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.

470—TENTH YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870. | CIRCULATION, 3,000

IMPORTANT FROM THE URUGUAY.

BATTLE OF CORRALITO.

SIEGE OF SORIANO.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Yesterday the steamer from the Uruguay brought us numerous passengers from both banks of the river.—Parties from Entre Rios state that if the National Government wishes to conclude the war in that province it has nothing to do but pay their troops regularly, and all Lopez Jordan's men will at once desert and join the National banner—it is a mere question of paying the men or not.

From the Bandal Oriental we have full accounts of the last battles with Caraballo, which have undergone such various versions, but the full import of which we now arrive at.

A resident on one of the estancias hard by the battle field has favoured us with the following account of the fight—

On last Tuesday the vanguard of Caraballo passed the once smiling town of Mercedes taking the high road which leads to Montevideo, the rest of Caraballo's army following. On Wednesday at sundown Caraballo's army encamped at the Coralito. When Caraballo passed Mercedes he had about 1600 men all told, various bullock carts, four guns, about 5000 horses. He received reinforcements, 130 infantry from Montevideo, 300 light cavalry scraped together by the Jefes of departments, and about 200 more collected at the different pulperias and estancias, giving him a force in all of say 2200 men, of which some 600 were infantry and the rest cavalry.

On Wednesday, the same day, Medina's vanguard came up at the Corralito and posted themselves there to stop the advance of Caraballo; all that day was passed in small skirmishes, and Caraballo prepared for a decisive fight on the following morning. During the night Aparicio and Medina brought up their forces very quietly, and at dawn the next day Caraballo opened the fight, secure of gaining an easy victory. Col. Caraballo, who commanded the vanguard, marched along the high road, supported by strong divisions of cavalry on both flanks, but before a shot was fired large columns of cavalry under the leadership of Medina charged up on the left wing, whilst on the opposite side Aparicio with about one thousand well mounted troopers advanced with such rapidity as almost to threaten Caraballo's rear. The fight can hardly be said to have become general, inasmuch as Caraballo's left wing at once cleared out, taking the whole 'caballada' with them, and the right wing, appearing to go after them, cleared out also.

The whole of Caraballo's fine army having thus decamped with the exception of the infantry under Col. Caraballo, a regular set-to fight between Blancos and Colorados began. The Blancos resting behind the large boulders or stones which form the corral, and which has given the place its name, held their ground very manfully, and with the aid of four small pieces conveniently posted, kept one side of the field clear, but nothing could withstand the enthusiasm of the Blancos when they saw Caraballo's whole cavalry force clearing out, and clearing out with the horses of their whole army. Aparicio sword in hand charged up to the very bullock carts, seized the baggage and about 50 'chinas' (native women); meanwhile, Caraballo perceiving from his elevated position on the high stones of the Corralito, called on his men to make an effort. Sword in hand the little band of Colorados rushed to the rescue of the bullock carts, and now on one portion of the geld the battle became general. The Blancos charged up to the very bayonet point, but again the superiority of infantry over cavalry was apparent; the fight, if it is to be called so, lasted the whole day, the Blanco cavalry and the Colorado infantry holding their ground amazingly well. Moyano at the head of one of the squares charged the Blancos in the vicinity of an old ditch; they drove back the enemy, and in following up the advantage fell into the ditch and into great disorder. Aparicio perceiving this ordered a regiment of Fray Bentos lancers to charge the Colorados before they had time to form in square, and indeed had this been well and quickly carried out, it would have decided the day; but the horses of the Blancos refused to jump the ditch, meanwhile the guns from the Corralito opened fire, and then ensued asce: e which would baffle even a Napier to describe; the Colorados crawling as best they could out of the ditch, and the Blanco cavalry baulked by the ditch and demoralized by the fire from the rocks, wheeled round and galloped pell mell towards the once splendid estancia of Sr. Mallmann.

