

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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

466—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

## LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

### EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE EUROPEAN WAR.

### GERMAN MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

### FUNERAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

YESTERDAY we received our New York exchanges per American mail to Rio. The Merrimack made a splendid run out, bringing dates from New York to the 23rd July. She entered Rio on the 19th, and her advices from the States are of great importance.

The war in Europe is the sole topic in the States; nothing else is thought of or spoken of. It has, as a matter of course, caused an immense stir in the markets, from the rate of gold to the price of oats. 'The Seal the Seal the Open Sea!' is the universal cry from Maine to Louisiana. Such a season for shipowners, ship captains, and sailors!—every tub in the Union is being fitted out to meet the carrying trade of the world.

The feeling in the Union is that John Bull must enter the lists, if not for Belgium, then for India, as the Russian bear is on the road to Constantinople. All Europe and part of Asia must be involved in the conflagration. Napoleon resumes the place of his uncle, and with his back to the Atlantic he fights the whole of Europe! Such is the language of the New York papers. America has nothing to do with the war, won't pretend to know even that it is going on. The end of the campaign is not a peace at Paris, or another Saint Helena, but the complete and absolute paying off of the American debt. Teuton or Gaul, let who will win, the Franco-Prussian campaign can fog America have no other sequel. The scenes in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other large cities baffle description. The Germans are up to a man throughout the Union; not hundreds, but thousands, are leaving by every steamer, nay even by sailing vessels for Fatherland.

In New York the German Consul cannot strike off passports fast enough for the departing crowd. Frenchmen in the States are positively nowhere; the Americans stand neutral.

President Grant, fired with patriotic zeal at the dangers which may surround American commerce by the war, sent a special message to Congress.—When it was brought before the house it was at once ordered under the table, and the house adjourned sine die.

The fall of Five-Twenties in Europe took the New York Exchange aback, and the large orders for gold from London ran the rate up to 123; it fell, however, to 119.

Washington July 22.

The funeral of the late M. Prevost Paradol took place at half past nine o'clock this morning.

At nine o'clock a detachment of marines arrived at the late residence of deceased, under command of Captain Wallace, and were drawn up in line facing the house.

The following French citizens volunteered to act as pall-bearers: Victor Roux, Jules Henault, N. de Monquart, C. Gautier, James Robert, Antonio Leemel, and A. Boudoin.

The coffin was set out in the parlor and was enveloped in a French flag. Shortly after nine M. Bertheimy, accompanied by M. Dejardin, and Marquis Chambrain, arrived at the house, when the remains were at once borne to the hearse in waiting, the detachment presenting arms the while. The marines then formed a guard of honor, and the procession proceeded to St. Matthew's Church followed by a large crowd of citizens. Upon arrival, the coffin was laid on a catafalque in front of the altar, and M. Bertheimy stood at its head during the entire service, as chief mourner. Seated in some seats proximately were all the foreign legations now in town, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Caleb Cushing, Senators Sumner, Stockton, and others. Occupying the same pew with Senators Sumner and Stockton was Baron Gerolt, who had come on from New York expressly to attend the funeral.

An interesting incident connected with the funeral of M. Paradol to-day was the fact that the daughter of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, with her own hands dressed and decorated the altar of St. Matthew's Church, and presided over the arrangement of the mourning habiliments proper to be used on such occasions in the administration of funeral rites.

The Prussian Minister has received the following telegram:—

Berlin, July 19.

Baron Gerolt, Washington: For your guidance. Private property on high seas will be exempted from seizure by his Majesty's ships, without regard to reciprocity.

BISMARCK.

President Grant is at Long Branch, New Jersey. He bathes twice a day.

The heat in the Union is so intense that all the ice depots are melted up, theatres closed, and every one gone to the sea shore; 78 deg. in the morning, 85 at breakfast, 110 at dinner! Never before has such heat been experienced, and strange to say it is hotter in Portland than in Charleston. Fish is now the food for the million; scarcely any one eats meat.

M. Bertheimy has been appointed French minister to Washington.

All the German steamers have stopped running owing to Mr. Washburn's telegram from Paris. The United States Government is annoyed at Napoleon's refusal to allow the steamers to run.

A house is in treaty for all the German steamers, and a special application has been made to the Government to facilitate the changing of flag.

The chief anxiety in the States is as to the feeling of Europeans whilst the war lasts.

The papers are filled with abstruse calculations as to the crop of the Union and the capability of the West to supply a sufficiency of pork to France and Prussia.

Minister Washburn telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day that he had just returned to Paris. The Secretary telegraphed to him, at the request of the North German Government, asking consent of the French Government to permit our Legation to extend to subjects of the former the same degree of personal protection in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our Legation in that Republic,—the request at that time coming from Baron Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is regarded as somewhat singular that this request of North Germany was made on the same day of the same month (July 19) as the request of the French to our Government in 1867.

Cincinnati, O., July 19.

The Germans held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last night at Turner Garden.

Resolutions were adopted in strong terms.

A committee was appointed to collect money for the benefit of wounded and relief of orphans and widows made by the war.

There were five deaths here from sunstroke yesterday.

San Francisco, July 19.

The French and Prussian residents of San Francisco have held meetings and subscribed funds to be remitted to aid the sufferers in the pending war.

Chicago, Ill., July 19.

The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the progress of our war. In response to a despatch sent by the Germans of Chicago on Sunday last to King William of Prussia, the following telegram was received last evening:—

Berlin, July 18.

To Edward Jassen and others. I thank you, and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea.

WILLIAM—REX.

Evansville, Ind., July 19.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held to-night. They pledged their money and sympathy to a united Germany against tyrannical France.

General Sheridan sailed in the Cuba for Europe on a special mission from President Grant, to watch the campaign.

All the war vessels belonging to the American navy have been ordered to be put in readiness.

The Austrian Consul General dropped dead in New York, from a sun stroke.

Memphis, Tenn. July 21.

The Germans of this city held a meeting to-night. Resolutions of sympathy were sent to King William: 'May victory perch upon your banner.'

San Francisco, July 21.

It is rumored that a filibustering expedition is being fitted out here for the capture and plunder of the French colonies of Tahiti and New Caledonia. The French consul in this city is making preparations to have the expeditions stopped.

Washington, July 21.

Baron Gerolt this evening received the following answer from the French government sent to the Department of State: 'The French Government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports.'

The Germans in New York have subscribed five million of dollars for the Sanitary Relief Fund and remitted to Germany.

### GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STATES.

Louisville, July 19.

A mass meeting of Germans was held here last evening. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that 40,000 Germans of Louisville express their admiration of Count Bismarck in the course he has pursued in opposing French usurpation.

A committee to receive subscriptions to aid Prussia was appointed; \$3,510 was collected.

Philadelphia, July 19.

A preliminary meeting of Germans was held here this evening to make arrangements for a grand demonstration in favor of Prussia.

New York.

A meeting of the Scandinavian residents of New York and vicinity has been called for to-morrow evening at No. 5 Clinton-place, to discuss the questions involved in the present European conflict, and to decide the duty of the citizens of neutral European Governments resident in New York in view of the present crisis.

The call concludes with an appeal to Americans, both native and naturalized, to assist in the erection on European soil of a government similar to that of the United States, and to be known as the United States of Europe.

The call for a mass meeting of the German citizens of New York to give all legitimate aid to their brothers now engaged in the war in Europe was answered on Wednesday night by such a gathering as scarcely anything but the love of Fatherland could call forth.—The speaking was to begin at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour a crowd of men had assembled.

The Mayor and Governor attended, and spoke.

Subscriptions were begun for the wounded, and in two days five million dollars were collected!

There is a phase of the war feeling in New York, which, looked at from the standpoint of nationality, is worthy of notice. The unanimity of the Germans is remarkable. Even Swabes and Austrians and Westphalians and Hessians are beginning to be carried away by the sentiment of that magnificent race-lyric, 'Was ist das Deutschland Vaterland?' though the two first named try to be reserved enough to keep up a line of retreat in case Francis Joseph or Von Bismarck should decide to enter into alliance with Napoleon.

Some officers who served with distinction in the volunteer service of the late American war arrived here to-day to make the Prussian minister offers to raise troops for the Prussian army here. They propose to furnish only Germans who served in the late war.

The following proclamation has been posted up in New York and all the principal cities:

To the German Nation.

The French Emperor, under contemptible pretexts, has commenced a war of suppression and conquest against Germany. The times of Melac and Napoleon I. are threatening once more.

Yours is a struggle for the independence of all nations and for your own national life.

Your defeat would dismember the German fatherland and make it a dependency of France.

Your victory secures Germany's unity, and with that her liberty; your triumph would even liberate France.

It is with pride and joy that we hear of the German people, North and South, rushing to arms for their country as one man.

Firmly confiding in your patriotism, your strength, and your perseverance, we expect glad tidings of victory for the holy cause of the land of our birth.

### WAR NEWS.

#### THE FRENCH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The objects which the French Emperor hopes to attain to by the war he has commenced against Germany are much larger than the public generally suppose. The preponderance of France over Germany could not be arrived at and maintained without a re-arrangement of North Germany, and the establishment of fresh powers to keep Prussia permanently in check. If the French merely succeeded in extending their Rhine frontier, so as to include all that now lies between their own territory and the Dutch and Belgian boundaries, they would have no lasting peace with the German Confederation. What they are believed to aim at, is the separation of South from North Germany, in spite of the enthusiastic adhesion of Bavaria to the National cause, and the formation of one or more new States in the North, to deprive Prussia of her preponderance in that direction. The ex-King of Hanover has been allowed, for some time past, to keep a little army in France, and this body is intended to march with French troops, and offer liberty to the Hanoverian people.

What line of operations will be adopted by the French will probably depend to some extent upon the information they receive concerning the feeling of different parts of Germany. If they reckoned on rousing some parts of the South to join in a crusade against Prussia, they may have intended to move towards Frankfurt, the capture of which would be a severe blow to German commerce and finance; but it would obviously be very dangerous to press on in that direction, leaving the great fortresses of Saar-Louis and Metz in their rear, and with the stronghold of Landau in Bavaria filled with a powerful and hostile garrison. If the headquarters of the French army are fixed at Thionville, which stands nearer the German frontier than Metz, the chief French fortress in that district, they would be equally well placed for a movement northwards on Cologne, or to any point east, like Landau, or to one south of Rastadt, which is a place of strength.

In a northern attack, comprehending Hanover, they would probably look to the co-operation of their fleet in the Baltic operating up the Weser and the Elbe. No doubt they wish to tempt Denmark to join, and then the northern part of the campaign would be much increased in importance. So long as they can largely outnumber the Germans in the field—which they expect to do for some weeks—they may carry on the campaign vigorously in two directions at once, but always subject to the awkwardness of leaving large uncaptured forts in their rear, if they advance far into the enemy's country. How the great strongholds would withstand modern means of attack, it is not easy to guess; but one thing is certain, that mounted mortars for the vertical fire of enormous shells, and siege cannon with shot of one, two, three or more hundredweight, are not easy things to carry about, and require a prodigious train for their ammunition.

The mere feeding armies of two or three hundred thousand men is also a prodigious task, and quick marches can only be made either when enormous stores can be carried, or are sure to be found at the end of the journey. We should imagine the policy of the Germans will be to avoid great engagements until they have provided ample reserves, as well as large forces in the field. Operations of the kind may well occupy several weeks; but all calculations may be confuted and guesses set aside if the present Emperor attempts to repeat those dashing movements of his uncle, which were so often crowned by brilliant success. In such cases great risks are run by the attacking party, and it would be unwise to suppose that the Germans of to-day are as open to this kind of assault as their forefathers were.

#### THE SEAT OF WAR.

Present circumstances invest with much interest all that takes place in the neighbourhood of Metz, which is the actual bulwark of France towards Prussia, Rhenish Bavaria, and Luxembourg. Metz is within two hours by rail of the last-named place, three from Sarrelouis, and four from Tréves—the Moselle bathes alike the Belgian frontier, that of Rhenish Bavaria, and Prussia, near Sierck and Sarreguemines. The fortress of Bitche is on the limit of Bavaria, and Longwy is as near to Arlon as to Luxembourg. An iron-way unites Sarreguemines with Sarrebruck by a line the starting-point of which is in France, but the course of which is entirely over Prussian territory by the right bank of the Sarre. Sierck is a small town situated on the right bank of the Moselle below Thionville, and at about three miles from the Prussian frontier. Forbach is a manufacturing centre, possessing a large railway station on the line from Metz to Mayence. This line is of extreme importance to the Prussian army. The town is only four miles from Sarrebruck, a Prussian fortress, and at which place a telegraphic despatch yesterday announced the concentration of six battalions of the enemy's infantry. Most of those places will probably be involved in the first movements of the war.

There are various rumours as to the object of the War Minister's second visit to Entre Rios. Some say he has peace propositions in his pocket, others that he is to take command in chief, and not a few that he is only going to look about him, and at the Jordanites. We believe Col. Gainza's mission is one of considerable importance.

Brigham Young intimates that if President Sarmiento will let the 'Saints' settle in the Chaco he will promise to bring with him 150,000 of those celestial (?) visitors. We don't want such colonists at any price, but we anticipate a 'warm' reception for Brigham if he is rash enough to venture on a visit to this part of the world.

