,000, and the expenses exactly one-half, leaving a net profit of £340,000 equal to £850 per mile. The increase of income in 1869 was exactly 33 per cent. over the previous year, although only 10 miles of new line had been opened. The number of passengers carried was 1,158 thousand, shewing an increase of 10 per cent., and the goods traffic was 375,000 tons, or an increase of 7½ per cent. The returns of coffee carried in 1869 were three times greater than the previous year, sugar shewed an increase of 16 per cent., cotton a decrease of 7½ per cent. The Bahia line did not pay working-expenses, and the amount of guarantee paid by Government to the London stock-holders on account of this line and those of Pernambuco and San Paulo was £210,000 sterling.

The Pedro Segundo railway is the principal one, running from Rio Janeiro to Entre Rios and Chiador, and having 22 intermediate stations; it carried 778 thousand passengers and 185,000 tons of goods, which represents ¾ of the passenger and one-half the goods traffic of all the railways. The gross receipts were £368,000 and the working-expenses only £171,600 or 44 per cent., leaving a net profit of £1,477 per mile. Compare this with the best railway in Buenos Ayres, the Southern, and we find the latter only gives £333 nett per mile, the working expenses being 52 per cent.

The San Paulo, 85 miles, carried 207,000 passengers, and 93,000 tons of merchandize, of which one-half was coffee, and about 8,000 tons were cotton, producing gross receipts £182,060, the working-expenses being only £67,760 or 37 per cent. and leaving a net profit of £1,355 per mile, or more than double the ratio of the Western of Buenos Ayres. The subsidy paid by Government on account of guarantee in 1869 amounted to £58,000.

The Bahia line is singularly unfortunate: the number of passengers did

not exceed 63,000 and the goods traffic 13,500 tons (chiefly sugar). The total receipts were only £25,280, while the working-expenses were £29,200, leaving a deficit of £53 per mile. The subsidy paid by Government was £126,000.

The Pernambuco line carried 69,000 passengers and 70,000 tons of merchandize, including 36,000 tons of sugar; the gross receipts were £68,000, the working expenses being £42,000, or 62 per cent., leaving a nett profit of only £340 per mile. The subsidy paid was £26,000.

The Cantagallo line 21 miles carried 10,000 passengers and 15,600 tons of coffee, producing gross receipts £20,640, the working expenses being £13,600, or 66 per cent. leaving a nett profit of £333 per mile.

The Mauá line to Petropolis, 10 miles, carried 30,000 passengers and 2,000 tons of coffee; the gross receipts were £16,080, and the working expenses 90 per cent. leaving only £160 nett profit per mile.

Besides the above lines in actual traffic there are 3 others in construction, viz. Pedro Segundo prolongation to Sapucaia, and branch line to Valença; San Paulo prolongation to Campinas. Concessions have also been granted for the following: Barramansa (Rio Janeiro) to Bananal (San Paulo) 15 miles; Rio Grande to Jacarohy; Cantagallo to Novo Friburg, on the Fell system; Rio Grande to Candiota coal-mines; Port Alegre to the San Leopoldo colony; Loreto in Bolivia to Matto-Grosso. The following lines are also projected: Jatoba to Rio San Francisco, Santo Amaro to Jacuhy (Rio Grande); Antonia to Nundiaguara (Paraná); Ceará to Maranguape.

Tramways are being actively laid down in Pernambuco, Bahia and Pará.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET FOR 1870.

Governor Castro has presented to the Provincial Chambers the Budget for the year 1871, of which we give here a summary as follows:—

The estimated total expenditure is..... 83,085,198
The estimated revenue..... 75,029,687
Showing a deficit of..... 8,055,511

The expenditure is thus divided:—

Ordinary Expenses.
Department of Government..... 46,276,236
Department of Finance, 22,682,239
Legislature and Public Credit Office..... 997,320

Extraordinary Expenses. 69,955,894
Interest on Loan..... 8,834,600
Public Credit..... 4,265,400
Do. of 4 per cent..... 29,304
13,129,304
83,085,198

Ordinary Income.
Taxes..... 51,448,000
National allowance..... 18,131,687
69,579,687

Extraordinary Income.
Proceeds of the Merlo and Lobos Railway..... 1,200,000
Interest on proceeds of loan of 1870..... 4,250,000
5,450,000
Deficit..... 8,055,511
83,085,198

According to this statement the deficit in ordinary expenses, as compared with the ordinary income, is only 376,207, whilst that in the extraordinary expenses, as compared with the ordinary, is 7,679,304.

To cover this increased outlay the Government does not purpose either to create new taxes, increase the existing ones, or reduce the expenditure. The people would object to either of the two former ones, and the adoption of the latter would be pernicious to the onward and progressive march of the country.

The Government, therefore, proposes to meet the case by adopting a new system in the collection of the revenue which will yield an increase sufficient to cover the deficit. The present system of commissions of valuation on real estates is manifestly inefficient, as can easily be proved by the following figures:—

The total amount of 'contribucion directa' in the city for the present year is 10,910,776, or four per cent. on 2,727,694,000, which, together with 44,336,000, the assessed value of property exempt from tax, would give a grand total of 2,772,030,000, as the valuation of all the property within the municipal boundary, consisting of 2,662 manzanas, of which 596 are built upon. This will give only an average valuation of 1,041,335 on the 2,662 manzanas, or of 4,656,879 on the 596.

These figures require no comment, more particularly when bearing in mind the extraordinary fact that, in the years 1868 and 1869 there has

been an increase of 2,077 between new houses built or old ones rebuilt, and 885 in the first seven months of this year, which are included in the above valuation.

In the valuation of 'patentes' the same defects are noticeable, although they are not of so easy demonstration.

On these grounds the Government proposes to suppress the 'comisiones avaluadores,' and create in their stead a special department of revenues and valuation. By this administrative reform the Government feels confident that the increase in the revenue will be more than sufficient to cover any deficit, and allow the outlay of the province to keep pace with the progress of the country in what relates to the ordinary expenses.

The deficit in the extraordinary expenses for 1871 is proposed to be made up in great part by the sale of public lands, either those beyond the limit of the frontiers or those within such limits. The former are free from all liability, and the latter are affected to increase the capital of the Provincial Bank: the flourishing condition of this establishment renders unnecessary this assistance.