That evening Aparicio offered terms to Caraballo, viz. that the officers be all pardoned and allowed to leave the country, and the men at once change sides and join the Blancos. It was all arranged; Aparicio and Caraballo had a personal interview which lasted two hours. Maté and paper cigars were supplied, and when breaking up the conference they exchanged 'rebenques' Aparicio returned to his camp and talked the matter over with Medina. In the night, however, Caraballo struck his tents and marched off, and what was the surprize of the Blancos to find next morning that the whole force of the Colorados had evaporated. Aparicio was furious, he called out his men and sent forces in all directions to hunt them up. That day the Blancos came up with the Colorados entering Soriano, here a fight and a bloody flight ensued, and the Colorados made good their retreat. On Saturday they fought, retreated and embarked; the mortality amongst the Blancos is said to have been very severe. The Colorados made good their escape to the Island of Lobos at the mouth of the Rio Negro, from whence the remnant of Caraballos once fine army embarked in the Rio Uruguay, Coquimbo, and Chanar, for Paysandu, where it is to be supposed the General and his men will be next heard of.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

A ROW BY THE FOREIGNERS.

FEARFUL STREET-FIGHTING.

Yesterday telegrams were received in town, giving the following account of a dreadful riot in the streets of Asuncion, the result being over 50 men killed and wounded.

We give a translation of the telegram to the *Tribuna* announcing this sad affair.

Parana, Sept. 3, 1870.

The Gualeguay has just anchored. She brings the following account of a bloody riot in Asuncion.

One of the papers published an account of the murder of a Paraguayan woman, accusing an Italian as being the perpetrator. Upon this 500 Italians armed themselves with rifles, attacked the office of the paper, murdered the printers, and set fire to the premises.

The Government asked the Argentine troops to suppress the riot, as the Italians went towards the Government House, shouting 'Down with the Government!' A fearful fight then ensued between the Italians and the Paraguayan and Argentine troops, commanded by Gen. Vedia. The fight lasted for two hours, fifty men on both sides being killed and wounded. An aide-de-camp of General Vedia was killed.

The Argentine troops took 250 Italians prisoners, and dispersed the rest. The citizens are in a state of wild excitement at such a fight taking place in the city.

THE CORDILLERA TRAGEDY.

The Supreme Court of Chile has refused the demand of the Argentine Government to deliver up the bandits who murdered three or four of Mr. Jameson's party last December at the Paramillo pass on the Andes. The Chilian papers just to hand mention the trial of the prisoners has begun, but throws out hints that they will not be executed although identified by Mr. Jameson, and one of them having even confessed the crime. It may be remembered that the first account of this horrible occurrence published in Buenos Ayres was given us by an Englishman who met Ferrari and his gang near the Cumbre the night before the murder, and who had a very narrow escape for his life. He described Ferrari as a man of plausible manners, muscular frame, and cunning aspect, and in the course of conversation Ferrari told him that he owned some mines in the neighborhood whither he was going with his men.

The Chilian papers give the following statement, with some details not hitherto known:

To-day the trial begins of the brigands who committed the murders in the Cordillera on the 3rd December 1869. The circumstances which have come to light are the following—

On the night of Nov. 29th the Governor of Los Andes was advise by an Argentine merchant who happened to be passing through that town that an Italian named Casimiro Ferrari was going to rob a merchant named Velazco who had started that day for Mendoza with a quantity of bar-silver, Ferrari (who was a noted brigand) having set out immediately after Velazco.

The Governor immediately despatched two policemen at midnight with orders for the Captain of the Resguardo at the Rio Colorado to seize Ferrari. It appears that for eight days previous Ferrari had been several times to the Rio Colorado, saying he had a silver mine in the neighborhood. On these occasions he had formed a friendship with the Captain of Resguardo, to whom he always spoke most enthusiastically of the Chilians and their generous hospitality to all foreigners. The Captain therefore treated the charge against Ferrari as a calumny, and wrote an answer to the Governor that it could not be true, since Velazco had passe by the day before, and Ferrari was not yet come: he added, however, that he would arrest Ferrari on his arrival. Hereupon the Governor of Los Andes wrote back to the Captain of Resguardo not to molest Ferrari. The latter arrived two days later about nightfall, being accompanied by four or five men who passed on the far side of the road, while Ferrari himself entered the Resguardo for a moment, and then continued his journey.