Yesterday we had the same excitement manifested as on Wednesday respecting the arrival of the German. On Wednesday night at 10 o'clock we had a telegram, saying "Stand by at 6 a.m. to-morrow morning;" we dressed by candle-light, and were punctual, but our first message said, "Not in sight yet." Our correspondent again passed the greater portion of the day tossing about the bay. Since the beginning of our connection with the public affairs of the Plate, we never remember such painful anxiety prevailing, nor was there, we must add, ever such cause for it.

The usual bi-monthly report of the sanitary state of the city has been published, and is very satisfactory, with the exception of noting a decided increase of sm' llpox, Scariatina and measles are also increasing amongst children.

The Banco del Pueblo, according to a colleague commences business in a day or two.

The Gran Chaco Company has obtained a contract for making a railway between Santiago and Santa Fé.

The National Chamber of Deputies will henceforth hold daily sittings till the discussion of the Budget has terminated.

THE ARGENTINE BANK.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE 1ST HALF-YEAR OF 1870.

On the 24th inst. the usual half-yearly meeting of shareholders took place, and the following report was read:

In compliance with Art. 28 of the statutes, and before resigning the post committed to us in August 1869, we, the undersigned Directors, again come before the shareholders to report on the position of the Bank in the first half-year of 1870. The shareholders present will have, in fulfillment of Arts. 35 and 36, to elect a new board of Directors, and we feel satisfied that during our term of office we watched over the interests of the Bank with zeal and diligence.

The balance-sheet shows that the profits of the half-year amounted to \$183,834 and 11 cents, equal to 10 1/5th of the paid-up capital, against \$fts. 172,805 and 16 cents for the previous half-year, showing an increase of 11,028 3/4 fts. and 95 cents. The profits are to be divided among the 30,000 shares according to Art. 43, as follows—

- 5 per cent. reserve fund.
4 per cent. charitable donations
The rest among the shareholders.

The division is therefore made in this way:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Reserve fund, Charitable, 5% per cent. dividend, Private reserve fund.

Now, more than ever it is expedient to augment the Reserve fund, which is the mainstay of an establishment like ours, and it will be observed that we propose two items of 9,191 fts. 70 cents and 23,723 3/4 fts. and 24 cents for this purpose, making the total of our reserve-funds \$ fts. 116,662 and 96 cents.

The bills recoverable amount to 2,505,241 3/4 fts. and 45 cents, and 1,314,976 Bolivian dollars and 9 cents; against 2,545,019 3/4 fts. and 76 cents, and 1,065,025 Bolivian dollars and 36 cents, for the previous half-year.

The Accounts-current for head-office stand thus—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Received, Paid out, and in paper money.

The accounts for the previous half-year shewed—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Received, Paid out.

The deposits for fixed term shewed:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Received, Paid out.

Against 624,461 1/2 fts. 94 cents and \$8,952,458 mpc. in Dec. 1869.

The Savings Bank receipts for the half-year were \$34,457 51 cts., and the payments \$33,632 12 cts.; and in paper money the receipts were \$2,962,216 and the payments 2,616,248; the balance being \$3,37,265 25 cts. and \$3,608,212 mpc.

The emission in circulation of our branches represents \$24,458 50 cts. and \$495,683 63 cts. Bolivian, showing the immense credit attached to our currency in the towns where it circulates. The emission is under the charge of our Bank at Rosario, the chief of our branches, which shows the following:—

The total transactions of the Cash Account foot up to \$1,2,411,419 17 cts. and \$9,254,601 31 cts. Bolivian, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Received, Paid out.

The Accounts-current shewed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Received, Paid out.

The Bills recoverable represented \$1,262,800 70 cts. and 970,635 B. 96 cts., against \$1,87,119 1 ct. and 255,664 B. 75 cts in December 1869.

The deposits for fixed term at Rosario were \$155,741 62 cts. and 201,420 B. 58 cts, against \$1,36,913 48 and 105,452 B. 81 cts. for the previous half-year.

The increase of business in our Rosario branch augurs a new era for the trade of that port and the towns of the interior, and we trust that before long we shall take the foremost place in Rosario.

The unhappy occurrences in Entre Rios since last April have paralyzed trade there, and as a natural result our branches at Concordia and Paraná have suffered, especially the former; we therefore, sent prompt directions to the managers to limit their operations to the daily routine.

But for these and other unforeseen occurrences the profits for this half-year would have reached a higher figure and allowed us to lay down a fixed base of operations, founded on public tranquility and credit, to prevent those evils which at present beset banking interests in the towns of the interior.

With this view we have tried, without success, to dispose of the premises formerly used by us in Gualeguay and suggested that we should lessen the number of our branches, so as only to keep the leading ones. The concentration of our funds will offer less risk, and render quite as much service to the public. Meantime as the times are unfavorable we have not suppressed any branches, but kept them going as well as circumstances would permit.

The sub-direction confided by the Board to a competent person in Rosario has answered the ends in view and promises an improved management of the branches. Our house in Cordoba, as we mentioned in our last report, has been put on the footing and with the capital required by the Banking law of Cordoba.

Our shares having reached a market value of 15 per cent. premium it has been suggested that the shareholders should be called on for the 40 per cent. not yet called up, but we leave this for the determination of the new Board of Directors.

Before concluding this report, we take occasion to testify that the Manager of the head house, as well as those of the branches and all the clerks and employees, have fulfilled their duties with zeal and intelligence. Buenos Ayres, August 1870.

Bernardo de Irigoyen, President.

Juan Bernabé Molina—Luis M. Soló—Mariano Casares—Antonio Terrero.

C. Carrallo, Secretary.

General Balance Sheet to June 30th, 1870.

Table with 3 columns: Description, \$ fts., Bol \$. Includes Paid-up capital, Reserve fund, Private reserve, Bills payable, Sundries, current deposits, Notes in circulation, Exchange, conversion, Balance, profit and loss, Cr., Specie on hand, Bills receivable, Sundries per acct., current, deposits and private accounts, Fixtures and furniture, Exchange, conversion.

Distribution of Profits.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Net profit, Reserve fund, Charities, 5% per share, Private reserve for bad debts.

Anacarsis Luus, Director-General. A. Maró del Pont, Manager. J. J. Egg, Book-keeper.

THE MONTEVIDEAN LIGHT-HOUSES.

Much has been said, much has been written, and but little has been done in the matter of lighthouse extension in the River Plate, a subject of the most vital importance to the mercantile interests connected therewith. The dangerous nature of the navigation at the mouth of the River Plate is too well known to require additional proof.

From time to time, and for some years past, proposals had been sent into Government, offering to erect lighthouses in various localities. In 1868 M. Mackinnon, the chief engineer of the Public Works Department, reported upon four, and suggested in respect to the mode of construction "that iron was preferable, not only for its solidity, but for the economy obtained by its use."

Eventually the Government stirred seriously in the matter, applied to the Chambers, and obtained a light tax of four cents per ton for two lighthouses

(one to be placed on the English Bank and the other at the Cabo Sta. Maria), and immediately, as if to make up for lost time, called for proposals and plans for these two lighthouses. It could not be said that the appeal was in vain, for not less than fourteen proposals were sent in.

The idea of proposing to build a stone structure on the English Bank could only occur to an enthusiast (with unlimited money at command), and one totally unacquainted with the practical difficulties to be encountered and surmounted. Builders of castles in the air are plentiful enough, and, therefore, there is nothing wonderful in that a man, with an imagination, should propose to build a stone structure on a sand-bank, or that he should find a draughtsman able to delineate his ideas on paper; but the wonder is how an engineer, of some local reputation, should so far endorse such an impracticability as to call it permanent, and screw pile structures temporary affairs. Is the iron age of progress and civilization waning, and the world rolling back to the stone age of Egyptian solidity and stick-in-the-mudism? We hope not, and would suggest, as a compromise, that those engineers, who wish to erect imperishable monuments of stone, that their names may go down to futurity, do so at their own expense, and not at the cost of a nation's progress.

What is permanency in engineering, but a comparative term? A screw pile lighthouse will last, without repairs of consequence, for 100 years; and then can be thoroughly repaired, at no great cost, to last another 100 years. Can much more be said of a stone structure? Is stone per se always a more durable material than iron? Let the architect of the English Parliament houses decide. We have heard of patching and preserving the stone work long before decay in the iron work is even thought of.

So much for generalities, and now for facts. The practice of the last thirty years is worth more than any luminous report (got up 'entre gallos y media noche') of a local scientific commission, or the ipse dixit of the direction of public works in the absence of its engineer in chief.

Sand-banks and shoals surround Great Britain, of the most dangerous description, and yet, although lighthouses had been built regardless of expense on most of the important headlands and isolated rocks dangerous to navigation, nothing of the nature of a lighthouse upon a submarine sand-bank was ever proposed prior to the year 1834. And why? Certainly not because in all England a man so daring and so imaginative, as Mr. Alberto Lucerna, could not be found to prepare the plans for a stone structure, but rather, for the more simple reason, that by universal engineering consent it was admitted that such a project was practically impossible of realization. We say practically impossible, as, although in engineering, nothing is impossible, very often 'le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle,' which truism Mr. Dax seems to ignore.

The invention of iron screw piles, about the period referred to, supplied a want long felt in hydraulic engineering, and its applicability to lighthouse construction in localities where stone structures would be impossible was soon appreciated. Hence the Maplin sand and Fleetwood lighthouses, the first structures ever erected on a shifting sand bottom, in substitution of floating lights. Thirty years have elapsed, and both these constructions still exist as firm as when first erected, the only repairs being a few coats of occasional paint.

The success of these lighthouses was so evident that similar structures were immediately commenced in other dangerous localities around the English coast. The United States engineers, daring and inventive as ever, had been unable to find out any substitute for floating lights on shoals and sand-banks. They at once saw the vast importance of the system and adopted it. Let mariners decide whether the world has gained, or lost, by the fortunate, or unfortunate, circumstance that in the United States at that time there existed no director of Public Works ready to prevent its adoption as wanting in permanency? The fact is the Sand Key Lighthouse, Florida, erected upon the Coral Reefs, at the entrance of the harbor of Key West, exposed to the furious hurricanes of the tropics, exists, and testifies to the security, durability, and permanency of iron screw pile lighthouses. The result of this experiment was the rapid substitution of such structures on the American coast for the principal floating lights, hitherto considered the only possible means of tracking out the treacherous dangers of the sand-banks

and shoals, so dearly known to the insurance companies and ship owners.

Enough has been said to show that screw pile lighthouses are not temporary expedients, but recognized permanent structures, and we pass on to say a few remarks on the financial part of the question, to prove the practical impracticability of the erection of a stone structure on the English Bank. We have stated that up to the year 1834 nothing of the nature of a lighthouse upon a sand-bank foundation had ever been proposed, and we have shown that since then iron screw pile structures have been largely adopted for such localities. We now challenge Messrs. Dax, Lucerna, and Pedralbes, to name any stone structures that have been built upon sand-banks since the introduction of the iron screw pile system. If they cannot satisfy our just curiosity, we may naturally feel very much inclined to doubt that the not over rich Bauda Oriental will teach the rest of the world an engineering lesson!

The cost of lighthouses built of stone, in localities where such structures are possible of realization has been in two late examples as follows: The Skerryvore Lighthouse... £87,000 The Alguarda Reef Light-house (India)... 90,000

We may safely state therefrom, taking into consideration the cost of labor in the Banda Oriental, that even if a rocky ledge existed upon the English Bank, making it possible to erect a stone structure within a reasonable expenditure, the cost would not fall short of 500,000 dollars! Suppose also, for argument, that the lighthouse at the Cabo Santa Maria costs nothing (which is, after all, not much more difficult to imagine than the possibility of the stone structure on the English Bank) the revenue to be derived from the two lights would give just \$32,000, (eight cents upon 400,000 tons, or six and a-half per cent. upon the cost of the one structure without deducting anything for working expenses and repairs—a little fact sufficient to prove the 'practical impracticability' of the realization of Mr. Dax' dream.

We may state, in conclusion, with almost certainty, that all the proposals sent in by those acquainted with practical lighthouse construction, were based upon iron structures for the English Bank. Mr. Abercromby, M. Inst. C.E., whose engineering status is above all comparison with that of such small fry as Mr. Pedralbes and the writer hereof, not only proposed an iron structure for the English Bank, but also for the Cabo Santa Maria, probably because he considered that good cast iron, tested in England, was more likely to turnish a permanent building than half-burnt bricks or clay, yclept bricks, cemented together with a mixture composed of sand, water, and a homeopathic dose of lime!

C. E.

AN EDITORIAL VICTORY.