OUR IRONCLADS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The launch or rather floating out of dock of the Sultan on Tuesday will bring the number of our ironclads up to 47. No other country in the world possesses a fleet nearly so formidable either for size and speed or strength and armament. We subjoin a complete list of all the ironclads we now possess, giving them in the order of their tonnage, with their horse-power, number of guns, and nature of armament. It is the first time, we believe, such a list has ever been published. It is quite curious to look at the list of these tremendous guns when we recollect that at Trafalgar Nelson went into action with some vessels having only 12 pounder carronades on their main decks. A 32-pounder was then thought a monster; now a 120-pounder is thought a trifle. The list of our iron navy and its armament is as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Horse power.	No. Guns.
1. Azincourt.....	6621	1250	28
2. Minotaur.....	do	do	26
3. Northumberland.....	do	do	25
4. Achilles.....	6121	1250	26
5. Black Prince.....	6109	do	28
6. Warrior.....	do	do	32
7. Hercules.....	5234	1200	14
8. Sultan.....	5226	do	12
9. Monarch.....	5102	1100	7
10. Devastation.....	4406	800	4
11. Thunderer.....	do	do	4
12. Captain.....	4272	900	6
13. Bellerophon.....	4270	1000	15
14. Caladonia.....	4125	do	24
15. Hector.....	4089	800	18
16. Lord Warden.....	4080	1000	18
17. Royal Alfred.....	4068	800	18
18. Lord Clyde.....	4067	1000	18
19. Valiant.....	4063	800	18
20. Royal Oak.....	4056	do	24
21. Ocean.....	4047	1000	24
22. Prince Consort.....	4045	do	24
23. Swiftsure.....	3892	800	14
24. Triumph.....	do	do	14
25. Audacious.....	3774	do	14
26. Invincible.....	do	do	14
27. Iron Duke.....	do	do	14
28. Vanguard.....	do	do	14
29. Royal Sovereign.....	3765	do	5
30. Repulse.....	3749	do	12
31. Defence.....	3720	600	16
32. Zealous.....	3716	800	20
33. Resistance.....	3710	600	16
34. Rupert.....	3159	700	8
35. Penelope.....	3096	600	11
36. Glatton.....	2709	500	2
37. Hotspur.....	2637	600	2
38. Prince Albert.....	2529	500	4
39. Pallus.....	2372	600	8
40. Favorite.....	2094	400	10
41. Wivern.....	1899	350	4
42. Scorpion.....	1833	do	4
43. Research.....	1253	200	4
44. Enterprize.....	993	160	4
45. Waterwitch.....	778	do	8
46. Vixen.....	754	do	2
47. Viper.....	737	do	2
Total	176,341	631	

The above armament comprises fifteen 650 pounders, twenty-two 600 pounders, and 111 three-hundred pounders, the remainder being chiefly 200-pounders.

MONTEVIDEAN TROUBLES.

Whenever there is a row in the Banda Oriental, and that row is attended with any signs of success, either the Argentine Republic or the Brazilian Government is blamed for it. The Aparicio revolt as it had no possible connection with President Sarmiento's Government, still less with the Cabinet of Rio, was at once charged to the banks. Paper money it was said was more plentiful in the rebel camp than even in Montevideo; first the Mauá Bank was charged, then Mr. Peter Varela, then the Italian Bank; but the revolution has now flourished for five months, and not a copper real have the rebels paid to anyone—all the bran new bank bills that we heard the rebels had, prove mythical. Aparicio has never paid a brass farthing to any sheepfarmer or estanciero in

the country for horses, cows or capones; he gives receipts, but are they worth the paper they are written upon?

The plain fact of the matter is that the Aparicio revolution rests solely on its own bottom. The Government is unable to put it down, because the country disdains to help such an administration. There are some in Montevideo who believe that the Brazilian Government favors the Blancos. For their special information we commend the following piece of news that has reached us by the last mail—

In Rio Col. Gabriel Palomeque, who embarked on board the Guapore, was obliged by the Rio authorities to disembark, as it was known his intention was to go by steamer to Rio Grande with a view to cross the frontier line and invade the Banda Oriental. The Brazilian Government has given the very strictest orders to prevent parties invading the Banda Oriental by Rio Grande. Palomeque has been in Rio since the 1st of July; what he came for no one seems well to know, but he has been watched, and was nabbed on board the Guapore when just about to sail.

Orders have been sent by the Imperial Government to Rio Grande to the effect that if Lucas Moreno does not at once leave, he be at once sent to Rio. Many of the Brazilian officers on the Oriental frontier have been changed by orders from Rio.

The foregoing is sufficiently plain to show what assistance the Brazilian Government lends the rebels. The conduct of Brazil could not be more straightforward and neutral, and whatever succour the Blancos receive is not from Brazil, but more likely from Entre Rios and the Boca de Riachuelo.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

In consequence of a note addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction by the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Cordoba Exhibition setting forth the advisability of postponing the opening of the Exhibition, the Government has issued the following

DECREE:

Art. 1. The solemn opening of the National Exhibition shall take place on the 1st of March 1871, altering in this respect the provisions of the decree of 20th Sept. 1869.

Art. 2. On the 15th of December of the present year trials of agricultural machinery shall take place in the experimental grounds prepared for the purpose by the Managing Committee.

Art. 3. This decree shall be communicated by the Minister of Public Instruction to the Argentine diplomatic and consular agents abroad, to the Governors of the provinces, and the Provincial Committee, expressing the motives that have led to its adoption.

Art. 4. Let it be communicated, &c.
SARMIENTO.
N. AVELLANEDA.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. SR. PARANHO.

At 4 p.m. yesterday H.E. Sr. Paranhos left for Rio, accompanied by his Secretary, Sr. Peixoto. At the mole head there was quite an oration. We noticed present H.E. Dr. Tejedor, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Dr. Gorostiaga, Minister of Finance; H.E. Sr. Borges, resident Brazilian Minister; H.E. Baron Maua, Sr. Braga, Dr. Roque Perez, ex-Lord Mayor; Messrs. Madero, Peterkin, Tavares, Col. Romero, Aide-de-Camp of the President; and Edward Perez, F. Perez, and a host of other gentlemen.

Mr. Paranhos was accompanied from the Maua Bank to the mole by the President's escort, and three or four private carriages. At the mole stairs the Port Captain was in attendance with the falua, and after the customary leave taking, Mr. Paranhos with his Secretary, Sr. Peixoto; Mr. Borges and Baron Maua, stepped into the falua and pushed off for the Galgo, which lay in the offing with steam up.

Few Foreign Ministers who have visited this country have had more difficult questions to deal with, none could be more successful. His mission has lasted two years, and he leaves the Plate with the high esteem of all parties, having successfully drawn still closer the friendly ties which connect both countries.

The Marseilles papers of the 15th announce that the French Government had taken up a number of the Messageries' steamers running in the Mediterranean and to the East, for the transport of troops from Algeria. The vessels running from Bordeaux, however, had not been interfered with nor was it the intention of Government to divert any of them from their usual traffic.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The subject of trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the empire of Brazil has often engaged attention, but it has never as yet been explained satisfactorily why it does not exist. Brazil is a country of immense extent, fertility, and resources. She needs an outlet annually more than \$50,000,000 worth of articles which this country can and does produce, and of which Brazil does not and cannot produce a full supply; for example, flour, bacon, lard, and other agricultural products, machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, coarse cotton and woolen goods, boots, shoes, cutlery, &c. Now, how happens it that we, her next-door neighbor, do not and cannot supply any of these demands, not even flour, bacon, lard, &c.

The states of the upper Mississippi valley, including Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with Kansas and Nebraska on the Missouri, have direct and uninterrupted water communication with that country, with a single trans-shipment, to wit, at New Orleans; and yet, with a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000,000 bushels of corn, and more than 5,000,000 hogs—all of the crop of 1869—not \$1,000,000 worth of this vast amount of produce finds its way directly or indirectly to that empire. Why is this? If we can ship the agricultural products of the West eastwardly to England and Europe at a profit, after paying the enormous exactions which are levied upon western produce by the railroads and canals, how happens it that we cannot supply the Brazil market, where no such exactions are made?