On the night of Dec. 2nd the hut called Paramillo de Las Cuevas, on the Argentine side of the Cordillera, was occupied by five ferocious, ill-looking men, under a leader who seemed of a better class of society: the latter was of fair complexion, tall and corpulent figure, and a red beard slightly grizzled. (It was here that Mr. N. N. and his two companions fell in with Ferrari and his gang, and providentially escaped by continuing their journey that night, while Ferrari waited for the richer booty he expected from San Juan). It seems there were some vagabonds also at Paramillo besides Ferrari's gang, and to these the brigand stated that some Argentine merchants were to pass that way next day, and that they must all join him and would then share in the booty. He then gave each man his place in the next day's attack.

Meantime the ill-fated Argentine travellers were sleeping a few leagues lower down, unconscious of the danger. At daybreak the bandits took up their position in the pass. At 6 a.m. the travellers Thomas Jameson, Marcos Antonio Bravo, and their peons Chirino, Morales and Lucero were quietly beginning the ascent. At 8 a.m. they reached a point of the Paramillo de Cuevas, where there is a sharp turn, Jameson and Bravo were foremost, quietly chatting as they rode together, when a voice suddenly shouted "Halt!" Presently they saw, on looking around, two men standing above them. One of them was about 28 years of age, middle-size, dark complexion and close beard, apparently a Chilian. Just behind him stood Ferrari, who was pointing a double-barreled fowling-piece at Jameson. The travellers were ordered to dismount and deliver up their arms: they were then taken back a few paces to the left and found themselves surrounded by brigands, who began to str p them on the edge of a precipice some 900 feet deep, while Ferrari gave orders to tie their hands. Jameson availed himself of a moment when the brigands were not observing him to pick up a gun that lay near him, and aimed at the man who had cried out 'halt' It missed fire and the bandit rushed on him, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued on the edge of the precipice, in which Jameson succeeded in throwing his adversary over the brink. The other brigands, who had been busy rifling the baggage and tying the other prisoners, now ran towards Jameson to finish him, but he plunged over the precipice, rolling down to the edge of the stream below, and before he had quite regained consciousness he found another body roll down on him, which proved to be the boy Lucero, who soon hid himself in the rocks.

During this time the rest of Jameson's party were being butchered by the brigands on top. Jameson, on crossing the stream, was fired at by those above, and miraculously escaped a shower of balls and stones aimed at him. He threw himself into the water and was carried down by the stream about 600 yards, until the brigands gave up the chase as useless: he hid himself in a hole and slept for some hours, then pursued his way downwards till meeting some mule-drivers whom he joined, coming on to Los Andes. The boy, Lucero, who had also escaped, went back with some others and found the corpses of Morales and Chirino, with the rifled boxes lying about. (The corpse of Bravo had been thrown down a ravine and could not be recovered. He was murdered by Farias, whom Bravo's father had once saved from execution in San Juan.)

Ferrari and his band, after completing their crime, left the road, the Italian going towards Los Andes, and three of the others, Pedro Sosa, Wenceslao Gomez, and Tadeo Paves, arriving that night (3rd December) at 7 o'clock at the rancho of Arancibia on the Estancia Sauce. Paves had a cut in his forehead from having been thrown over the precipice by Jameson. Ferrari passed the Resguardo of Rio Colorado after nightfall, and told his friend the Captain that urgent business called him to Santiago. One of the clerks remarked he was excited.

When the news reached Los Andes the judge of First Instance at once ordered a Sumario to be drawn up of the occurrence. Two Argentines, named Domingo Pasten and Tomas Farias, suspected of having been engaged in it, were arrested. The declarations of Mr. Jameson and the boy Lucero were taken, and the latter picked out Farias among a batch of prisoners in jail, and on searching him a cloak and other articles belonging to the victims were found.

Farias said he had bought these things and brought a woman and 7 men to prove an alibi. As for Pasten it seems he presented himself voluntarily, and although he has been 4 times condemned for previous crimes he also will be set free.