Excellence in the newspaper line, is after all, the publication of the latest news. In stirring times like the present, the ability of an editor is required more to obtain the latest news than to write leading articles. When the war in Europe broke out we acquainted our readers of having taken steps at Montevideo, Rio and Lisbon for the transmission of the latest news from Europe. Yesterday we kept our promise in a remarkable manner, having published at 12.30 in a special bulletin news from Europe to the 12th August, and from Rio to the 27th inst. This we believe is the first instance on record of receiving news from Europe in 17 days, and from Rio Janeiro in two days. It so surprised the general public that even merchants and others supposed there was a mistake in the date, and that our advices from Lisbon were to the 2nd, not to the 12th Aug.; but we telegraphed to Montevideo at once, and received in reply the confirmation of the "12th August." By Cassini we received from our special Rio agent and friend a letter promising to send us by every steamer leaving Brazil for the Plate the very latest. Now our telegram from Rio is dated 27th August, which allows 15 days for the voyage from Lisbon to Rio, although generally speaking the Chilean steamers make the run in 14 days, hence there is really nothing unaccountable in getting dates from Europe via Rio Grande in seventeen days; it can even be had in less, for as it takes but two days from Rio Grande to Montevideo, there is a possibility of getting news from Europe in 16 days. We have beaten all the other journals, but before the war concludes we hope to win many other such victories.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

We have most welcome tidings for our readers both here and in England regarding the prolongation of the Southern Railway, the question having been settled in the most satisfactory manner between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the representatives of the Company. The railway is to be prolonged to the Salado, Las Flores, and Azul as proposed by the Directors, and the direct line is also to be pushed on from Chascomus to Dolores at the suggestion of the Government. Far from opposing these new ramifications of railway as was at first almost feared the Government grants a subsidy of £500 per mile towards the cost of construction. This is much better than the old method of guarantee, and prevents all possibility of misunderstanding. It is stipulated that the Company shall go to work simultaneously on the various sections, so as to have all (197 miles) ready for traffic in three years. At a future time the Azul branch will probably go on to Tandil (60 miles further); the Government line to Lobos will stop there.

The lines to be constructed will traverse some of the richest pastoral districts in the country, connecting the chief towns of the far South with this city, and opening up new territories to enterprise and traffic. The branch from Altamirano to Flores and Azul will much exceed the original line in length and importance: 1st section to Las Flores, 67 miles, 2nd to Azul 75 do., making in all 142 miles, the cost of which is estimated at £4,000 per mile. The distance from Chascomus to Dolores, as the crow flies, is 17 square leagues or 55 miles, and the cost may be put down at £220,000. The subvention from Government will be £71,000 on the first and £27,500 on the second, together making £98,500, or about 12 1/2 millions currency.

The 1st section, from Altamirano to Raachos and Las Flores, is being actively pushed forward and will be opened as far as Rio Salado before the close of the year; it will be completed to Las Flores in 15 months, that is before the end of 1871, and will cost £268,000, being 67 miles in length. The line runs in a S.W. direction, crossing the Alegre and Gibbing's estancias till it reaches Raachos (13 miles), then going on to Paso Ponce on the Salado (14 miles), and thence to Carmen las Flores (40 miles). The last named place is a town of 2,300 inhabitants, and the surrounding district has an area of 190 sq. leagues with a population of 7,000, mostly sheep-farmers. Las Flores will become a great centre of traffic for the railway, as the bullock-carts from the South and West find great difficulty in crossing the Salado, and will henceforward stop here.

The 2nd section, from Las Flores to Azul, still runs S.W., 75 miles, and will cost £300,000. Azul is regarded as the most important place on the Indian frontier, with a population of 5,000 and a garrison of 600 men. There is a great deal of land under cereals, and the place also does a brisk trade with the Indians. It is at present 3 days' journey from Buenos Ayres, but the railway will reduce this to 10 or 12 hours. The foreign population in and around Azul is over 2,000.

The complete line from Altamirano to Azul will be 142 miles, and the cost of construction £568,000, representing an annual interest (at 7 p. c.) of £39,760. Now as the Chascomus main line has given £880 per mile net profit, it would be very surprising if the new line could not give £280 per mile, especially seeing the progressive increase of business; in 1866 the Southern Railway carried 26 1/2 per cent. of the total traffic, and in 1869 it carried 56 per cent. The accounts of the Azul branch will be kept apart, and if the traffic on this line be half the mile average of the main line it will give the shareholders 11 per cent. per annum for their money.

The line from Chascomus to Dolores, 55 miles, will have no greater engineering obstacles than the one to Azul. It will run S.S.E., crossing the Salado, almost midway in front of Azaga's estancia, and will have its terminus at Dolores, until some future day a line will be made S. W. to Tandil, 100 miles distant. Dolores is a well-built town of 4,800 inhabitants, including a large number of Basques; it is twenty-two miles from the seaboard, and the surrounding district has an area of 82 square leagues, with a population of 7500, mostly natives. Putting down the cost, according to the Directors' estimate for the other line, at £220,000, this will require a net income of £15,400, equal to £280 per mile, or less than one third of the average profits of the line to

Chascomus. Meantime, while the Railway will be opening up the vast and fertile territories of our South frontier, the Government line (Western) will be pushing forward to Bragado and the Far West, besides completing the branch to Lobos. When we consider how giganticly the produce and wealth of Buenos Ayres have increased since the introduction of railways in 1857, and what splendid profits they are all at present yielding, it is impossible to exaggerate the good results that must flow from these new lines.

The introduction of almost two millions sterling (£800,000 for the Southern line, and £800,000 the Dominguez loan) will be in itself a great gain, and the shareholders and public both in England and B. Ayres will do justice to the enlightened views of Governor Castro, whose name will be inseparably linked with railway development all over the Province. It is true the State will have to pay a subsidy of £98,500 to the Southern Railway, but this will be spread over three years, making only about 5 millions currency per annum, or one-half the income of the Patente tax. The gain to the country will be a hundred times as much.

**SIEGE, STORMING AND FALL OF MERCEDES.**

Yesterday morning an affrighted crowd of passengers arrived on the mole-head from the Uruguay, bringing the rather startling news of the assault and capture of the largest town in the Banda Oriental—Mercedes. The news came so suddenly on the crowd at the stairs that it for the moment caused a description of panic amongst the lightermen and luggage porters; the few early risers who take a walk at sunrise on the mole-head thought, owing to the anxiety of the crowd, that some fresh news from Europe had arrived, and there was a rush for the naval stores on the beach, and even the Commercial Rooms, to hear the tidings. Thus for once Banda Oriental news was for the general public invested with interest.

The town of Mercedes is seated upon one of the finest streams in this or any other country—the Rio Negro. The waters of this lovely stream are dyed by the juicy roots of that herbaceous shrub of the 'genus similax' called Sarsaparilla, which pharmacy has flung off as worthless, whilst quackery has embraced it to cure suffering humanity and build up colossal fortunes. The fame of Mercedes as a watering place is known to South America, and hundreds who, either from taste or necessity, discarded Vichy, Ems and Baden, have plunged into the limpid waters of the Rio Negro, coming out rejuvenated and refreshed by the waters of perennial youth. The population of the place is about 6,000, according to the last census. The high road from Montevideo is flanked at the outskirts of the town by mud ranchos, whilst on the opposite side nature has given the town a barrier in the deep and rapid stream which victor and vanquished alike respect.

Beneath those rugged 'ombus' which skirt the road the garrison of the town were encamped on last Thursday morning. Rumors of the advance of Gen. Kichensough (Bastarica) had reached Mercedes during the night, and preparations were made for a stand; the National Guards were beaten to quarters; guns, drums, swords &c. were got out, but somehow the feeling amongst the Guards was depression, and many of the men as they shouldered their muskets thought they did not care "to know how fields were won"; terms might be come to without any useless effusion of blood. The matter was talked over, and, possibly, before the enemy came up, the affair might have been arranged, but for the iron determination of a piquet of troops which had been thrown into the town a few days previously by the Montevideoan authorities; these men would listen to nothing; their very countenances spoke "no surrender." A battalion of negroes held the entrance to the town by the high road, and were determined to drive back the rebels. The day dawned, and everyone looked out from the top of the 'azoteas' to see if the enemy approached. A sergeant-major with a telescope surveyed the country from the top of the highest house, and the cry in Mercedes was—"Sergeant-major! sergeant-major! do you see anyone coming?" To which interrogatory the sergeant-major at last answered in the affirmative. Then ensued a scene which none of the passengers could attempt to describe; the majority of the townspeople prepared to make another Moscow of the place; nearly all the inhabitants took to the 'chulanas' and

crossed the river; the houses were all closed, the streets deserted, the hejira was general. Soon from out of the immense columns (of dust) the Blancos were seen emerging.

We have received the following account by the mail, from an eye-witness:—  
On Sunday last, the 21st inst., there being no appearance of the enemy—Whites—the reinforcement from Paysandú, consisting of ninety infantry, who came in the expectation of an attack, left for Fray Bentos; but on Wednesday there appearing the vanguard of Medina's forces before the town, despatches were sent off in all directions for reinforcements; the only ones, however, that could be obtained were the Italians who left on Monday; these entered the town on Thursday morning.

The forces of the Reds for the protection of the town consisted as follows:—

Ninety infantry, 'Italianos enganchados, (i. e. volunteers from Paysandú.)

Forty-five infantry 'estrangeros enganchados' (urbanos).

Ninety National Guards.

One hundred dismounted cavalry.

Two hundred and fifty cavalry.

These forces were mostly, with the exception of the cavalry, placed in cantones, under the command of Major Garcia, named Jefe for the time being, by the Comandante Militar, D. Vicente Avilar.

At 10 a.m. large forces of the enemy were seen surrounding the town; immediately 'cantones' were placed in the most prominent parts for the defensive, each containing fifteen to twenty men, and a large body of cavalry sent out, with the aid of fifty infantry, to attack the enemy on their approach. Up to two o'clock no decisive movement, however, was made, and but little blood spilled; at this time the Whites making a sudden movement forward, additional forces were sent, say fifty more infantry and several squads of horsemen. The officer in charge of the defence ordered, very foolishly, the infantry to skirmish in open line, advancing boldly to the attack. The enemy, of course, retired to draw them on, and when out at a considerable distance from shelter, the Whites threw several bodies of cavalry on them, taking thirty-five prisoners, and leaving as many dead on the field, the rest saving themselves as best they could. The cavalry of the Whites never stopped their charge till fairly in the centre of the town, and then only retreated in good order, owing to the deadly fire from those stationed in the cantones; such, however, was their charge that all the cavalry on the defensive 'skedaddled,' like those at Bull's Run, causing great consternation to the inhabitants, and, unhappily, causing the death of two females, both being shot through the head by the cross firing. The loss of the Whites cannot be obtained, but is known to be very slight.

During the rest of the afternoon continued fighting was kept up on parties of the outsiders who would persist in entering the outskirts; some to visit their friends, and others for bravado's sake; the night, however, closing in, they retreated to their encampment, about a mile from the town, leaving large forces on guard, to watch the goings on of those inside; but sad to relate, to the honor of those who receive their pay, and boast of upholding the Government, a sudden retreat was formed under the shades of night, which invariably covers bad doings, and nearly all the forces passed over to the other side of the river, taking all the boats and 'valsas' with them, and then off to God knows where; many of the National Guards, however, and those mostly of different opinions to what they were obliged to fight for, remained hidden in the town; during this disgraceful retreat, about 10 p.m. a reconnoitering body of the Whites penetrated down to the river and fired on those leaving, causing immense confusion and some slight loss. After this they were let go in peace, completing the evacuation with arms and ammunition at two in the morning.

On Friday at daylight the Whites entered the town, to the number of about 500, with General Bastarica at their head, leaving Gen Medina in the encampment with at least 1000 men. From a personal view of these forces one cannot but have a friendly feeling towards them, for a better lot, and more orderly soldiers, in this country has never been seen. Most of them are respectable and educated young men, well mounted and armed, their officers nearly all being men of note. During their stay in town of about six hours not a single complaint could be made against them, and, though very hungry, not having eaten for thirty-six hours, and many badly clothed, no

charge of any kind has been made for unruly conduct or the usual mode of taking your leave, the General having given strict orders to all subordinates not to allow any crime or insolence whatever, and to shoot the first man who acted contrary to orders. The Public Offices were not even violated, but, disgraceful to relate, the Reds before leaving, that is the soldiers, sacked the Jefatura and the office of the Junta Economica, in the hopes of finding money, but not finding what they wanted, broke and destroyed the furniture, upturned ink-pots, scattered and ransacked all documents held therein.

At 3 p.m. the town was left entirely deserted, they having received important despatches from Aparicio, and of the crossing of General Caraballo into this department, some saying joining them under an arrangement to upset the Government, jointly forming a new National party. This however is doubted, but from all appearances there can be little doubt of their alone being able to carry all before them.

To-day (Saturday) a meeting of the foreigners has taken place, and steps are being taken for a proper protection of the town from those bandits who are so accustomed to rob and plunder when no authorities are to be found, and not to allow armed partidos to enter only on their coming in sufficient force to demand respect.

This night 70 or 80 foreigners patrol the town, and to-morrow more effective steps, it is said, will be taken, not only for the guard at night, but also by day.

This gives general satisfaction, and the inhabitants are much more safely protected under this system than in any other time.

The total losses of those inside are estimated at about 50 killed, upwards of 40 being buried up to the present.—The losses were chiefly 'enganchados'; i.e., Italians.

All the native prisoners were asked to join them, and on refusing let go on the promise not to take up arms again against them.

This generous behaviour gave them a good increase to their forces, which cannot number much less than 2,000 men at the present, besides which it is affirmed that Aparicio has a much larger force, and is now attacking San José and Canelones; after which it is said all will march direct on Montevideo, when it will be seen whether equal success attends their onward movements. There can however be but little doubt that if the Government do not clear the way for them, much blood will flow, and great losses to all. Alas! poor country!