Not only does Brazil need just the articles which this country has in excess, but so great is this necessity that many of our products, especially lard, which we ship to Europe, are reshipped by English merchants to Brazil in exchange for articles which are of prime necessity to us, and are sent by that route the only way. This is especially true of coffee and many of the dyes of Brazil.

Besides vast quantities and varieties of articles from her soil, mines, forests and rivers, which she very much desires to exchange for our products, but cannot, she raises nearly half the coffee product of the world. We consume nearly the same amount, but do not raise one pound. She raises sugar also in vast quantities, which she would be very glad to exchange for flour, bacon, lard, and manufactures; and many other articles of prime necessity to us, none of which, with the exception of sugar and sarsaparilla, is produced in this country.

The import into Brazil from January, 1865, to June, 1866, amounted to \$79,000,000 in gold, her exports to \$79,000,000. Of that trade the exports from this country were less than \$4,000,000, and have increased but very little since. In 1869 we purchased of Brazilian products (most of it not direct, but by the way of Europe) about \$30,000,000 while the trade of England with Brazil in the same year amounted to exports to about \$40,000,000, and in imports to about \$35,000,000, in gold. The trade of Portugal—poor, downtrodden Portugal—with Brazil amounts to several million dollars more than that of the United States.

Eminent writers and our ministers and consuls have frequently called the attention of Congress and the country to the immense commerce with Brazil, and yet nothing has been done.

Mr. Richard A. Eales, in a letter from Brazil, September 20th, 1866, says:—

"Direct communication with the United States will induce the purchase in this country of manufactured articles of every kind; machinery, produce and agricultural implements of all kinds, at present so much needed in Brazil."

Another writer says:—

"I doubt if any country in the world produces so many valuable woods as this. I have seen one hundred and fifty different kinds on one table, and a friend who has devoted much time to collecting specimens of the woods of the empire informs me that his cabinet contains three hundred and twenty-five different varieties."

A very large proportion of these woods are what are classed under the heads of 'precious' or 'valuable,' and for which our mechanics and manufacturers are paying five times their original value or what they would cost were there direct and reciprocal free trade between the two countries.

What is there to hinder a vessel taking in at New York or New Orleans a cargo of flour, bacon, lard, cotton

goods, boots, shoes, cutlery, machinery, agricultural implements, &c., on none of which is there an export duty, and clearing for some Brazilian port, and there disposing of it in exchange for a cargo of those valuable and costly products of that country, none of which, also, is there an export duty in that country, and at once returning to its original port of departure, and doing that not once only, but many times—indeed, making a permanent business?—N. Y. Evening Post.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen: I read in your valuable daily of this date, August 23rd, the shocking and disgusting details of the late execution of Troncoso in the Paradero.

If murderers and assassins are to be executed, why should not the sentence be carried out by the gallows? A comparative clean and neat way of executing the law, and one example of which, would strike more fear and terror into the hearts and soul of the vile and degraded assassins than a dozen examples of death by shooting. The latter mode of punishment should be reserved exclusively for brave but erring soldiers and sailors, who may merit death by sentence of courts-martial.

However, the authorities, Executive, Judicial and Legal, deserve merited praise, for the advanced step they have taken in the right direction.

Let us hope that the next legally convicted murderer or assassin, may meet his fate upon the gibbet.

Yours truly, VETERANO.

B. Ayres, Aug. 20, 1870.

REV. F. H. S. PENDLETON.

The Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton, who was instrumental in founding a colony of Waldenses in the Uruguayan Republic in 1857, is at present engaged in promoting the emigration of a number of Italians to the Argentine Republic, where a tract of country containing 50,000 acres is set apart for their reception by the old English firm of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., of Old Broad-street, London, who have purchased the land and intend to assist the emigrants to their new home in the South. The scheme is a generous one and worthy of the rev. gentleman who has thrown his energies into the enterprise. It is one good feature connected with it, there is to be no public appeal for assistance. Mr. Pendleton believes in the co-operative principle applied to emigration and he is right in his belief. The tendency is too frequently to rely exclusively upon help afforded by the Government.

There are, doubtless, many cases in which Government assistance must be provided, other wise many persons now in a fair way of supporting themselves and their families in other lands, would have had no prospect at all but pauperization. But the co-operative principle, applied to emigration, has this beneficial feature connected with it. A tie is formed in the land of the emigrants' adoption, arising out of the circumstances of their position. They have changed their location, but they look upon the same faces, interchange sentiments, and form alliances for themselves with those whom they have known during life. The sting of removal is taken away by this system, which Mr. Pendleton advocates, and he is ready to supply all the information on the subject in his power to bestow. A mutual dependence is created, in which the strong assist the weak, and the weak are attached to the strong by the enduring tie of gratitude. 'Aides toi et Dieu t'aidera' is as applicable in the matter of emigration as it is in the other affairs of life. The idea is not a new one. Government assistance is of comparatively recent growth, it is utterly inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and the sooner a healthy revival upon an extensive scale of the co-operative principle is adopted, the better it will be for most of the lands overburdened with population, not excepting Old England among the number. In encouraging it Mr. Pendleton is conferring a real service upon society.—English paper.

EXPLORING BRAZIL—SAILING OF THE CORNELL EXPEDITION.

An exploring expedition has recently been organized, under the auspices of Cornell University, for the scientific exploration of Brazil, somewhat in imitation of the expedition which Agassiz conducted to the same region a few years since. On Thursday the Cornell Expedition sailed in the steamer North America. The following is a list of the names of those who, as

officers and assistants, take part in the enterprise:— Director—Prof. Charles Frederick Hartt, Geologist. Associate—Prof. A. N. Prentiss, Botanist. Assistants—W. S. Barned (volunteer), Natural History; C. J. Powers (volunteer), Natural History; P. P. Stator (volunteer), Natural History; O. A. Derby (volunteer), Natural History; T. M. Johnson (volunteer), Natural History; D. B. Wilnot (volunteer), Natural History; H. H. Smith (volunteer), Geology; T. B. Comstock (volunteer), Geology and Photography; H. Kendall (volunteer), Director's Secretary.

The principal aim of Hartt this third time in which he will explore Brazil, is the study of geology of North-eastern Brazil and the right bank of the Amazon. He will take special pains to investigate the evidences of Agassiz's 'lateral moraine.' Another aim of the expedition is to explore the coast from Pari down to Pernambuco, and to enable Prof. Hartt to complete his studies on the coral reefs of this part of the Brazilian coast. Prof. Hartt will investigate the language of the Tupis, the general language of the Indians of Brazil. He has already collected three times the number of vocables to be found in the dictionaries of that language by France and von Martins.

ON 'CHANGE

August 17th 1870.

The new Gas Company is now laying down its pipes in several of the principal streets in town, and many of the stores and shops are getting it in, owing to its being 40 per cent. cheaper than the gas of the old Company.