Mr. Jameson after making his declaration continued his journey towards Valparaiso. At Llaillay, while they were weighing his luggage at the railway station word was given that a drunken Argentine was knocking about on a fine mule, offering to sell a handsome saddle and trappings. Jameson went to see him and at once recognized Pavés, the bandit that he had thrown over the precipice. The authorities arrested him and sent him to Los Andes, where he confessed his part in the crime, but said Ferrari made him do it. He stated that Ferrari himself shot one of the victims with a revolver and the bandits finished the rest.

The police telegraphed to Santiago and Valparaiso to catch Ferrari but it was found he had stopped at the Hotel Lafayette and was gone, probably in one of the coasting steamers.

The Argentine Minister, D. Felix Frias, demanded the extradition of the criminals, the murders having been committed in Argentine territory. The Fiscal, however, opposed on the grounds that Paves is a Chilian and prays to be tried by the laws of his country, and that as regards Pasten and Farias there is no evidence against them.

Note—This shews what a burlesque of justice prevails on the other side of the Andes too. Poor South America!

IMPORTANT TRIAL IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 22—2 p.m.—I have just returned from a most painful spectacle—the first trial by Court-martial here of the Prussian spy recently arrested. The trial was held in a building situated opposite the military prison, in the Rue Cherche, Midi Faubourg St. Germain, and was conducted before the Second Council of War. M. Simonnet, the Imperial Advocate, prosecuted.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was escorted by 'gensdarmes' and soldiers and introduced before the Court, which was composed of seven officers belonging to different branches of the service. In reply to questions from the President, the prisoner stated that his name was Karl Herdo, and that he was a native of Brandebourg, and a Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, forming a portion of the Third Prussian 'corps d'armée. The prisoner is a tall, handsome young man, small in frame, but of an intelligent appearance. He spoke French fluently, with a slight German accent. He is a man evidently belonging to the higher class of society, and justified the President's allusion to his distinguished manners. He preserved throughout the proceedings the self-possession which he has manifested since his arrest.

The prosecution produced no witnesses, the only evidence against the prisoner being the reports sent up by authorities at Gien, a small town on the banks of the Loire, where he was captured, in the act of taking notes and drawings. A revolver, a quantity of cartridges, a portfolio, a railway indicator, a carte de visite, and a porte-monnaie, were found upon the prisoner when he was arrested. The Police Commissary reported the prisoner as possessing a minute knowledge of the country, and the relative strength of both armies. He had formed a calculation with regard to the strength of the French army, fixing the number of men at 288,000, and boasted that the Prussian army was nearly 900,000 strong. He also admitted that the French army was literally infested with Prussian spies. He came from London to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Orleans, and so to Gien, where he confessed that he had no real business.

A letter from the Commandant of the Gendarmerie to his superior officer stated that the prisoner openly admitted that he was a spy sent by the Prussian Government, and that he had dispatched information by Switzerland and Belgium. He had also a correspondent in Paris. In the course of his examination by the President to-day, he denied all the above confessions, and declared that he was not engaged in any correspondence with the enemies of France, and that he only visited France on his way to establish himself in Switzerland. He furher alleged that he had quitted the Prussian service four weeks before the declaration of war, and that all the letters he had written were familiar ones, addressed to his family—such as tourists ordinarily write. He explained his presence at Gien as arising from the fact that money was due to him there.

Upon hearing this statement, the Imperial Commissary called for a sentence of guilty from the Court, stating that it was time to rid France of spies by whom the enemy had been put into possession of facts highly important in the prosecution of the war. A young advocate defended the prisoner affirming that he was simply a hot-brained enthusiast, who in correspondence with his family, had given details regarding the route of the armies and a description of the river, already well known to the Prussian authorities.

After ten minutes' deliberation the tribunal agreed unanimously on the prisoner's culpability, and adjudged him to be visited with the punishment of death. The trial was over in less than two hours, and the prisoner will probably be shot on Wednesday.

ORIENTAL RAILWAY.