**EYE-WITNESS.**

**LATEST FROM BRAZIL.**

**COUNT D'EU GOING TO EUROPE.**

**AN EDITOR IN DIFFICULTIES.**

Rio Janeiro, August 20th,

The object of Count D'Eu's trip to Europe is a matter that gives rise to much speculation, some thinking that it has a political significance, others that it is merely for his health. After the fatigue of the Paraguayan war it does not seem strange that his Imperial Highness should make a trip to England, to visit his august father at Clarendon, the Duke of Nemours. The citizens of Pernambuco are preparing a grand demonstration in his honor when he touches there en route.

The effects of the Franco-Prussian war are already beginning to be felt in Brazilian ports. From Santos there is news of several German vessels that were loading which have begun discharging, being afraid to put to sea as there are French war-vessels on the coast.

The Merimack has brought dates from New York to July 23rd, with news that the U. S. navy is being actively put in readiness in view of the war in Europe. She leaves again on the 26th.

As an instance of the dangers that beset the life of an editor it is worth while to notice the treatment that lately befel M. Charles Berry, editor of the French local paper, *L'Action*. The gentleman being anxious to procure the latest news on the arrival of the mail steamer *Sindh*, procured a letter from the French Consul and hiring a boat proceeded to the light-ship to present same and ask for a permit. The officer on guard told him it was all right, whereupon he boarded the steamer just after she had cast anchor. The Customs' officers and a number of city editors boarded her at the same time. After procuring some late French papers M. Berry steered for shore, and on landing was arrested by a customs officer. In vain he produced the Con-

sul's letter; he was led before an official who ordered him to lhas de Cobras for 48 hours' detention. During this period he had time to gaze from his island prison on the beauties of the Bay of Rio, and meditate on the instability of human affairs, while his subscribers vainly waited for the news. The printers meantime were idle at their cases, the pressman had a holiday, but some kind friend waited on the French Consul, who at once waited on the Customs Receiver. The latter blandly stated that M. Berry, had infringed the Post-regulations, but was then free not so however for he was detained till the morrow, fined 20 milrees (£2) and then discharged with a caution.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Concepcion on M. Carvalho Montenegro of San Paolo, founder of the Nouva Lonsan colony. Immigration is now calling much attention, and the Minister has just concluded a contract for the introduction of Coolies and Chinamen on a large scale. There can be no doubt that they will prove much more suitable than either Europeans or colored people. The climate of the Amazons will never do for German or Italian immigrants, yet that vast territory is just the place for Chinamen to raise rice and cereals. The success of the Chinese in California is also a sign that they would completely cut out the negroes in city work at Rio Janeiro and the other ports.

Some days past Dr. Quintin Locayava has been delivering lectures on the River Plate to crowded and fashionable audiences.

The new line of steamers to Matto Grosso is now regularly established, running between Montevideo and Cumbá.

Counselor Paranhos is daily expected, and will be received with much favor both by the Court and the people.

Mr. Eden, Secretary of the British Legation, made a successful ascent of Gavia, with a guide, last week. This will soon be a feat for the Alpine club.

The weather continues pretty cool, at 80 in the shade.

**MAILS FROM CHILE.**

**THE NEW CABINET.**

The most important political event since our last summary has been the appointment of the new Cabinet, which, with the exception of one of its members, is composed of men entirely unknown to (at least political) fame. On taking their seats in the House on the 4th instant, the Ministers were interpellated respecting their policy, particular stress being laid upon the question put in reference to the opinion they held with regard to the election of the future President of the Republic. The frank avowal of the Ministry that a sense of duty to the country alone had induced them to accept a post which, under the most favorable circumstances, could only be considered as transitory, and that neither they nor the President of the Republic harbored the slightest intention of proposing an official candidate for the Presidency, was very well received by all parties. The Araucanian question, or rather the Bill providing for war subsidies, still hangs fire in the house, and, in all probability, will continue to be a fertile source of debate for some time. The contract recently entered into with Mr. Meiggs, for working the Mejillones guano deposits, will also furnish abundant matter for acrimonious debating.

The following ministerial appointments were signed by H. E. the President on the evening of the 2nd instant:—

Minister of the Interior and for Foreign Affairs—Don Belisario Prats.

Minister of Justice, Religion, and Public Instruction—Don Euliojo Altamirano.

Minister of Finance—Don José Antonio Gandarillas.

Minister of War and Marine—Don José Ramon Lira.

**BATTLE OF MARTIN CHICO.**

B. Oriental, Aug. 15, 1870.

Having seen in your STANDARD of the 4th inst. a sort of imaginary battle-field on the plains of Martin Chico, which from beginning to end shows anything but an impartial view of the affairs in this quarter, I beg to contradict same.

These imaginary battles do for a day or two, and the only good it might do the rebels is to cheat a few poor devils to come over from your city and join them, which, after they come, they have generally found out their mistake, and wished themselves again on the 'other side of Jordan,' very probably induced by the news of the tri-

umph achieved by the rebels over Ordoñez, painted out by the author of the battle of Martin Chico, in his fantastic imagination, no doubt representing himself a second Tam O'Shanter or Seutter. Johnny saw a 'Callofen' on the Oriental coast, where the poor Colorados bowed low to the ground, but luckily, his assertion turned out as a kind of prediction of what was to occur not many days after *cice versa*, of which I will give you an account 'en miniature.'

Col. Ordoñez, from his encampment at Mercedes, despatched Major Tolosa with sixty men (cavalry) to scour out any rebels that might be lurking in Martin Chico mounts, and, if necessary, send for reinforcements. However, on the 10th Tolosa, close by, found out their whereabouts, and encamped, sending a few men to reconnoitre, which they did, bringing back tidings where they were; immediately Major Tolosa ordered his men to mount, and marched through the woods; consequently in a short time he observed himself, and seeing many of the Blancos were, at Don Antonio Diaz' estancia, he balted to give them time to leave, as he did not wish to let his men charge them, as he thought, very prudently, some innocent persons might be injured in the fray, so they patiently waited all evening in the adjacent mount, until about sunset, when the Blancos began to leave the house, and formed in order of march, with Montoro, and an officer, Alvarez, at their head. At the first warning of the Red's bugle Montoro who must certainly have thought that it was Gabriel blowing his horn, but little time for thinking, looked round and saw the Reds charging, accompanied by the old war tune the "Campbells are coming;" but still the rebel chief did not lose his presence of mind and ordered his cavalry to dismount, which they did to command; but Montoro did not do the same, not caring to lose his horse and imitate a certain king on the battle field, by exclaiming "a horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" but believed in "he that fights and runs away, &c.," and cleared out helter-skelter, leaving his poor followers to the mercy of their offended foe, the result of which was five killed, two wounded, two prisoners; also one tent, ammunition, guns, lances, swords, and other items appertaining to their belligerent propensities, which I will omit for the present, as I have to conclude in haste, but must say, as for the appreciation made on Ordoñez, it is quite a matter of taste, and conclude with the poet, saying—

"The brave man seeks not popular applause,  
And overpowered with arms deserts his cause,  
The 'foiled,' he does the best he can,  
Force is of brute, but honor of man."

**TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT HUMAITA.**

**CAPTAIN AND SAILORS BLOWN AWAY**

Yesterday thanks to the kind attention of M. Lieste, Dutch Consul in this city, we received the full particulars of the melancholy disaster at Humaitá, to which we adverted last week. The following data coming from an official source may be relied on:—

"On the morning of the 6th, a shell exploded on board the Dutch brig *Rosinante*, lying at anchor at Humaitá, and two-thirds loaded with ammunition: this shell or grenade passed through the cabin and went out at the stern. The Captain K. Zoomerelyh and a passenger of the name of Frederiksen were at the time in the cabin, and one sailor ill in the deck cabin. No traces whatever of these three persons have been found; they must have perished either in the flames or in the water. After the first explosion successively large quantities of shells exploded, and the vessel became totally enveloped in flames and burned down to the water's edge.

"The remaining crew consisting of the mate and three or four sailors, were on shore at the time preparing a gangway, and escaped the melancholy fate of the captain.

A Mr. Sylvera has discovered that the refuse water of gaseries makes an excellent mixture for manufacturing bricks, as it contains so much glue; a patent is to be taken out.

We have lately added to our museum a sample of the beautiful coral plant from the Indian Ocean; this plant recals forcibly the Peri's farewell to Araby's daughter, in Lalla Rookh, the best effort of Tom Moore—

"Farewell—be it ours to emblich thy pillow  
With every thing beautiful that grows in the deep;  
Each flower of the rock and each gem of the billow  
Shall sweeten thy bed and illumine thy sleep."

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II. To appear MAY 1st, 1871. Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c., and Appendix of Paraguay, &c.

- SECTION D. The Argentine Provinces. I. Santa Fé. II. Cordoba. III. The Cuyo Provinces. IV. Tucuman and Salta. V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy. VI. Santiago and the Chaco. VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios. VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces. SECTION E. The Banda Oriental. IX. Montevideo. X. Colonia and Frío Bentos. XI. Salto, Paysandú, Rio Negro. XII. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines. XIII. Canelones, Minas, Maldonado. XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c. XV. Directory, Officials, &c. SECTION F. Buenos Ayres. XVI. Contrib. Directa. XVII. City Directory. XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c. SECTION G. XIX. Paraguay. XX. Falkland Islands.

ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE 195 Calle Piedad. (Between Florida and Maipú). Children's clothing, boys' clothing, girls' clothing, ladies' dresses, etc. Ladies' Dress pieces \$2.25 all pure silk and wool. 195-CALLE PIEDAD-195.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. THE WEEKLY STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard." O'Gorman to STANDARD. Montevideo, August 31, 8.30. Donati arrived. Two battles. One favored France and the other Germany. French Fleet off Copenhagen.

SECOND TELEGRAM. 9.30. Two skirmishes. General Donai and Abel killed. French troops withdrawn from Rome. Gladstone states England will remain neutral. August 5. Consols 89 1/4. Rentes 66.90. Waiting Germany.

CLUB TELEGRAM. Weissenburg. Three French regiments retired before a superior German force; Gen. Donai killed. Baltic. Three gunboats taken. Gen. Canrobert commands garrison in Paris, and was obliged to call out

four battalions to suppress republican demonstration of the Civil Guard.

THIRD TELEGRAM. 10 a.m. England sending men to sustain Belgian neutrality. Bismark trying to bring England into the conflict.

TRIBUNA TELEGRAM. Abdel Kader volunteer to serve France. Rumoured that Gen. McMahon killed.

STILL LATER. French troops began fight at Metz. A long and bloody affair. Both sides fought splendidly. Nothing could shake the German lines.

At Saarbrück, Emperor and son. Fight at Weisburg lasted 9 hours. The French were outnumbered, but fought with wondrous heroism. Fight lasted 9 hours. Chassepot and needle guns caused great havoc.

Germans prevailed, took the heights of Pigeoniere, close to Biche, a very commanding position. Another battle to dislodge the Germans momentarily expected. The position is more important than the trophies. Only one brass cannon taken by the Germans.

Rumour that Saarbrück blown up, not confirmed. London bank rate, 6. All shares fallen. Large failures in London, Liverpool and Manchester. Cotton falling fast. Numerous failures in France and in United States.

"STANDARD" TELEGRAM. 11.30. Germany—no later. Reported taking Saarbrück by French.

The Times publishes in French an extraordinary document; it is a proposed treaty between Prussia and France, assumed to have been offered to the Court of Berlin when the neutralization of Luxemburg had not been completed.

The Emperor proposed to admit and recognise all the acquisitions Prussia made at the end of the Bohemian war. The King was to bind himself to facilitate the acquisition by France of Luxemburg, by pressing a sale of Luxemburg on the King of Holland.

France was not to raise any opposition to a Federal union of all the South German States, except Austria, with the existing confederation of the North, and the King of Prussia was to bind himself in case the Emperor should be drawn into sending troops into Belgium or to conquer it, to furnish assistance to France, and to support her against every power that might in such an event declare war against France.

A covenant of offensive and defensive alliance concludes the draft agreement. The proposed treaty was rejected by Prussia, but it has been again offered as a condition of peace. The suggestion, however, was not favourably received.

NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers! I am about to place myself at your head to defend the honor and the soil of the country. You go to fight against one of the best armies in Europe; but others who were quite as worthy were unable to resist your bravery.

It will be the same again at the present time. The war which is now commencing will be a long and severe one, since it will have for the scene of its opera-

tions places full of fortresses and obstacles; but nothing is too difficult for the soldiers of Africa, the Crimea, China, Italy, and Mexico.

You will again prove what the French army, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and inspired with love of country, can perform.

Whatever road we may take beyond your frontiers, we shall find glorious traces of our fathers.

We will prove ourselves worthy of them, the whole of France follows you with her ardent wishes, and the eyes of the world are upon you. The fate of liberty and civilization depends upon our success. Soldiers, let each do his duty and the God of armies will be with us.

NAPOLEON. The Imperial Headquarters. Metz

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The war in Europe has paralyzed the River Plate markets. National securities have fallen 8 per cent.; sovereigns have risen to a premium of 2 per cent.; exchange has fallen to 48 and 48 1/2, being a rate which admits of the export of specie, wool, hides, tallow, sheepskins—all have sympathized in the general fall, and market quotations for River Plate produce may be said to be nominal. Our trade with Belgium is interrupted, our trade with Germany cut off, and our relations with France attended with such risk that few care to ship even on neutral bottom. Luckily for the interests of this country, this sudden cloud on our trade has come when there is comparative little doing. We are in the middle of the winter season, the dullest period in the River Plate. The arrivals of produce from the country districts are so meagre that produce cannot to any great extent accumulate, but the prospects for the coming clip in the event of a continuation of the war in Europe are indeed disheartening, and it is probable that on most of the estancias the wool will be stored, and not forwarded to market until trade and commerce resume their normal character.