To-day the highest price paid for capones for many years was paid in the Corrales. Mr. Ken sold a troop at \$5 mje, and Mr. Donovan sold some at \$1. The prices show the scarcity of fat animals in this market.

A meeting of the directors of the Transandino Telegraph was held last night, and business of importance transacted. The works of this line will now be pushed ahead.

August 18, 1870.

At the auction sale to-day at Mr. Billingham's there was a large attendance. Of the Alpacos six sold as follows:— 2 to Mr. Butler at 900 and 1100 each. 1 to Mr. De Motte at 800. 1 to Mr. Ibaraz at 700. 1 to Mr. J. Molino at 700. 1 to Mr. J. Jardiell at 1000.

The sheep sold tolerably—the best ram for 1,800, the others averaged 700 each. Some fine sheep averaged 500 each. Upon the whole the auction gave good results, and went off well.

In the Custom House the enquiry still continues. It appears the total value of the goods seized only amounts to \$200,000 mje. The fine falls not only on the importer but on the cartman. The whole fault in the matter was said yesterday to be thrown on a clerk of the house in question.

Dr. Mariano Varela was up and out yesterday, but it is not certain whether he will save by the Cordillera or not, owing to the number of passengers already engaged.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Patrocinador de las Familias, Chilean company, was held in Montevideo on Monday. Mr. Charles G. Diehl was named banker of the Company in Montevideo.

The meeting of the Directors of the Transandino Telegraph Company has also been held. Dr. Andres Lomas has been named President, and Mr. Julio Jardiell Secretary. The Maria is at present discharging materials in Rosario.

In tallow there was one sale to-day: 400 pipas at 15 1/2 rls. in pipes and barrels.

The news from Montevideo to-day was important, inasmuch as it announced the retirement of Sr. Bustamante, and, furthermore, that his resignation was accepted. Sr. Bustamante has been regarded as the main-spring of the present government, and his resignation, it is thought, augurs the fall of the present administration. It was freely said that Sr. Bustamante would leave for Europe per Cordillera.

Messrs. Quesada Brothers have dissolved partnership, also Messrs. Otamendi & Fructo.

There was a good deal said on 'Change' about the new National Bank. We understand the project will be made public to-morrow or next day.

The constant frosts each night are injuring the pastures on the estancia to a serious extent, and in many districts the farmers are anxiously praying for rain. The thermometer on the nights of the 17th July and 3rd of August fell to 19 On Wednesday night it marked 25.

Two cargoes of Cardiff coal were reported at 9 1/2 patacones.

Wheat sold to-day at 166, and flour at the mills at 33 mje per arr.

Some good madero sheepskins were sold to-day at 200 per doz. Campskins flat and a few sales at 150 to 160.

Some horse hair as high as 200 per arr.

The sale of the house and quinta, known as Dr. Leslie's quinta, was announced to-day. The purchaser is an Italian, and the price paid is 900,000 mje.

Some letters down from Paraguay speak in high terms of some splendid gold mines said to have been discovered at Caacupe, in Paraguay. Many parties have left Asuncion to see the new California.

August 19th 1870

There was nothing of local political importance during the day. President Sarthe to-was through indisposition, unable to attend at the Government-house. Dr. Mariano Varela leaves for Europe per Sidra; also Mr. Edward Madero. Baron Maza left to-day for Montevideo, to return on Tuesday.

In Central Argentine Railway Shares there was one important sale, 125 shares at 3 percent prem. In Gas shares nothing done, buyers at 75 prem.

The River Paraguay is now so low that none of the Buenos Ayres steamers can get up to Asuncion; in fact, only a small row-boat can pass

Villeta. The Provador, in her last trip, had to discharge passengers and cargo there, which were subsequently taken up by a small steamer sent down from Asuncion. It was rumoured yesterday at the agency of one of the river steamers that at Diamante the Entre Rios rebels are posted, and that when the last steamer was coming down the passengers had to go below, owing to some riflemen on the bank firing across the quarter-deck of the steamer; luckily none were wounded.

The Government of Cordoba has deposited the sum of 5,500 pata. to the credit of the following absentee proprietors: Roque Vasquez, Rosario Juarez, Florentino Moreyra, and Cecilio Lazan. 67 lands which, according to contract, have been expropriated, and are now about to be conveyed to the Central Argentine Railway Company. These lands, we understand, are between Frayle Muerto and Villa Maria, and the Government has now ordered the Escribano to make out the title deeds, also a piece of land adjoining containing 515 squares, and known as the Elaz River-lands.

Latest advices from Rosario announce the inauguration of a new tile factory in that town, started by a Frenchman named Juandel. The demand for tiles in Rosario has for the last few years been steadily increasing, and it is generally believed that the business will prove a sound paying one. The advices from the estancias in the southern districts respecting the cattle disease, and also the foot rot, are most unfavorable; estancieros are complaining, and the weather, it is said, is favorable to the growth of these diseases. Money is scarce in Rosario; silver can be had at any of the banks, but gold is at a premium everywhere; in fact there is none worth talking of in the market.

August 20th 1870.

The Bolsa telegrams create a much and increasing alarm. As regards bills coming back here there is nothing whatever to justify the assertion; this storm in Europe has luckily for us all, occurred at a season when we are best prepared for it, all the bills drawn against wool have long since been accepted. The bills running are chiefly against hides and tallow, articles that have suffered in nothing by the war. The decline in sugar and coffee can well account for bills coming back to Brazil, but in our produce we have experienced no such fall. The happy arrival of £300,000 for the Provincial Government, and the fact that £500,000 in gold for the same account comes out in October, is sufficient to inspire us all with the very fullest confidence as to this market; if orders have come out to houses to remit, it is nothing more than can be expected, and is information of too private a character for a telegram.

The Florence Bark has arrived at Rosario with materials for the Transandino Telegraph. This is the second vessel that has brought materials.

The Douro took from Montevideo close on £54,000 sterling. The following is a list of the shippers:—

Table with columns for shipper names and amounts. Includes entries for Maua and Co., Rocha Furi and Borr, Luis Antonio Cardozo, Zamaran and Co., Marini and Co., Marcos Block, Congrejo, Gianotti Paez and Co., Ignacio Reybaud, For Bahia, For London, Leon Diazurre & Co., George Kohlstedt, For Paris, Poxing & Barrier, E. Fernepi.

August 22nd 1870.

The contract or concession for the establishment of a National Bank was signed on Saturday by the Minister of the Interior and Mr. Alexander Grigor, as representative of Messrs. Thompson, Bonner and Co. and Samuel Laing Esq., ex-Finance Minister for India. It was sent to-day to Congress for approval. The capital to be two millions sterling with power to be increased as the Directors may determine. The right of emission is granted, to issue specie notes payable on demand from one dollar upwards. The head office to be in Buenos Ayres, or any such place as shall be permanently fixed upon as the capital of the Republic, and the Directors to have power to establish in the different provinces whatever branches they may deem necessary. The authorized issue will be double the paid up capital. The National Government subscribes two millions of patacones in 6 per cent. stock 2 1/2 amortization, and the bank has a right to issue an equal amount in specie notes, which are represented by those bonds, the remaining capital to be subscribed for in England, the concessionaires obliging themselves to subscribe within a year for four hundred thousand pounds or two millions of patacones, upon which the bank can commence business operations. The Government have the right to open subscriptions here for three millions of patacones for a period of six months, the shares to be £20 each. The bank enjoys no fiscal privileges, but its notes shall be legal tender throughout the Republic, and received at all the Custom-houses and public offices. The legal domicile to be in Buenos Ayres. Sr. Don Norbert do la Riestra to be President or Governor, Mr. Grigor will be head manager; this gentleman enjoys a high banking reputation, having been manager of a large banking establishment in India, and organizer of the money order system throughout that empire. A local board of 9 members will be formed; as yet the names are not given. The Government has the right to name four of this board, three of the Directors to reside in England. We purpose publishing the concession in extenso to-morrow.