The article of 'Engineer,' in the STANDARD, seems to have caused a considerable impression upon the disinterested feelings of Mr George Prins, the originator of that modest system of railway communication so aptly described as 'a supplementary chapter of the Arabian nights' Entertainments.'

The Engineer may be an interested party, as Mr. Prins insinuates, so we who have never been connected with any railway scheme proposed, or to be proposed, in the Banda Oriental beg to have a little say in this matter, which is of interest to us professionally and socially, if not financially.

'It being utterly impossible that railways of the ordinary class can ever pay in this country on account of its geological structure,' and so Mr. Prins has determined to go in for the 'narrow gauge principle' as something extra-ordinary and antidotical to the unfortunate geological structure of the country. We always thought the paying capabilities of a railway generally depended upon the traffic—but we won't stop at trifles and so admit that geology, at least, for railways of the ordinary class, determines the amount of the shareholder's profit.

The narrow gauge principle we are informed 'has carrying capabilities of 85 per cent. of the broader gauge, as has been proved, and its cost is one half to one-third of the heavier gauge'! Which is the heavier gauge? We suppose Mr. Prins intends us to understand that broader and heavier are synonymous. Up to the present we have learnt therefore two valuable lessons—one that the would-be shareholders of a railway should examine the geological structure of a country and not bother their heads about the commercial movement existing, or to be created—and the other, that feet and inches may be defined by weight, as narrow and wide are only other words for light and heavy! We feel ourselves quite inflated with so much newly acquired knowledge—and so easily acquired too!

'I have asked for a guarantee of 7 per cent. on £7,000 a mile,' most exceedingly disinterested! Mr. Harmony, on the part of Messrs. Waring Brothers, has undertaken to execute the Colonia line on the broad (or heavier) gauge for £7,000 a mile, so that Mr. Prins, who declares that it is proved that the narrow gauge costs one third of the heavier gauge, actually asks for the little trifle of 300 per cent more than Mr. Harmony as a consolation for the disinterestedness of his endeavours to secure the whole railway system of the Banda Oriental under his fostering protection.

Mr. Prins graciously allows us breathing time to consider his vast scheme, as he declares 'it is not intended to plunge headlong into the whole works at once;' for this at least he merits our thanks, when we know that under the basis he has related the 'money can be and is obtained for such.'

Most decidedly the Engineer, when he objected to the cost of the supplemental chapter,' knew nothing at all about the matter, for as Mr. Prins clearly shows if the cost were to amount to £5,000,000, it is evident that the importation of 'such capital into the country must enormously enhance its civilisation and latent wealth.'

We do not exactly see what connection exists between capital and 'civilisation and latent wealth,' but we have always determined to feel never too old to learn, and so store up in our memory lesson No. 3—i.e. that every case of specie brought into the country from abroad adds to our civilization and latent wealth!

We are very glad to see 'that the undertaking is proposed to be carried out with English capital,' but we would sooner know that the capital was more clearly defined to be in existence.

It is also satisfactory to see that the capital will be expended 'under the direction of English engineers, the head one of which is now present to begin work as soon as the concession is granted;' but we scarcely know whether by the 'head one' of English engineers, he means the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the head one of that engineering firm defined by him as 'myself and other engineers'.

The difference is great, and we must wait in patience for the curtain to rise and disclose to view the great unknown 'head one' referred to.

We have learned three things from Mr. Prins' letter, which shows our desire for improvement, but the geographical lesson he teaches the 'Engineer' we must humbly consider a failure, because we really can't see it.

C. E.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Sedan, where Marshal McMahon's army surrendered and the Emperor Napoleon was taken prisoner, is a strong town of Champagne near the Ardennes forest, on the right bank of the Meuse, with 13,000 inhabitants, carrying on a trade in cattle, grain, medicinal herbs &c. It has a fine old castle, some tanneries, linen factories, and an arsenal. Marshal Turenne was born here. It is 163 miles NE. of Paris, and 12 ESE. of Mezières, being close to the Belgian frontier, and 90 miles NW. of Metz. Sedan was formerly the capital of a principality which in 1591 came into possession of the Turenne family, who in 1641 ceded it to France. Sedan-chairs took their name from this town and were introduced into England in 1581, but did not come into general use till 1649. Sedan was occupied by the Prussians in 1815 and evacuated in 1818.