It is indeed gratifying to observe the stamina of the River Plate market, the sound and health of its trade, which, notwithstanding the very severe and almost unprecedented shock it has sustained, not a 500 of exchange has come back protected from Europe—not a single failure in either export or import line has occurred. This speaks volumes for our trade, when our produce has fallen, money tightened and exchange below par. Things go on the same as usual, as if nothing of a financial or commercial crisis had happened in the European markets. Money, which a few weeks ago was a drag in the market, is now worth 12 per cent. per annum; National Bonds, which at the beginning of the month were 68, are to-day 60; our share list shows no alteration, and if the European campaign terminates in a few months, it is the opinion of those most experienced in such matters that we have, as far as the River Plate market is concerned, already seen the worst. Exchange, which a few days ago ruled at 48, has stiffened somewhat. Sovereigns are at a slight premium, merely because the Provincial Bank has sufficient other gold (condors and ounces) to pay out, and refuses to pay sovereigns. The condors and ounces cannot be exported profitably, even at the present low rate of exchange.

The insurrection in Entre Rios continues. Gen. Gelly, in command of

the national troops, has received the supplies he requires, and is now marching in pursuit of Lopez Jordau; but this contemptible revolt has ceased to possess any interest, owing to the more stirring events from Europe. Rumours are current to-day to the effect that there is a possibility of the Entre Riano affair being settled by the nomination of Dr. Iriondo as National-Commissioner to Entre Rios. In the other Argentine provinces nothing has occurred to disturb the peace: the last mails from the Interior report everything quiet. Sr. Olvera, the President of the Cordoba National Exhibition, is at present in Cordoba. The Inauguration of the Exhibition has been postponed to the 1st March, 1871, and the experiments of machinery will begin on the 15th Dec., 1870.

The most important feature of the fortnight has been the conclusion of a contract between the National Government and Mr. Alexander Grigor, the representative of Messrs. Thompson, Bonar and Co. and Mr. Samuel Laing, for the establishment of a National Bank, capital two millions sterling. In our commercial columns will be found a succinct sketch of the contract as sent to Congress. The committee of the House is about to report on it, and there is every probability that the contract will be approved of. The scheme is regarded as one of the highest importance for this country, and the Bank under a good sound management calculated to meet a want long felt in the Argentine Republic. Mr. Grigor's high reputation as a banking manager in India has preceded him, and all regard the new concern in safe hands. Don Norberto de la Riestra, the President of the new Bank, although for many years out of political circles, still enjoys immense influence; indeed in financial matters he stands first amongst us, and is consulted by both parties in all questions of high financial importance; he is an excellence the fit and proper party for the position of Governor of a National Bank, and his immediate circle of friends is the wealthiest and most influential in the Plate.

There has been a change in our Cabinet since the departure of the last mail, Dr. Mariano Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs has through failing health been compelled to retire and Dr. Tejedor, one of the first lawyers in this city named to succeed him. Dr. Varela leaves in the packet for Europe; during his term of office he proved an excellent and painstaking Minister; the numerous questions referred to him as Foreign Minister have been all satisfactorily settled. No Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has ever been more successful in his relations with the 'Corps Diplomatique' than Dr. Varela; his retirement from office has been a matter of regret for us all, he leaves in the packet for Europe, the doctors having recommended change of air.

The long-pending question between the Provincial Government and the Great Southern Railway has been satisfactorily settled. The company continues its line to Azul, as already proposed, and furthermore makes a branch to Dolores. This meets the views of the Government and the Board, and the Government agrees to pay to the company £500 per mile as subsidy for every mile of the new works. A better arrangement could not possibly be entered into, and we recognise in these terms that straightforward and honorable spirit which we are happy to say ever characterises the Buenos Ayrean Government in all matters calculated to advance the country. In most of the principal streets in town the Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. is now laying its rails. The real importance of the concession to this company seems not to have been hitherto well understood. The company will

have the channels of the best traffic in Buenos Ayres. In Calles Saa Martin, Parque, Artes, and Corrientes large gangs of men are at work laying the rails, and in a few months the cars will be running. A portion of one of the lines of the company is at present open—namely, from Calle Buen Orden to Barracas. The other tramways running are all doing a splendid business, particularly the Billinghurst and Lacroze lines. Sufficient time has now elapsed to show what a remunerative traffic there is for every concession granted.

Mr. Crabtree, the manager of the Northern Railway, has returned, and will shortly begin to lay the rails from the Retiro to the 25 de Mayo Station. The Northern Railway is doing an excellent traffic, and its prospects never looked better; an extension to Lujan is talked of.

The revolution in the Banda Oriental continues, and it really looks probable that it will ultimately succeed. Minister Bustamante, the most active member of the Montevidean Government, has resigned, and the general state of affairs in the Banda Oriental could not be more disturbed.

The weather for the last three months has been exceedingly dry, and in some parts the estancieros are complaining of drought. The increase in the flocks has been fully up to the average, and but for the war in Europe, the prospects of the sheepfarmers were never better. Sheep are in good healthy condition, and large troops arrive in market each morning for the graserias.

The last prices for R.P. produce are as follows.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Salt ox hides, cow, horse do., Mutton tallow, Saladero do., Jerked beef, Mares' grease, Dry madero hides, Cow do, Do. N. American, Do. Genoa, Do. Mendoza, do Cordoba, do Corrientes, do Entre Rios, do Paraguay, Dirty wool superior, do 1st class, do 2d, do 3d, do 4th, Washed S. Luis, do Santiago, Dirty Cordoba, do E. Rio, do Corrientes, Bank interest 7 to 10, Southern Railway shares 22 prem., Central do do, Gas, Bolsa, Argentine Bank, National Bonds.

MONTEVIDEO. STATE OF SIEGE.

Wednesday. As things are decidedly coming to a crisis the President has thought fit to declare the whole Republic in a state of siege, in the following proclamation:— "Fellow citizens. The war has now assumed such proportions that the Government must adopt the most strenuous measures to check the progress of the rebels. A handful of invaders have come to stir up old feuds and embroil the country. They have hoisted the Blanco flag, although the leaders of their party were allowed to live quietly among us even when Gen. Flores was assassinated. They call themselves exiles although we offered them their former posts if they returned. They clamor for Liberty, as if it did not exist, or as if it was only to be attained by discords and civil wars. They talk of the public welfare, forgetting that revolutions are ruinous to the interests of farmers, shepherds and traders. "The Government at first hoped to put down this movement without taking people from their everyday occupations, but now that the invaders have been reinforced it is necessary that every citizen should rally round

the Government. We now appeal to the patriotism of Orientals and the good sense of foreigners. Civil wars can neither be the cause of liberty and order nor serve to develop the resources of the country.

The decree then follows:— "Whereas the Government must use the most vigorous measures to put down the civil war that at present afflicts the country, and since it is the duty of everyone to aid on the occasion.

Moreover since the present organization is unsuitable, owing to conflicting authorities which paralyze the movement of the troops,

By virtue of Art. 81 of the Constitution we hereby decree:—

1. The Republic is declared in State of Siege.

2. Any acts of insubordination or conspiracy shall be punished by martial law.

3. The present decree shall only hold so long as the political state of affairs requires it.

4. Let it be communicated to the Committee of the Legislature.

BATLE.

F. Torres, Trilon Ordonez, Duacan Stewart,

The National Guards are called out, to present themselves in 48 hours. The Minister of War went to-day to Eas Piedras, accompanying the troops that were sent to reinforce Goyo Suarez.

At half past 10 last night the President finally yielded to the petition in favor of Julio Perez who was under sentence of death for the wilful murder of Commissary Artigas. Deceased was an excellent citizen and public officer, and it is remarkable that his widow and his mother were foremost in the petition to save the murderer's life.

Saturday.

The Siglo opposes the decree of State of Siege and comes out very strongly against martial law. Meantime Gen. Medina has not kept his word in the promised attack on Montevideo by the 25th inst. The national anniversary passed off quietly on Thursday, the newspapers taking a holiday and everybody on the 'qui vive' for news from Europe, but as yet there is no sign of a steamer. The Cordillera brought a good many passengers from Chile, including 45 en route for Europe: the most important news is that the Trans-Andine Telegraph Co. have called for proposals at Valparaiso to begin the works from Santiago to Villa Maria in the Argentine Republic.

The movements of the Blancos are kept rather secret, and it is not known whether they are masters of Mercedes and some other towns. There are fears that the war will assume a sanguinary character, and the inhabitants of Florida and Durazno have abandoned those towns, the garrisons having previously evacuated them. Florida was hitherto regarded as the Government base of operations, but now the only hopes of the Colorados are in Goyo Suarez and the strength of the capital. Some Blanco stragglers wearing the white ribbon entered Florida on Thursday. Goyo Suarez expects to have 2,000 shortly assembled, to make head against Medina; the Government has sent urgent dispatches to Caraballo to hasten his march southward of Rio Negro and effect a junction with Suarez.

A man named Henry Davis was arrested yesterday before embarking in the Cordillera, on a charge of having fled from B. Ayres with £1,000 which he had embezzled. The telegraph wires had put the police on the scent and they took from him £820, after which they allowed him to embark.

A private telegram yesterday announced that it is the intention to abandon Colorado owing to the proximity of the Blancos. It is to be feared that this may interrupt the telegraph-service between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The Cassini has brought 30 passengers from London and Havre.

The French packet leaves on Wednesday. Exchange on London, £5,200 at 50 and 50 1/2; on Paris 40,00 francs at 5.26. In produce we note a transaction of 4,000 hides for U.S. at 65¢.

Paper-money is gone down to 83 1/2 and 84 1/2.

A funeral service in memory of the late Don José L. Migueñan will be celebrated in the church of Santo Domingo on Friday next at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

GERMAN SANITARY COMMITTEE.

(From the Deutsche Zeitung.)

The collections are going ahead so prosperously that up to yesterday (Thursday) the amount acknowledged was \$700,000 mpc. It is likely that the next mail from Europe will bring us news of the establishment of a Central Committee to receive and distribute the contributions for the wounded. The Buenos Ayres Committee has already sent a letter to the President of the Reichstag, Herr Simson, to inform him that a remittance of 35,000 Prussian thalers (£6,000 sterling) would be forwarded by the first opportunity, probably by the Tyebo Brabe, either in specie or bills at sight on Germany.

This will be, let us hope, only the first remittance, and a second will follow afterwards. The Germans in the River Plate occupy a prominent rank, and will come forward liberally, not merely to do an act of charity, but to respond to the inmost dictates of their heart. Let no one say 'the times are hard,' for that is true not only in Buenos Ayres. Look at Montevideo, where business has been so long paralyzed, and yet the first intimation of the war the German residents of that city collected a splendid subscription. The same has occurred in other places.

The present occasion calls for a great effort as in 1813. "The rich give with open hands, the poor man gives his mite" may be said to have passed into a proverb. What matters it that the contributions will be small beside others; even the poor man who has only enough for his daily wants will not hesitate to pawn a ring or a jewel for such a purpose. Let no man say: "What can my trifling donation matter, when large sums are contributed by the wealthy." Such a man forgets the motives of the action and the love which should bear the father's name. We cannot shed our blood for the cause of Germany, but we can help her by the means placed within our reach, and by creating a fund for the wounded in which every man will have a share, be his subscription big or little. This is the duty of every man who lays claim to the name of German.

But it is not only the men, even the women and children can take part in the good work. Instead of buying a new dress or a new bonnet, instead of laying by something for a Christmas box, let them remember their wounded countrymen. The children of the German church school have emptied their savings boxes into the hands of the teachers; and even a servant-girl just arrived in the country has brought out of the first 100\$ she earned, saving it to have a brother in Germany. Let our German mothers and daughters remember the adage: Qui cito dat, qui cito dat.

THE FRONTIERS OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

France and Prussia nowhere border upon one another, on the banks of the Rhine. Throughout her north-eastern frontier, for a line of 250 miles, from the Belgian frontier to the Meuse below Charleville, France is bordered by Belgium and the Dutch territory of Luxembourg. It is only below Tinoaville, at Sierck, that France is in contact with Prussia, along the banks of the Moselle, forming the district of the Moselle, Metz, Saarlouis and Sarreguemines. This district is a long and narrow strip of land, and is separated from the rest of France by an additional line of frontier. The border line runs here almost parallel to the river Saar, for forty or fifty miles, at a distance of eight to ten miles from it, and between this river and the Rhine there extends the Prussian territory lying between the Moselle and the Nahe, from Coblenz to Kreuznach and Bingen. From the Nahe at Bingen and Kreuznach to the Lauter and Weisemburg and Lauterburg the territory between the Rhine and the French frontier consists of Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Hesse, the former in immediate contact with France along a line of about sixty miles, the latter fronting the Rhine at the angle of Mayence. Between the Lauterburg and the Swiss territory at Basle, for about 100 miles of its course, the Rhine becomes a frontier, separating the French districts of Strasburg and Colmar from the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Prussia as the representative of the North German Confederation, possesses nine fortresses of the first rank. Upon the Rhine she has Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne; on the Elbe, Konigsberg and Magdeburg; also Stettin on the Oder; Posen on the Wartha; Dan-

zig, at the mouth of the Vistula; and Konigsberg, on the Pregel. All these fortresses are upon Prussian territory except Mayence in Hesse, and Konigsberg in Saxony. The fortresses of the second order are Serrelours, Wesel, Miden, Erfurt, Torgau, Spandau, Gloyau, Glatz, Neiso, Duppel, Kiel, Stralsund and Colberg. The fortified places of the third rank are Wittenberg, Korel, Kustein, Grandenz, Swinemunde and the Pillau. There are also other fortified points, such as the earthworks round Dresden, the bridges of Dusseldorf, Marienburg and Dirschau, the mouth of the Vistula on the Elbe, and the port of Memel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The name Hohenzollern signifies literally 'high customer.' This family has certainly furnished the world generally with some very 'tough customers.'