The new postal convention between the United States and Brazil has been promulgated. Each country will collect 15 cents (or 300 reis) upon every letter passing between the two countries, upon a unit of 15 grammes (1 ounce). As regards newspapers, etc., the receiving post office will collect one cent maritime postage in addition to the inland charge.

The well-known Belgrano property situate in Calle Belgrano between Calles Defensa and Bolivar 22 x 35 has been sold at judicial sale for 1,265,500. Mr. Goys Soler purchaser.

The tram from the Altamirano Station to M. Guerin's graneria has been commenced, and will shortly be finished; this will be a great convenience for that establishment.

There was much enquiry for sovereigns to-day, but few could be obtained. The Provincial Bank holds in specie six millions of patacones, of which two millions are in condors and ounces. This gold can only be shipped at a loss of 2 per cent. to the exporter.

August 23, 1870.

Exchange was done to-day pretty freely at 48 1/2, and some £50,000 was passed at this rate, but it was said amongst the brokers that there are buyers at a lesser rate; however, the quotation for the day ruled at 48 1/2.

The Tycho Brahe brought one day later news from Rio Janeiro, there is nothing of any great importance. Sovereigns went at 12,550 and all who held gold had made handsome gains by the business. The loss in Exchange operations has been very severe. Repeating failures there is nothing fresher than what we gave yesterday.

The news from Montevideo to-day amounted to very little. The death of Aparicio seems to be believed down there. Gold keeps steadily rising, the rate to day ruled at 14 1/2, and it is the general opinion that it will go much higher.

In political circles here it was said this afternoon that Col. Gaizca leaves in the morning for Parana. Dr. Tejedor acts as War Minister in the interim.

The last circular from Antwerp respecting wool, dated 22nd July, gives the following private sales since last mail—500 and 450 bales damaged wool were sold at auction. Arrivals 11,500 actual stock \$1,900. River Plate wools nominal and unselectable. Importers meet this week about August auction, which in presence of war will probably be put off indefinitely. Advices from the States report gold having risen in New York to 25 on the 26th inst. subsequently rates fell to 19.

In the produce market to-day everything is very depressed, even the price of capones has fallen.

In Argentine Bank Shares there was one sale to-day at 14 premium. The general meeting of shareholders comes off to-morrow, when the half yearly dividend will be declared.

The materials for the 25 de Mayo extension are now on the way, and the company shortly intend extending the Northern railway to the river Lujan.

There was great anxiety to-day about the Germany, owing to the notice in the 'Times' to the effect that she would arrive in Montevideo on the 23rd Aug. She is not, however, expected in Montevideo till Thursday.

The Tycho Brahe has brought 30 passengers, including Professor Gould, the distinguished American astronomer, and Mr. Towers of Montevideo.

The Brazilians continue to evacuate Paraguay; two transports with troops have arrived at Montevideo from Hamayt. Comillor Paranhos left Montevideo to-day for Rio, aboard the Galgo.

The Johanna Heydorn from Hamburg reports having spoken the German barque Mercedes from Hamburg for San Francisco.

The steamer White-inch, which was aground near Asuncion, has been got off by Congecio's agent, Vienna, and will be repaired in 8 days.

The Pottou left M. Video on Sunday for Rio and Maranhos.

The Fone has brought dates from the Falkland Islands to the 19th; an English vessel was lost off the coast, but the crew, 22 men, was saved.

The auctions of real estate on Sunday were for the most part poorly attended, and did not give the results looked for. Parties who have been speculating in real estate will find it difficult to pull through, as the great rise in property has after all been mainly owing to the facility with which money has been obtained from the Provincial Bank. There are some 200 speculators in real estate, whose business is to buy up whatever they can lay hold of, with a view to sell it off in a few days at 10 or 20 per cent. profit by auction, but this business rests entirely on an easy money market. The instant the bank draws in, then real estate speculation becomes impossible, and all the suburban speculations made within the last few months must now stand.

We understand that the Provincial Bank expects shortly to receive from the States one dollar specie bills; they will doubtless prove a great convenience for the public and trade in general.

The new national bank is much spoken of; it proposed charter submitted to Congress has been published in the native papers. It is believed that it will pass the house without any modification, and at once become law.

The Tycho Brahe came up this morning. We find the following in the papers received by her respecting the failure of the Norwich Crown Bank:—

"Some definite information was afforded yesterday at a meeting of creditors as to the affairs of the Norwich Crown Bank. The total liabilities are £1,677,700. The realisation of assets will be dependent upon certain brokers' claims, not yet admitted, against the estate of Sir I. Harvey; but, if all goes well, the assets may amount to £1,340,000. The probable dividend will be 12s to 13s in the pound.

TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for date and temperature in Fahrenheit. Includes entries for August 17-Wednesday, August 18-Thursday, August 19-Friday, August 20-Saturday, August 21-Monday, August 22-Tuesday.

ARRIVALS.

Per R.M.S. Tycho Brahe: Mr B. A. Gould, Mrs Gould, and child; Miss Susan Gould, Miss L. Gould, Miss Collingwood; Alvaro Fountain, Mrs Dudgeon, Miss Dudgeon; Mr Theo. Ogilvey, Mr Ogilvey; Mr John MacKintosh, Mr Catty, Mr H. J. Edwards, Mr Robert Robertson, Mrs Roberts; Mr H. Marrs, Mrs Marrs; Alex. Davidson, Wm. Schwartz, Isaac Jones, Theo. Allan, Mrs Wilkinson, P. Horahan, Catherine Mally.

DEPARTURES PER S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Messrs. Leon Janson, Wm Stupan, James Pragic, Duncan Gibb, Luis Flohe and amily, Mr and Mrs J Moore, Mr Baumont, Mr Kay and servant, and seventeen second class passengers.

BIRTHS.

July 21, at Pockington, England, the wife of Henry Crabtree, of the Northern Railway, of a son.

August 21, at 803 Calle Temble (Buenos Ayres), the wife of Edward Crane, of a daughter August 6, in Montevideo, the wife of J. J. Vanderweyde, Esq., of a son.

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

Yesterday morning, thanks to the attention of Mr. Evans, of Montevideo, we received before sunrise the Mala de Europa, with dates from London to the 23rd inst. Due to this great attention of our friend Evans, we had the whole paper translated into English before the agent of the Mala de Europa was out of bed, and actually printed off before the Spanish edition was distributed through the town.