The French residents of Rosario have followed the worthy example of patriotism set them by their countrymen in this city, and have formed a Relief Committee to aid, by raising subscriptions, French soldiers who are in the present war. A large sum has already been subscribed.

Some amateur dramatists are at present engaged on a political play to be called 'The Will of Urquiza.' The Courrier de la Plata of Wednesday says the celebrated will of Peter the Great, the great bugbear of the statesmen of Western Europe, is only fit to feed rats with.

There is extreme conservatism in Marble Row and the surrounding honorable neighbourhood, in consequence of the site for the new Socorro Hospital being situated about there. An Hospital is never any great attraction in a rising quarter, and other sites quite as eligible are easily to be had.

The Municipality have hit upon an expedient to keep the streets clean which has at least the recommendation of cheapness. Henceforth, it is said, the civic authorities intend to make the inhabitants sweep the streets in front of their own doors; nice work for a man on a muddy day. The expedient is a ridiculous one.

We have already given our readers extracts from the principal English papers, to show the general feeling respecting the war. Most of our English colleagues appear anxious to avoid the question as to the dangers in which the British empire is involved by the present struggle. The Daily Post, however, in a remarkable leader, which we publish to-day, grapples with the question. Most persons who dispassionately view the question will coincide with our Liverpool colleague in his rather well timed remarks.

The crews on Montevideo are a well-to-do set, and are able to take care of themselves with the exception of the blacks who are the poorest. The crews from the vessels on the Blanco line of freight, in consequence of this proximity, are the best, and are completely devoted to their duty. It is a pity that the crews of the Blanco line are not so well-to-do as those of the other lines. The crews of the Blanco line are the poorest, and are the least devoted to their duty. The crews of the Blanco line are the poorest, and are the least devoted to their duty.

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We understand that the Dutch vessel which lately blew up at Humar, is insured for £25,000; this sum cannot cover her cargo.

The Belgians have presented a very animated appearance on Sunday. The grand stand was full, and the place in front crowded with horsemen and pedestrians. There was also a sprinkling of carriages in the enclosure. Of the three matches announced only one took place between an Overo of Mr. Turner's and a pair of Leandro. The match was for two rounds, the Saino taking the lead which he kept till the horses reached the second time the half way post, here however, he was overtaken and passed by the little Overo, who, after a lucky struggle came in a winner amidst great cheers. Three to one was given freely against the Overo before starting. In the other two matches Amarron and Mula received forfeit as their antagonists had gone lame. There were besides several scratch races got up and run, some of which were decided in a moment.

President Sarmiento gave a dinner-party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gould on Saturday. Besides the guests of the evening the company included Drs. Velez Sarsfield and Avellaneda, Major and Mrs. Rickard, Mr. and Mrs. Villanueva, Mr. Wheelwright, Mr. Torres, Inspector General of Schools, Mr. Grautard, Able-de-amp Peña, and Mr. A. Halbach.

The sale of Dr. Mariano Varela's splendid house 'menage' come off on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of next month. Besides very complete sets of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, there is a valuable collection of pictures and articles 'de vertu,' flower plants, carriages, &c. The house will be open for inspection from to-morrow.

The people of San Nicolas are very much put out by the resignation of Sr. Botet, their late Justice of the Peace. He was very popular with all classes. Dr. Mar... succeeded him. A mole will soon be... a thriving post. The... once finished, and... started. It will be... Nicolas is going ahead.

The foreign public of the Plata are... with the greatest satisfaction... the dispute between the Southern Railway Company and the Provincial Government respecting the direct southwards which that line should take, has been finally arranged.

The line is to be extended by the company to Dolores and Azul, and the Government will pay the lately stipulated premium of £500 a mile when finished. Some time ago we had occasion to criticize strongly the line of conduct the Provincial Government seemed to take at the point of adopting with this English company, at the same time expressing a belief that the wisdom and statesmanship of the Government would prevail over the selfishness of the English Company. The event proves that our reliance on Emilio Castro was well founded, and gives the Governor of B. Ayres another claim to the confidence of the province he presides over.

The Abate meat-preserving process is making some stir. The inventor seems thoroughly confident he is the only man living who can 'cure' Bureka' in a meat-preserving sense. Professor Abate asks from the National Government a concession with exclusive privileges for 25 years, or £100,000 down, with a share in the export duty he proposes should be placed on meat preserved by his system; on the latter condition he will make his process public, so that all the chemists in the Plata may fall on to sheep and bullock at once, and leave Australia 'nowhere' in a few months. We should like to see this process fully tested before any concession be granted. It is fair to add, the Professor is willing to submit his invention to every possible test.

The Hansom cab that created such a sensation at Palermo some weeks ago is for sale, but we believe the proprietor is making an arrangement with a job carriage master to enable him to make another start. A Hansom is the most comfortable and safest vehicle ever invented, and its permanent introduction into this city would be an immense improvement on the lumbering shander-a-dans, with broken-down horses, to which we are accustomed. The foreign public of this city should support the Hansom.

The decree of the Government prohibiting any demonstration on the part of foreigners on the arrival of news from Europe is generally approved of. We do not think, however, that either the German or French population will originate anything calculated to disturb tranquillity, no matter what side the fickle goddess victory may claim.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Montevideo Opera Company will be here next week, to give a series of representations. This is decidedly good news for the beau monde.

We remind the public that the great Odeon of Rambla comes off to-day. A special train leaves the Lima station at 8 o'clock a.m.

The people of Andalucia are to be abandoning that place and flying to Tandil in consequence of the approach of the Indians.

Dr. Leonard is President of the Montevideo French Relief Committee, and M. J. J. Vice-President.

On the 15th July 1870 telegrams passed through the Head Telegraph office in London, being 4000 above the ordinary daily average.

We are again obliged to hold over our Hamburg letter owing to the length of the intelligence from Mercedes, and the press of other matter.

We regret to announce that a daring garrotte outrage was perpetrated on Mr. Robert White, an English gentleman well known in this city, on Saturday night at 7 o'clock p.m., almost in daylight. While crossing the Plaza Retiro at the hour named he was set on by a gang of ruffians, knocked senseless, and robbed of all the money he had with him; his watch was not taken owing to his having a black ribbon attached to it, which the thieves, on the look-out for a chain, missed sight of. The only marks of violence are on the neck, and the physician in attendance on Mr. White expresses his conviction that he was garrotted, but the victim has no recollection of how he was rendered senseless. The introduction of this system of robbery here is very alarming, and calls for the utmost exertion on the part of the police to nip it in the bud. Mr. White is still suffering severely from the shock to his system, though his injuries are happily not dangerous.

The postal revenue for the month of August is estimated at the amount of 2,500,000 dollars; the postal revenue for the month of August is estimated at the amount of 2,500,000 dollars.

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Eight days from Etiope!! At noon yesterday we received a telegraphic despatch from our correspondent in Rio, via Pelotas, with news from the 12th inst., announcing that the active hostilities were then going on between the French and German armies. It is impossible to describe the excitement of the old and young town when the STANDARD bulletin was posted up. Many refused to believe it first that the feat of getting news from the Old World in 17 days was possible, and in comparing dates found that 14 days voyaging from Lisbon to Rio, which is now becoming an average passage, leaves no doubt whatever as to the possibility of the transmission of news to this city within the time. It is likely that the German being a steam boat, and like the Nova Scotia, postponed her departure, and was thus enabled to bring intelligence from Europe to the 12th. If this be so, we cannot now have further news until the arrival of the Southspton steamer of the 9th, and by her only one day later. It is probable that if either army had obtained a decided advantage up to the 12th, our Rio special would have so stated in his telegram, but a fight between such legions as are free to face on the Rhine might last for days, and it is clear that we must wait for the arrival of the Pacific steamer of the 15th, which will bring Lisbon dates to 18th, for full details of the first great passage of arms between Germany and France. This steamer ought to reach Rio on Thursday or Friday next, and we may expect her news early next week. Never has intelligence been awaited with such feverish anxiety; ever has vessel built by man carried tales of such mighty import across the wild Atlantic. The City of B. Ayres, with Falmouth dates to 3rd, is expected to night or to-morrow morning; her commercial advices ought to be of the highest importance.

We announce to the public the arrival of the Morning Light from New York, of our war gong. We hope to have it up to time to announce by it the arrival of the Southspton packet, but it is of such enormous dimensions that the task of getting it into position will be a Herculean one. One thing is certain, the days of rocket-firing are numbered; the clash of our war gong would drown the trumpety noise of all the rockets in the Parque Depot.

During the last fortnight an immense number of mules were shipped from Montevideo to the Mauritius and West Indies.

There was a very serious disturbance at the Alcazar on Friday night. It was promoted by two officers in the boxes, one of whom opened the battle by flinging a chair into the pit. The row that followed was terrific, but there was, as usual at Alcazar-rows, more shouting than blows. The stupid policemen at last interfered and got the disturbers out.

The general feeling in the States is against allowing the Baltic ports to be blockaded. Brother Jonathan says he won't stand it, and will help his cousin Bull to knock any power that attempts it into a 'cocked hat.'

Half the estancias of Santa Fé are left to take care of themselves, as the peons have been all taken up as soldiers. On Dr. Alvear's estancia there are 40,000 sheep wandering about without any one to take care of them.

A native gentleman while complimenting the STANDARD on its strictly impartial attitude as between the French and Germans here since the war broke out, said to us yesterday, "Your paper is what every newspaper ought to be, a telegraph wire transmitting the views of all to all, showing favour to none."

The following are the number of letters contained in each issue of home leading English and North American papers, and in those of this city—*Times* 1,200,000, *New York Herald* 500,000, *Liverpool Mercury* 60,000, *Republica* 330,000, *Tribuna* 300,000, *Siglo* (M.V.) 250,000, *Nacion* 250,000, *Nacional* 225,000, *STANDARD* 180,000, *Courier* 120,000.

Our readers will be glad to learn that peace has been made with Entre Rios, Dick Jordan done up, and things made pleasant again. This gratifying news is found in the *New York Times* of July 22nd.

Dr. Iriondo is at present in Rosario, it is said, with the object of pushing on recruiting for the Jordan war.

President Sarmiento entertained at dinner yesterday Professor Gould, the distinguished North American astronomer, Mrs. Gould, and a circle of H. E. private friends.

Everything points to a terrific Santa Rosa. Barometer low, north wind, &c.; we therefore give a timely caution to ship captains in port to have their spare anchors ready, and look to their chain cables. Her Saintship will not give much notice of her approach, but come with a rush, like a Derby winner.

We received a first letter from our new Hamburg correspondent, an old River Plate man, yesterday. It is full of the most exciting war news, but pressure on our space obliges us to hold it over till next issue.

The average of suicides in England is 69 per million, in France 110, Prussia 340, and Spain 14.

The Douro arrived at Rio on the 20th, all her passengers well and in good spirits.

The report of the Argentine Bank for the last half year, which we publish to-day, shows that institution to be in a very flourishing state; its management is evidently first rate.

The Blancos are massing at San José, and we may soon expect to hear of a fight. People cannot now however pay any attention to this pigny quarrel, which assumes a ludicrous aspect to foreigners, in consequence of the great events in Europe.

An Italian woman living at Moron gave birth to four children on the 23d inst. One of the 'little strangers' died; the others are doing well, and so is the mother.

The *Courier* publishes a translation of the *Prince of Prussia's* book, 'How to fight the French.' H.R.H. has the fullest knowledge and appreciation of the splendid fighting qualities of his adversaries; to which he does justice. The book is a valuable one to H.R.H.'s countrymen.

The Cuba rebellion is all but stamped out; cholera and smallpox are raging in the island.

General Gelly's army now numbers 5,150 men, of whom 1,800 are infantry.

The *Prensa* mentions a dreadful tragedy in this city, owing to a lady forgetting her nuptial vows. The husband discovered the guilty pair by chance, and nearly hewed both of them to death with a sabre.

The City Engineer has drawn up some rules for the guidance of tramway, gas and other companies opening the streets; it is hoped thereby to obviate much of the inconvenience now experienced.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is due at Valparaiso this month. The state of affairs in Europe may necessitate his instant return home, as the squadron accompanying him is com-

posed of the crack wooden frigates of the English navy. It is therefore unlikely that he will visit the Plate.

We understand that a decree was issued yesterday by the National Government, prohibiting any further manifestations by foreigners on account of events happening in Europe. The *Reforma* mentions that an English mercantile house in this city has offered the Government of Cordoba a loan of 3,000,000 paper dollars.

It would seem that even South American republics may be drawn into the general war, maelstrom, towards which the world is hurrying. Venezuela is becoming unbearably 'cheeky,' like all little boys when their big brothers are fighting amongst themselves. She has now got Prussia on her hands as well as Holland. A Prussian war steamer threatens to sink two Monagas var vessels, and a fleet is expected from Holland to demand redress.

Four German gentlemen, lately residing in this city, left for Europe in the Cordillera. They all hold commissions in the German army; one is Hanoverian, one Bavarian, and two are Prussians.

Another fearful murder was committed at the mole head on Friday night. The victim was an Argentine, who was stabbed to death.

A horrible case of child murder has just occurred in San Fernando. An humble woman has just been arrested there for tying her child, only three years of age, to a tree, and beating it with a stick till it died. This wretched woman had for a long time pursued a course of systematic cruelty towards the unfortunate infant. She is now in prison.

The bloody affair in Calle Cangallo on Thursday night, which we describe in another column, shows that our police system, though improving, is still far from perfect. It is a hard thing to be arrested for acting the part of the good Samaritan, and we are prone to believe that, had either of our countrymen been able to speak Spanish and explain the case on the spot, Mr. O'Gorman's officials would have had sense and good taste enough to thank the Englishmen for saving their comrade instead of arresting them. We heard yesterday that the unfortunate 'sereno' had died of his wounds.

The Post Office authorities have issued a notice to the effect that while the Entre Riano ports are closed by order of the National Government no letters will be received for transmission to any of them, with the exception of Concordia and Parana, which remain open. This will be a serious inconvenience to the public, but 'horrida bella' recognises few laws but her own, and we can only hope that the present advance of the national army will lead to something decisive.

The French gunboat *Decidee* has been ordered to Montevideo, and will leave this port immediately; it is thought her departure for the sister port has no special significance.

Two women had a fight the other day in the Plaza Concepcion, the 'materiel de guerre' being dust! After a spirited struggle one of them sent a handful into her adversary's eyes with the accuracy of a 'Chassepot,' remaining mistress of the field, but in the hands of a policeman who lodged the virago in durance vile. The beaten combatant made a masterly retreat unmolested.

There was a bull fight at Bordeaux last month. During the performance the theatre fell, and thirty people were killed, and 300 wounded. We thought this brutal amusement had been banished from France a short time ago.

A 'little bill' of 500 pats has just been presented to the National Government for a tibly in which old General Galarza intends making the campaign against Lopez Jordan. Galarza is in good company, as His Majesty the Emperor of France, it is thought, will have to adopt the same means of locomotion during the battles expected on the Rhine; but really £100 is a high price for a tibly.

An Argentine officer named Suarez attempted to blow his brains out on Thursday at a house in Calle Rivadavia; he still lingers between life and death.

Antinori, the young tenor so popular at the Opera House, here some months ago, has returned with Carlotta Patti, and will, it is said, assist at her concerts.

The Montevidean papers are completely muzzled by the state of siege. Marshal Suarez, like Le Bœuf and Moltke, won't have any newspaper comments on his strategy, neither will the Government allow any adverse criticism, so our Uruguayan colleagues have been 'invited' to discretion, or!!!

Dr. Abbate, the Italian savant who lately arrived here, is the inventor of

a system of embalming which he is about to apply to meat preserving. It was the Emperor of the French who recommended him to try the River Plate as the best field for such operations.

The *Rio Negro*, the only paper in Mercedes, Banda Oriental, has just departed for 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns.'

Sr. Beccevera proposes to the Paraguayan Government to coin 20 millions in gold and two in silver! There must be some mistake about this absurd proposition, which we find mentioned in the columns of a colleague.

The Provincial Government has ordered an inquiry into the late election riots at San José de Flores.

The Senate has passed the bill authorising an issue of 156,000 patacons in National Bonds, to aid in the construction of hydraulic works in San Juan. If this stock be now thrown on the market, the existing depression will be seriously increased.

We understand that robbery of cattle has been going on on an extensive scale at Rojas for some time past. The more affluent of the estancieros there have established a police to look after their property and prevent its being driven into Santa Fé, in which province the stolen animals are generally disposed of.

Sr. Olivera writes from Cordoba to say the works of the National Exhibition are progressing 'on ne peut mieux.'

Important despatches from Lopez Jordan to sympathisers in Parana are said to have been intercepted by the National authorities there.

A Spanish speculator has started for Santiago del Estero with the view of initiating the culture of cochineal on a large scale.

Messrs. Salvatierra have obtained a concession for the construction of a high road from the city of Tucuman to the river Vermejo. This will open up a fine stretch of fertile country.

A colleague reports the elopement of a young Spanish girl of great beauty with her lover. 'Malheureusement' the iron-hearted police have pounced on the Don Giovanni, who is now in durance vile. Zerlina has been sent home to her mamma.

Mr. Bergman has been appointed Belgian Consul here; the late Consul has been made Consul General.

At the meeting of the British Library Society on Tuesday evening it was resolved to close the Reading Room. A proposition to wind up the Society was rejected. We give full particulars of the meeting in another column.

Dr. Rafael Caraballo has been appointed Justice of Peace at Azul.

The Constituent Assembly of Paraguay opened its sittings with a row, full particulars of which will be found in another column. With all the mock legislation going on, there are just as many unfortunate people starving as ever.

General Emilio Mitre has resumed his duties as Inspector-General of arms.

The river Uruguay has risen rapidly the last few days. Several small vessels that were aground are now on the way to their destinations.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that coal is to-day the great motive power of the world; without it the great nations of the world would be brought low in a month. The following table shows the extent of the coal-fields possessed by those nations where the invaluable metal is found in greatest abundance. It must be borne in mind, however, that in quality no coal yet discovered is equal to that found in the British islands.

Square Miles of Coal.	Square Miles of Coal.
Belgium . . . . . 578	Great Britain . . . 12,000
France . . . . . 2000	British Provinces 18,000
Spain . . . . . 4000	United States . . . 130,000

The news of the Oriental Republic being placed in a state of siege, at first doubted, was confirmed on Wednesday. The general idea is that it is 'all up' with the Reds, and many influential men of that party are said to hold an identical opinion. The Government is however making, at the last moment, whatever little efforts it can, and there may be a fight for the capital. The revolutionary army is said to have quite as good, if not a better organisation than that of the Government. Medina has a medical corps attached to his division, a body ignored in the National army.

The rage for building is growing in Rosario. In some parts of the town eligible sites are rising rapidly in value.

The Municipality of Barracas are about to devote 20,000 mje. to repair the celebrated 'pantano' near the bridge. It is high time to think of removing this disgrace to the neighbourhood, but it can never be done for the money.

The resignation of Bustamante seems to have inspired the Reds with additional energy, why it is difficult to say, for he was apparently by far the most energetic and capable man in the Ministry. Meetings continue to be held to endeavour to rouse the Reds at the last moment. Suarez is the man of the hour; he is to command in chief, and is said to have drawn up a plan of campaign, which his party no doubt look on as 'Moltke or Le Bœuf.' There is every probability of a fight in which half a dozen men may be killed just for the look of the thing. Tim Aparicio is not dead, but has joined Medina at Porongos with the bulk of his forces. The revolutionists cannot have less than 4000 men. Medina's division alone is 2000 strong.

We are glad to announce to our camp readers that our agent at Guardia del Monte, Mr. James Manny, has purchased the old established house of Nandin e hijos for the sum of \$313,000 mje., which will in future go under the firm of Manny and Co. We feel great pleasure in recommending him to the public.

There is a truly pleasant prospect in store for the citizens. Sixty applications for new tramways have been lodged at the Provincial Government House, and if half or quarter of them obtain acceptance the consequences for the streets may be imagined but certainly not described. Calle San Martin, opposite our office, indeed along the whole square, is just now forbidden ground for horses or carriages. The entrance of the Bolsa looked quite strange for the last few days, the horses usually piquetted in front of that establishment during business hours being left 'round the corner' or anywhere out of the way. We implore Governor Castro to be cautious with those sixty new tramways; cutting up the streets in such wholesale fashion will render the city uninhabitable; a general Hegira to the Tigre till they are finished will be the only way out of the difficulty.

Our French colleague says the Marseillaise has been sung in Prague, Copenhagen, and Hanover (?) amidst strong demonstrations in favor of France. We doubt any French demonstrations in the latter place.

A report that a German house had received a telegram early yesterday morning announcing the rout of the army of South Germany by the French under McMahon, obtained credence about noon yesterday, and naturally created great excitement. On enquiry we found that no such telegram had been received.

Madame Lynch and her children have arrived home safely and are, it is said, about to take up their residence in Belgium.

Don Jorge Mitre, son of the ex-President, has been appointed attaché to the Argentine Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Another of the parties wounded in the election riot at Flores on Sunday, died from his wounds on Tuesday; this makes four victims.

The Indians lately burst into Bahia Blanca and scampered off with a lot of Government horses, and a large troop of stock belonging to private parties.

A French iron-clad corvette, the *Alma*, entered Rio on the 11th inst. to reinforce the South American squadron. The Prussian frigate *Ancona* still lies at anchor there, a few cables length from a French man-of-war.

The police force amongst its other improvements is about to be provided with a band. We understand there are several first rate musicians in the force, and the new 'corps de musique' may be expected to be a good one.

The Provincial Government has authorised the expenditure of 1,500,000 paper dollars for an Orphan Asylum, School of Art, and House of Correction. The latter institution is much wanted, far more than any facilities for dabbling in art.

A French paper says a Foreign Legion 4000 strong is being formed in Paris, and that 300 Americans have already volunteered. The North Americans can never forget Lafayette. It is also said that a Hanoverian legion is forming, and that several of the friendly Algerian tribes are crossing to France to aid the mother country. The whole world seems to have caught the war fever. It would not surprise us to see recruiting going on here after a time.

The depth and earnestness of German patriotism is brilliantly exemplified in the way the subscription list opened by the German Relief Committee in this city is filling up. The leading mercantile houses, the heads of which hail from the Fatherland, have put down their names for very large amounts; and there is not a German clerk in any house in town who has given less than 100 patacons. It is im-

possible not to be struck with this strong love of country, evinced in the only way possible at this end of the world.

The last ball given at the Progreso Club in aid of the Invalids was so successful that a general wish for another is expressed in fashionable circles. Fashion being in a way its own providence generally turns its wishes into accomplished facts, so the projected 'crush' will probably soon come off.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the breaking out of the Franco-German war has, if we are to believe our colleagues, and why should we not? wafled a breath of temporary prosperity to the press of this city, of which part of it, we surmise, stood in considerable need. Every day we are happy to see in the columns of contemporaries that their subscription lists are swelling. We dare say they are; people who wont read lugubrious political twaddle are delighted with a good dish of war news, and our conferees may make hay while the scythe of Death lays low the flower of French and German manhood. It is a curious fact that newspapers should always prosper when the world gets topsyturvy.

Between the years 1867 and 1870 Australia exported to the mother country gold to the estimated value of £21,416,923.

On Sunday next the sporting fraternity are sure to muster strong on the downs of Belgrano. Several matches between well known horses have been arranged to come off on that day, the principal one being for \$20,000 a side. We hope to give more particulars tomorrow, meanwhile racing men should keep themselves disengaged for Sunday.

Messrs. Fusoni and Mavroff have obtained the contract for laying down the new telegraph line which the National Government is establishing between Rosario and Cordoba. The cable across the Parana which was injured by the Jordanites is again in working order.

Great amusement was created during the performance of Roberto on Wednesday night by the following incident. Ordinas, who took his benefit on the occasion, had just concluded the magnificent solo which Bertram sings previous to again plunging into the infernal regions, when a servant came on the stage with a splendid wreath; the actor was so engrossed with his part that he plunged into the flaming cave without seeing the man or the offering, and James, without a moment's hesitation darted after him with the wreath; the audience screamed with laughter when the popular basso emerged from the quarter so detestable to 'ears polite,' to bow his acknowledgments.

Up to yesterday morning the subscriptions for the German wounded reached 620,000 mje.; to-day they will have passed 700,000, and they are pretty sure to reach one million dollars of paper money. According to the last census the number of Germans residing in the Argentine Republic amounts to about 5,000, of which about 2,000 are living in the city of Buenos Ayres, of course including women and children. In Montevideo, where only a very limited number of Germans are living, so far about 6,500 pats. have been subscribed.

It is said that the leading members of the Montevidean Cabinet had a long consultation with Sr. Paraphos on the Aparicio revolution. Nothing is known of what passed.

We perceive that President Battle has commuted the sentence of death passed on Julio Perez for the murder of a police commissary. Strange to say, the widow of the murdered man joined in the petition for mercy. President Battle has erred in straining the quality of mercy in this criminal's favour; there were no extenuating circumstances whatever.

There is nothing of any importance by the overland Chilean mail. A telegraph cable is to be laid down between the coasts of Chile and Peru. Small pox is raging fearfully in Chile.

A proposal is before the National Government to erect a statue to the late Admiral Brown in Paseo Julio, opposite the mole.

We have dates from Paraguay to the 12th inst., but none of the Asuncion papers contain a word of any importance. The new postal arrangements are completed.

We continue to receive daily lamentations from our country friends respecting the prolonged drought. The only consolation we can afford them is to trust in Santa Rosa; she seldom fails.