The news is of stirring importance, and the dates are as follows:—Paris, July 27th. London, July 26th. Berlin, July 25th. Madrid, July 24th. Florence, July 23rd.

From England the most important item is Mr. Disraeli's speech on the war, with Mr. Gladstone's reply.

Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons—I take the liberty to remark that the sovereign or ruler of any European nation, no matter who he be, who disturbs the peace of Europe, assumes the greatest moral and political responsibility that can fall to any man (cheers). We have heard much of the sovereignty of military movements, surprises, &c., the seizure of cities and capitals, and the despatch with which the most unlooked for events can be brought about. This is but the legacy of the past which we now inherit. In the last century wars were frequent, but now we live in a more moderate age. A great country, such as France or Prussia, may be driven to war, but the sovereign, when the momentous hour arrives, must be satisfied that he fights to-day a power far greater and more potent than even the most valiant military strength. Public opinion outraged in England and in the civilized world, Mr. Gladstone replied—I don't feel called on to follow the Hon. Member in all his observations, but I am certain he will admit that he speaks with far greater liberty than allowed to a Cabinet Minister. In reply, however, to the concluding remarks of the Hon. Member, I may observe, that both in the opinion of Her Majesty and her Government, and under the circumstances as at present before us, there is nothing which can possibly justify the disturbance of the peace of Europe (loud and prolonged cheers).

On the 20th of July a Royal Decree was published, dated at Osborne, signed by Her Majesty the Queen, declaring the neutrality of England in the war between France and Prussia. This Decree refers to the Foreign Enlistment Act, and declares that whatever British subjects infringe this law will lose all right to protection from the British Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has also sent a circular note to all the admirals on the stations, giving the most explicit instructions as to their line of conduct in dealing with ships belonging to either of the belligerents entering British waters.

No vessel can equip, arm etc. in any British port in pursuit of any vessel until after the lapse of 24 hours after the sailing of said vessel from said port. A French or Prussian vessel can receive any greater supplies in any British port than what is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her crew, nor take in more coal than sufficient to take her to the nearest port. England is forming three squadrons: one for the Scheldt, one for the Baltic and one for the Mediterranean. These immense naval preparations of England have given rise to sinister remarks as to the jealousy of England at the great naval power of France. However, it is more generally believed that England adopts these philanthropic measures solely to be able to dictate peace when the proper moment arrives.

LATEST FROM SAXONY. The order, calling out the army of Saxony, has been published. The King of Saxony signed on the 16th a decree mobilizing all the contingents, and the German papers say that the language of the French press is more like the jargon of Bourse speculators than anything else; that France had no business to meddle with the Spanish question, and that even if she did, she should have been less hasty in her remarks.

Despatches have been received stating that the Prussians have torn up the rails of the Luxembourg Railway, and 2000 men are employed at Wassy.

All the bridges and all the telegraphs have been destroyed, and all communication entirely cut off. Eight Prussian officers have been detained at Strasburg, who, disguised as monks and peasants, were taking plans of the fortifications, etc.

The declaration of war was only made to the Berlin Cabinet on the 19th. King Frederick William IV. arrived at Berlin at nine a.m., and received at the railway station a telegram announcing the declaration of war. Count Bismarck read it to his Majesty, who was surrounded at the time by the Crown Prince and Generals Van Roon, Moltke, Wrangel, and the Cabinet Ministers. The King listened with great composure to the preamble of M. Olivier, till coming to the passage, "France accepts the war, and leaves on Prussia all the responsibility," at which he made a movement of surprise. At the end his Majesty gave his hand to the Crown Prince, the latter putting it to his lips, and then the King embraced his son most tenderly and was moved to tears, as were all present. A Council of War was held on the spot, and most suitable measures were resolved on, the Prince speaking briefly in two words—"War; mobilization." The total Prussian army is 895,000 men, of which 500,000 are available for the field, with 150,000 horses, and 1,200 guns.

Dates from Bala announce that 30,000 German soldiers have invaded Switzerland. It seems a Prussian division, 25,000 strong, has crossed the Black Forest, towards Mulhouse, through Swiss Territory, without any declaration from King Frederick William, who the world respects as the Swiss Republic. The Swiss militia disarmed some troops from Baden that were reconnoitring inside the frontier, and sent them back with a caution that the next time the offence would be punished with death.

The French Minister at Stuttgart announces that Württemberg takes part against France. The army of South Germany is to be led by the Crown Prince. The Munch Chambers passed the necessary war supplies. The banks of the Saare and Moselle are occupied by the Prussians. Circulars have been distributed through Hanover by French agents, advising the people to rise against Prussia and side with France.

The efforts of the British Government to stay the preparations for war. It is now certain that the war will be confined to France and Prussia, but England and Russia will send fleets into the Baltic. On the King's return to Berlin he was received by 100,000 citizens between the Brandenburg gate and the Palace, all singing the National Hymn: The Unter den Linden avenue was illuminated, and hung with German and Prussian flags. His Majesty received deputations from the Bremen and Stetin merchants, offering every sacrifice on their part for the honor of Prussia.

The Prussian troops have blown up the bridge of Remick over the Moselle, and that of Wasserbillig which connects Luxembourg with Prussia. A division of 12,000 was placed on the frontier, who have cut up the railway from Treves.

The Prussian army will be in three Grand divisions; the 1st on the Rhine under Prince Frederick Charles, the 2nd in South Germany under the Crown Prince, the 3rd reserve under King Frederick William. The utmost enthusiasm reigns at Berlin; the ladies of noble families are fitting up ambulances and medicine convoys; the girls of the middle classes are embroidering splendid flags and garlands for the various regiments; while crowds of the lower classes full of patriotic ardor and beer go through the streets shouting "Down with the French, Hurrah for Bismarck, long live the King." On the 20th a popular manifestation took place in front of the palace, and the aged Monarch came out to thank his subjects, who repeatedly cheered him as "Father of the German Fatherland." The National Bank of Berlin has opened a subscription for a war loan, which is zealously supported by the merchants of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubbeck, &c., who are most threatened by the fleet of the enemy.

A despatch from Brussels announces that Prussia has ordered all the lights of the lighthouses on all her coasts to be put out. King Leopold has put himself at the head of the Belgian army. His brother, who is married to a Hohenzollern, has crossed the French frontier, and Gen. Chazal the Prussian. The French army of operations comprises five divisions; the 1st at Strasburg, under Marshal McMahon; the 2nd, under General Frossard at St. Arold; the 3rd, under General Bazaine, at Metz; the 4th, under General Ladmirault, at Thionville; the 5th, under General Faily, at Bitchel.

Such is the agglomeration of troops about Metz and Strasburg that McMahon telegraphed to the War Office to stop any further reinforcements for two days, as it is difficult to find them quarters. Metz is one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe, being surrounded with fosses and earthworks, and guarded by four citadels, while the garrison can when necessary divert the Moselle from its course and inundate the country around. From the towers of Strasburg can be seen the earthworks and wooden fortifications thrown up by the Prussians on their side of the Rhine to oppose the French crossing. An accident occurred on the Frankfort railway, a luggage train running into one full of soldiers and killing all the men.