Dr. Mantero, one of Lopez Jordan's ministers, was captured in a late skirmish between the National troops and the rebels. The loss of his right hand man may embarrass Jordan.



ON 'CHANGE

Exchange was done today at 4 1/2, 18 1/2, 1 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, and even something done at 17, at which rate the English bank is drawing. The rate rules extremely flat; savoyards are not to be had—the speculators are buying at 10 marks premium, but they cannot get any large amount. The Provincial Bank holds four millions of francs in colors and ounces. The colors and ounces are being paid out. The paper money on hand is between four and five million francs and two millions of marks. The bank is now at a discount so much, but still it discounts more liberally than any other bank in this market.

Our friend Captain Peol has not returned in the Tycho Brahe, Mr. F. Brown, formerly the chief officer, having been promoted to the command, and Captain Peol remains at home to receive and command the new steamer Othello, which may be in our waters about November. Several German vessels leaving for the Plate in England have discharged it; this will cause much in our market, particularly in railway circles. It may interest our readers to read to know that the Gas Company is well supplied with coal. The Western Railway loads 1000 tons of coal. There is a cargo of coal worked up the river offering for sale cheap. It is probable that both the English and Spanish extension will be delayed now owing to the change of bottom in England.

Money rules from 8 to 12 per cent; first-class bills are doing readily at 8, but good paper is scarce.

There was a good deal said on 'Change today about some coal and mercury discoveries recently made in Germany by a German gentleman. This matter has taken such shape that St. Legation is now interested in the affair, and tomorrow the samples of coal will be reported on by some scientific gentlemen.

The arrival of the Cordillera from Valparaiso was announced today at noon. She leaves Montevideo in the morning at 10 a.m. Her cargo consists of flour, 6; and 6 1/2. Two cargoes have left for the Plate. As regards the Northern market, brokers report everything but dry hides were sold today at 11 1/2, which is a good week would have realized 12. Sheepskins were down fully 25 per cent. Hair, South, weak at 1 1/2.

Money was in better demand today, and bills were discounted at 12 per cent per annum. The discount brokers say that first class city papers can be done at 10 per cent per annum. A sale of foreign debt was mentioned today at 60, the previous quotation was 62. In real estate there is a very decided lull; nothing much in any direction doing, owing to the difficulty which speculators find in getting money from the bank.

The telegraph office was opened this morning at 7 a.m., as many parties expected that the German flag arrived during the night, but the first telegram came to the Standard announcing that she had not arrived, and was not in sight. The next Liverpool steamer due here is the Donati, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th inst. The regular steamer for that day was the Poseid, but she has been taken off, and runs only to Rio. The Donati is a new steamer, but not to say very fast. We suppose we need not expect her much before the end of next week. The London and Antwerp steamer might arrive in the river on the 29th, Monday; but her dates will probably be anticipated by the Germany. The English mail is perhaps the only steamer we can look for after the Germany with fresh dates.

The Cassini was expected in Montevideo today; she brings however nothing fresh having left Rio prior to the Tycho Brahe and called at all the ports. Today we received startling news from San Juan to the effect that very rich gold mines had been discovered, and that Messrs. Day, Klappenback and in fact, most of the foreigners in that province, had started for the mines. As however up to the present most, if not all, the mining intelligence from the provinces has ended in nothing, these gold rumors carry little weight in the absence of arrivals of the precious metal itself.

The wool sales in Montevideo for the past fortnight only amount to 300,000 at 2 1/2, in the market. Stock, 1,200,000. There is a stock of dry hides down there of 10,000 hides, and the sales for the fortnight amount to 2,500 hides. Horse hair, 4,000 quintals at 2 1/2; seal 20 bales. Sheepskins, 9,000 sold, stock, 5,000 dozen.

There was news on 'Change today from the Paraná to the effect that General Gelly Oses had at last assumed the offensive, and had organized his troops sufficiently to finally put a stop to the rebellion, having shot on the first day five deserters, the second day three, the third day one; now there is no more desertion in the Government forces. At 2 p.m. the Acting-Minister of War received an important telegram from Paraná announcing that the National troops were about to march, and that Lopez Jordan was in a rimec.

A meeting has been held by the shareholders of the Mensageria Inicial, a joint stock company, started in 1864. This company has had the carriage of mails and passengers throughout the Upper Provinces, and has rendered very important services both to the public and the Government. It is greatly to the credit of the manager of this company that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Government subsidy by order of Congress, the affairs of the company are so economically managed that the Directors are able to declare a 10 per cent dividend. We hope to see Congress and this excellent and most useful company, its long services entitle it to every consideration. We extract the following from the annual report read at the meeting, it shows the company to be in a prosperous healthy state, and doubtless will interest a very large portion of the commercial public.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Items include 'By cash in hand', 'Do. bank', 'Stock, materials', 'Landed property', and 'Various debtors'.

On the 31st July the first dividend was declared of 2 p. per cent for two years. On the 20th June the second dividend of 10 p. per cent for one year. Shares are quoted at par on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Exchanges. Rosario, 31st July, 1870. The report states that notwithstanding the sudden withdrawal by the National Government of the subsidy, which deprived it of valuable assistance and prevented operations being carried on with the same regularity as before, the net returns of the half year are 31,433-62 cts., which have been added to the reserve fund, raising it to 51,294-55 cts. The manager has advised of the present period of comparative inaction to

most likely result on rolling stock, which is now a most efficient state. During this short period a reaction has occurred in public opinion, and a right view is recognized of the necessity of satisfying a Company of Mensagerias in order that the communication on with the interior provinces should be kept up in a regular and efficient manner. When tenders are called for the service, this company will be able to send in a proposal more satisfactory than in any other. The Directors have proposed a dividend of 10 p. per cent for the year, after paying which the reserve fund will be valued at \$1,849,950. The shares kept in at their par value, and they must continue to be looked upon as a private investment, since they will never yield a less dividend than 10 p. per cent. The report goes on to say that the stock should not be sold here in this city, but throughout the various provinces; holders of them should be residents in the various capitals of the interior, not only to increase the number of interested persons, which would secure a better service, but in order that local vigilance committees might be established in various points to look after the general interests of the company. In conclusion, the report alludes to the repairs made in several roads and post-houses.

Our special reporter from the South Plata reports to-day that during his experience of the last four years he has never seen the market in so disheartening a condition. Business of every kind has fallen. Although the stock of dry hides exceeds 3,000 at the plaza and station there are no transactions, owing to the low price offered, viz \$50 per pascado, which was refused.

Sheepskins unmanly heavy, and few transactions; camp 74 to 80, good material 14 to 15 rls, which would have fetched 20 for a fortnight ago.

We have received from a common raid subscriber the following important circular of Messrs. John L. Brown & Co.: War will divert to England River Plate Produce. In view of disturbed trade, and increase of supplies we submit revised quotations at which we think it will be safe to count upon their sales in our market.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quality, and Price. Items include 'Average criolla', 'B. Ayres No. 1', 'do. do. No. 2', 'do. do. No. 3', 'do. do. No. 4', 'do. do. No. 5', 'do. do. No. 6', 'do. do. No. 7', 'do. do. No. 8', 'do. do. No. 9', 'do. do. No. 10', 'do. do. No. 11', 'do. do. No. 12', 'do. do. No. 13', 'do. do. No. 14', 'do. do. No. 15', 'do. do. No. 16', 'do. do. No. 17', 'do. do. No. 18', 'do. do. No. 19', 'do. do. No. 20', 'do. do. No. 21', 'do. do. No. 22', 'do. do. No. 23', 'do. do. No. 24', 'do. do. No. 25', 'do. do. No. 26', 'do. do. No. 27', 'do. do. No. 28', 'do. do. No. 29', 'do. do. No. 30', 'do. do. No. 31', 'do. do. No. 32', 'do. do. No. 33', 'do. do. No. 34', 'do. do. No. 35', 'do. do. No. 36', 'do. do. No. 37', 'do. do. No. 38', 'do. do. No. 39', 'do. do. No. 40', 'do. do. No. 41', 'do. do. No. 42', 'do. do. No. 43', 'do. do. No. 44', 'do. do. No. 45', 'do. do. No. 46', 'do. do. No. 47', 'do. do. No. 48', 'do. do. No. 49', 'do. do. No. 50', 'do. do. No. 51', 'do. do. 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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103

The immense advantages of Savings Banks... The Bank of Maua & Co. has already provided for the working classes in this city...

CONDITIONS.

First—The bank receives of the depositor... Second—The bank will pay interest on all deposits...

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS... UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE KEPT ALWAYS ON HAND BY

C. T. GETTING & CO., 66 and 68 Calle de la Defensa.

FRANDES (in Cases and Casks.) Martell, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque." GIN (in Cases.) Old Tom and Holland's, marque "El Olivo." WINES (in Cases.) Margaux, Cognac, Port and Sherry. WHITE SPIRIT. HABAÑA CIGARS—"Carolina" and other brands.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON

JAMES MORISON, THE HYGIENIC Vegetable Universal Medicines, MORISON'S PILLS, MORISON'S POWDERS, MORISON'S OINTMENT.

This Invaluable Medicines made solely from Vegetables and Medicinal Herbs, without a particle of Mercury, Mineral, or Chemical substances, is perfect, harmless in its effects on the most tender or debilitated constitutions...

Agricultural Implements and Machinery. BELISARIO ROLDAN, (Formerly Roldan Hermanos and Anaral.) 343, 345, and 347—CALLE RIVADAVIA—343, 345, and 347 BUENOS AYRES.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of the best American Ploughs, Corn-shellers—Churns, Cast Steel Ploughs, Gang Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, American and German Scales, Washing Machines, Fire and Garden Engines, Hay Cutters—Sugar Mills, All kinds of Pumps, &c. &c.

N.B. The most careful attention will be paid to all Orders from the Camp Interior Province and Banda Oriental, and will take pleasure in answering without delay any address (in whatever language) with reference to Machines implements, their Prices, &c.

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS Para Chivilvey, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lonzar...

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

LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale los dos días pares, regresa los nomas. P. DUFOUR.

LA IVARIABLE ARGENTINA—Para Lobos y Saladillo. Para Lobos sale los días 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO. Desde el 1º de abril quedando establecidas las nuevas mensajerías desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Fitz...

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

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

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

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

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of May until the 31st of August the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Schedule. Includes entries like 'DEPARTURES' and 'ARRIVALS'.

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Schedule. Includes entries like 'DEPARTURES' and 'ARRIVALS'.

LA ADMINISTRACION. Buenos Aires, April 26, 1870.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Stout, BASS'S PALE ALE, and SHEAR'S TWINE.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

THE following Arms will be Sold at Cost, by a person about to leave the country:—

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENNS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

REMATES

F. MADERO y Cia. Udecimo Remate de carruajes, Fantomas y usados. Dos caballos de tiro y de paso.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle de Potosi No. 70. De 40 hermosos carneros, padres y 10 borregos de la pura Raza Rambouillet.

FLORENCIO MADERO y CIA. Decimo Gran Remate de Cigarros Habanos legitimos y Vinos Finos de Mesa.

MANUEL P. MEDRANO. Importante a los Espectadores. De cien manzanas de terreno situadas en el Partido General la Heras a 15 cuadras de la estación del Ferrocarril que va a Lobos...

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la estancia del Sr. Don Ernesto Orlendari, denominada "Santa Maria", continúa a la Estación Doncellar.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

THE following Arms will be Sold at Cost, by a person about to leave the country:—

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENNS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICE.

TO SHEEPFARMERS, SALADERS, &c. Most important SALE of FAT SHEEP, at the Station of Luján.

TAJETA DE PASAJES. Para los viajes de pasajeros en los ferrocarriles de Buenos Aires.

MESSRS. NORTON and MAYFURY. Having obtained the Commission from the Secretary of State for the Colonies...

DOCTOR ALBERT MULLIN. Medical Doctor and Surgeon of the University of Dublin.

Tienda and Merceria GERMANIA. 119—CALLE SUCPACHA—119. We call the attention of our friends and customers to the newly-arrived Stock of Autumn and Winter goods...

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO of CHUTE and BROOKS, 278—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—278.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO., 69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENNS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Rules, as amended, will be published in the following Tariff of Charges:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Men and Women, Old and Young, Parent and Guardians, Kind and Severe, Boys and Girls, Good and Bad, Beware, The World is Moving! And so are my Vans, Which may be met in every Street, But, in no part of Town can be beat.

CORNELIUS LANGAN. 118—ESMERALDA—118.

HIBBERT and CO., 75—CALLE SAN MARTIN—75. Justly received a limited quantity of the justly-recollected and well-known BROWN DICK Smoking Tobacco, direct from the extensive JOHN WILLIAM CROFT, Lynchburg, Virginia.

HENNESSY'S Brandy. The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO. to receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brandy of Cognac.

GEORGE BROWNELL and CO., 11—Mauip-street—11.

JOHN WALKER, 97—CALLE DEFENSA—97.

JOHN WALKER, 97—CALLE DEFENSA—97.

NORWAY OATS. A small supply of these celebrated Swede, which have caused such a wonderful revolution in the Old Crop, in the United States, have been received, and are for sale at Bate and Livingston's, San Martin; and at Cranwell's, Montevideo. Bate and Livingston's, San Martin; and at Cranwell's, Montevideo.

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES. A great assortment of TEAS, at FIORIOLA, BROTHERS, MERCEDES and CIVILCOY. — fchl