The French grand army is concentrating between Metz and Thionville, and the Prussians on their side of the Rhine between Mayence and Koblentz; it is likely the forces of each side will be able in a few days to place 200,000 French and as many Prussians face to face to fight the greatest battle of the present century. The French have already despatched to the frontier 240 Mitrailleurs all enveloped in straw and oil-cloth. Several Deputies and young noblemen march as volunteers in the French army. The French officers are not to use epaulettes, but little badges on their sleeves, so as to avoid their being picked down.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870

demonstrations have taken place in certain democratic parts of this city during the last few nights.

The genuine patriotism of the French soon put a stop to what many believed to have been got up by Prussian agents. The army of the Rhine is calculated at 400,000 men. All the barracks to the South are empty. Only eight thousand have been left in garrison Paris, and the first divisions of the African army have already reached Marseilles and Toulon, in which places immense enthusiasm reigns. The grand fleet of the North had put to sea. Bazaine marched on Metz on 16th, and MacMahon goes immediately to Strasburg.

Marshal Le Boeuf, of whom greater things are expected than Neil, and who aspires to rival Moltke, will not march until after the Emperor and Prince.

The Emperor's manifest was directed to France and Europe, and not to Germany in particular, as was at first erroneously stated by some papers. The Avenir National says that the French Government asked Belgium if she was prepared to defend her neutrality. In which case France would promise on no account to involve her in the war.

In the French Chambers on 16th Mous. Gambetta called on Government to produce not only the despatches to the Diplomatic agents, but also the insulting notes passed by Prussia, and among them Count Bismarck's circular to the several powers. The Duke de Grammont replied that the Committee had already seen said notes. Mous. Gambetta enquired if said note had been really communicated to the European powers, and concluded by stating that if the circular was as bad as was said, it should not only be made public to the Chamber but also to the whole of France, so as to make the war a national one.

Mons. Olivier did not think it was very difficult to make a certain part of the Chamber understand a "question of honor." One thing is certain, he added, beyond the shadow of a doubt, he have received said note from all our foreign representatives.

A voice from the opposition—Give us the text of the note. Mons. Olivier requested the House to conclude such an inopportune question. Several members attempted to speak. The session broke up, having approved the supplies asked by Government, and authorized voluntary enlistments whilst the war lasts.

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The Gazette publishes a private telegram that the Sultan of Turkey has placed the Ottoman army and navy at the service of France. Another private telegram from London says, "The moment the first shot is fired, England will land forces in Egypt and seize the Isthmus of Suez."

The French army is put down at 647,000 men, besides 56,000 National Guards. The navy boasts 26 ironclads, and nine more will be ready in a week. The Emperor leaves Saint Cloud on the 25th to start for the Rhine; he will drive through the Rue Rivoli and Boulevard Sebastopol, where there will be a grand popular ovation. The Prussian subjects in Paris have been placed under the care of the Spanish Ambassador. In order to prevent espionage, the Emperor has ordered that no correspondents or foreign officers be allowed to accompany the army.

A proclamation was posted up through Florence on the 12th, to this effect: "Napoleon has declared war against Prussia, and our Government is going to make an alliance with him for Italian blood to flow; but let us remember that Napoleon tried his Chassepot guns upon us at Mentana, and has kept us out of Rome for 20 years, whereas Prussia gave us Venetia, thanks to Sadowa. Let our cry be, 'Neutrality and Rome!'"

Napoleon to the French people. Frenchmen. There are solemn moments in a nation's destinies when the honor of the country is above every other thought. Such a moment has now arrived for us. Notwithstanding our friendly conduct towards Prussia both before and after the war of 1866, that Power has awakened alarm throughout Europe, and in one moment thrown to the winds all the interests which we have so dearly bought. We made a protest, for France was deeply irritated, and now another course is open but the resort to arms. We do not make war against Germany, for we heartily wish that the members of the great German family should arrange their affairs freely. We merely wish to guarantee ourselves and secure the future. We wish to consolidate a lasting peace on the basis of national interests, and put an end to this uneasy state of affairs which keeps all Europe on a war footing.

The glorious banner which we once more display to those who have provoked us, is the same which has borne across Europe the civilizing idea of our great revolution. It represents the same principles, inspires the same sympathies.

Men of France, I am going to place myself at the head of this brilliant army inspired by the love of duty and patriotism.

The nation knows its worth, for you have seen in the four quarters of the globe victory greet it at every step. My son accompanies me; spite of his extreme youth he knows the duties that are attached to his name, and is

proud to share the dangers of those who fight for France. May Heaven bless our efforts! A great people defending a holy cause is invincible.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM FROM MONTEVIDEO. All German banks closed. Great number of bills from Rio and Bahia protested. Tycho Brahe arrived at Rio on the 14th; to leave on 16th.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR. FRENCH CHAMBERS. On the 18th July the President of the Chambers rose and addressed the following declaration of war between France and Prussia:—

Gentlemen, On the 15th inst. I explained to you the just cause of the war which France has against Prussia. Following the established custom, and by order of the Emperor, instructions have been sent to the French Chargé in Berlin to notify that Government our resolve to obtain by force of arms the guarantees which we have failed to obtain by other means.

This step has been already taken, and consequently, I have the honor to acquaint the Legislative body that from the 19th July war exists between France and Prussia. This declaration of Prussia that with force of arms espouse her cause against France.

near Aosta, but is expected at Turin to-day. The House of Rubattino of Genoa established an arsenal for building steamers at Bah-el-Mandel; the Egyptian troops landed in the Bay of Assaba, Italian territory on the Red Sea, pulled down the Italian flag and seized the place. The Italian Government declare they will vindicate the honor of their flag in a becoming manner. Since the opening of the isthmus of Suez the port of Brindisi in Calabria is acquiring great importance, fine hotels have been established and the place is becoming a great emporium of Eastern trade.

The Pope has officially notified the Bishops that the Council will not be suspended. Negotiations are again said to be on foot for making the Duke of Aosta King of Spain. Victor Emmanuel is anxiously expected at Florence. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is gone to Leghorn to see the Duke of Aosta. Lauza is going to resign his portfolio. There is much agitation in the Chambers, and the Government will be called on to declare its policy in the impending European war.

Dates from Madrid to July 24th. It is not certain whether the Cortes will be at once convened or postponed for some time. The Government seem anxious to open the Chambers in the first week of August, and ask for an increase of the standing army. Telegrams are now sent to and from Berlin (thence passing through France, viz., from Madrid to Lisbon, thence by cable to Batmouth, and then from Dover to Ostend and Germany. A riot took place at Toulon, the French workmen pulling down the flags of the Prussian and Spanish Consuls; the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Olozaga, demanded explanations, and the French Government gave every satisfaction, ordering the Toulon authorities to replace the flag-staff in presence of the Spanish Consul. The Spanish Government declared itself satisfied, but last night some crowds assembled before the French Embassy in a hostile manner; they were, however, soon cleared by the Municipal Guard. The Spanish fleet is being assembled at Port Mahon in the Mediterranean, where the fortresses are fully manned. Troops are being actively sent to the North and to all frontier towns, to guard against a movement of the Carlists. Queen Isabella is passing the summer in Normandy. A Council of Ministers was said to be called last night, to order the Duke de Montpensier to leave Spain. Engineers are at work in various places, and a million rounds of artillery cartridge have been sent to the fortresses.

An accession of workmen took place last night at the Puerta del Sol; they had six black flags with the inscription "Army, Government, Aristocracy, Middle Classes, the people are starving!" After some speeches the meeting dispersed quietly. The Emperor Napoleon has given the grand cross of the Legion of honor to the Spanish Ambassador, Olozaga. When the Cortes meet a proposal will be made to declare Serrano King. A telegram from Paris says that Don Carlos has just started for Geneva.

KING WILLIAM AND HIS GENERALS. His Majesty Frederick William IV. is a hale old man of 74, very active in mind and body, believing himself destined to be yet the founder of a great German Empire. Since the victory of Sadowa his energy has increased, prompting him to do great things for his country. The Crown Prince is also a hale old man, very active in mind and body, believing himself destined to be yet the founder of a great German Empire. Since the victory of Sadowa his energy has increased, prompting him to do great things for his country. The Crown Prince is also a hale old man, very active in mind and body, believing himself destined to be yet the founder of a great German Empire. Since the victory of Sadowa his energy has increased, prompting him to do great things for his country.

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only heard of them recently; they are officers of much promise, who, like the rest, have risen from the ranks.

FURTHER NEWS. Portugal is in a most critical position. Whilst suffering from a severe financial crisis, the war between France and Prussia has furnished the discontented parts with an opportunity to declare against the dictatorship of the Duke of Saldanha. Even in the Cabinet Councils party spirit has shown itself. The Chambers have been dissolved and a new Parliament called for November 3rd. Administrative reform has been deferred. Belgium prepares to defend, if necessary, her neutrality. As required by the constitution the King will lead the army in person. General Grenier chief of the staff. The count of Flanders, Belgium, by birth, but united by marriage with the Royal Family of Prussia, will command the first 'corps d'armee' to guard the French frontier. Gen. Chugal takes care of the Prussian border.

Mons. Andrássy, President of the Hungarian Council, stated officially that the Imperial Government labored for the preservation of peace, and that on this point his Government was completely in accord with their imperial ruler. The Reform of Pech desires peace, but would likewise wish to see a limit put to Prussia's 'conquering policy' for were France to be beaten now, the Austro-Hungarian Empire would be in a worse way than ever with regard to her German neighbor. Therefore each victory of France is a victory for us, and each defeat of France a blow to us.

It is believed that Prince Gortschakoff's mission to Germany has for its object the preservation of peace. General Schweinitz, the Prussian Ambassador, thanked Count Beust for his mediation, expressing his regret that his good services were fruitless. The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has named, by a majority of 134 out of 153 votes, Colonel Herzog commander-in-chief.

In Paris it was said that throughout England meetings had been held to petition Government to side with France. A French journal states that with the new fire-arms now used by their troops, bayonet charges are difficult to effect, and in fact the whole tactics of war must undergo a complete change. It is calculated with almost mathematical precision that the number of balls a battalion of one thousand men front could pour into a charging column would amount to 44,000. Supposing that the advancing column were equal to the attacked, forty-four balls would fall to each man, rendering death almost certain.

LATEST FROM ITALY. Public manifestations in favor of Prussia. SPAIN. Prim has discovered a widespread conspiracy in Murcia. London, July 25. Bank of England raised its rate to 4 per cent. General prostration in all the markets of Europe. Heavy losses in sugar. Coffee down. Almost everything falling.

VERY LATEST. PANIC IN THE LONDON MARKET. The declaration of war has caused a panic in every market. Money is withdrawn; bank rates raised; speculators retire; every description of merchandise paralysed; and, as a necessary consequence, numerous failures. English letters received in Montevideo say that the commercial crisis of 1870 far surpasses that of 1818 or 1866. The bank rate was first raised to 3½, afterwards to 4, and will keep advancing, in consequence of the enormous demand for money, both by Germany and France. The capital can hardly be kept in England. The Bank of France has stopped paying gold; it only pays 5 per cent. on bills presented, and it is said that the run on this bank has been done by Prussian agents.

Consols on the 25th ran down to 85½, and private telegrams to Lisbon announce a further fall. Brazilian stock fell 8 per cent. in one day, and have left off at 80. As for Argentine stock, the prices quoted amount to nothing; in fact, there is no price on the Stock Exchange for them; and present quotations are merely nominal.

The Douro took £50,000 in sovereigns, chiefly to Rio. Mauá & Co. are the heaviest shippers. Fernando Torres has been named Minister, to succeed Bustamante. The statement that £100,000 bills to Rio, and £80,000 to Bahia were returned protested, rests on the authority of a passenger per Sindh.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. Consols 85½. Rentes nominal. Argentine Bonds nominal. Brazilian 80. River Plate Bank 11 prem. Central Argentine 21, Southern Railway 25. All these quotations are, however, nominal, as, owing to the political state of Europe, no transactions in anything.

River Plate hides, salted ox, heavy, 5½ to 6. Do do cow hides 5 to 6. Do do dry ox, heavy 8½ to 9. Do do do light 8½ to 9. Buenos Ayres sheepskins per lb. washed 9 to 10. Do do do common 7 per lb. Do do do dirty 2½ to 3 per lb.

Do do reg. in pipes 16 to 16½. Fine marino wool 12d. to 13½d. Cordova do 8. Middling m-stiza 6½ to 7. Messrs. Perkins and Robinson report wools sustained and stocks light; coarse River Plate wools in active demand. The war will rather benefit than otherwise inferior and coarse wools.

Messrs. Assoliny & L. Blais report the Havre wool market better than what was to be expected; the war has done wool less injury than anticipated; fine Buenos Ayres have only fallen 5 to 10 centimes; Montevideo sustained. Since the 13th business, however, has been completely suspended, owing to the declaration of war, and prices now are merely nominal. Tallow fell in Havre two and a-half frames; hides rose two frames; wools down ten centimes.

Messrs. Krelinger report the Antwerp markets as excited and in a state of panic since the Bank rose its rate from 2 to 5 per cent. Belgium will, however be neutral, and, after a little, the markets will resume their normal character. Salted hides up-wool stock 60,000 bales. All vessels now cleared, or at present on the way to France, will have free discharge; also vessels that have loaded and cleared before the declaration of war for an enemy's port will have free discharge. The English Government prohibits all vessels forcing the blockade of the belligerent ports.

Latest London telegram denies that any battle has yet taken place, and gives the news we published yesterday in bulletin; wheat had risen in England four shillings. Tallow fell from 9s. Numerous failures in England and on the Continent announced. Cotton, coffee and iron down.

PARIS LETTER. July 13, 1870. Delenda est Prussia.—Such is the cry of France; never better prepared—never more anxious. War is a thing popular with the French, appetizing as a review, a song, or a dance, and for whom glory is the silver for wooden legs and silver noses. France must be the foremost nation of Europe; the arbiter of the Continent; to fall from this historic role is to cease to exist. Prussia must be pared down; the wings of her eagle clipped