Courcelles, where Marshal Bazaine gained an advantage over the Prussians on Aug. 26th, is a village of Haute Marne, in the Champaigne country, close to the fortress of Metz.

Douchery, where McMahon fought for 12 hours against an overpowering Prussian force, is a village on the Meuse, famous for the manufacture of serges, 3 miles W. of Sedan.

St. Dizier, where the army of the Crown Prince seems to have halted in its march on Paris, is a town of 6,000 inhabitants on the Marne, with a considerable business in ship-building, wood and iron. It is 18 miles E. of Vitry and 160 E. of Paris.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CALIFORNIAN COLONY.

INDIANS CHASED.

As you were very desirous of having communications from this colony at the time you were up here with the Governor of Santa Fé, I will try again to give you some of the common news generally.

About a month ago the 'monterasas', as they are called here (but they were town Indians no doubt) came in and disturbed the colony of Eloisa considerably (a colony at present almost abandoned).

The Indians went out in the camp where two men were ploughing, some five or six squares from the house, and murdered both of them and stripped them of their clothes, thrusting their lances through their bodies four times. They then went to the house of the murdered men, and murdered the third man at his own door

This man had a family, composed of a wife and three children. They next made an effort to kill the woman; she begged of them to spare her life; the savages snatched a hankerchief from her head, and told her to get away quickly, or they would kill her. She then left, leaving her three children, aged respectively 1, 7, and 9 years old, at the mercy of the savages. The Indians, after plundering everything in the house, and all the stock that belonged to the farm, viz. 16 cows and oxen and three horses, galloped off, taking the little boy, aged 7 years, with them.

The Commissary as his colony was very weak at the time, immediately despatched word to us; five of us went as soon as possible to their assistance. When we arrived at the murdering ground there stood the Lieutenant of the San Javier fort with his Indian soldiers. What could he do with Indian soldiers fighting Indians? Is any man in the known world soft enough headed to think that an Indian is going to lance or shoot his friend for the sake of foreigners; all nonsense, that is against human nature. The savages left this house between seven and eight in the morning, and we five with the Commissary of the place struck their trail and track; every little while getting down and striking a match to see their tracks, especially when we were in short grass, where we could not see their trail on the grass. We overtook the murderers at about seven o'clock in the morning, encamped near the waters of Parana, being the course they were taking. We put spurs and whip to our horses, and charged on them at full speed, killing two certain, and I think the third, but as they made for the water I cannot say for certain; but we recaptured the little boy that they had stolen, and all the cattle and horses, except a couple of calves that they killed to eat during the night before, besides three horses of the Indians, and returned home the third day, after a ride of thirty leagues, with the boy and stock all safe. We, seventeen of us, all colonists, returned home the other day, after a 'paseo' of ten days through the Gran Chaco, seeing but very little of Indians; however, we scouted a few 'montarases,' and killed one out west of the Arroyo del Rey.

Produce of all kinds finds dull sale this season. I send this letter to you by a man who starts for Banda Oriental to-morrow, and I am satisfied it will reach you.

I want you to write me an answer to this, giving me the news generally.

They tell me that what we call in North America 'black mail' is practised to a great extent here, when letters pass the Provincial Government Post-office, they are opened, and if they don t exactly suit, destroyed—especially if they are directed to any Government officer.

I don't know whether these things are true about this country, nor don't pretend to say so myself, but I hear such is the case.

This steamer charges us, for all letters either from or to Santa Fé, two reals on every letter. Is this right or wrong? Is she not paid, or partly paid, by the National Government, to carry our mail to and from Sta. Fé?

You will doubtless recollect me. I came from San Javier to my father's house in the Colony in the steamer with you, and you wrote your directions in my pocket-book, and wanted me to write to you.

WM. H. MOORE.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature of Buenos Ayres has at last passed the law for drainage, sewerage, paving and water-supply for the city. The works are to be carried out by a committee appointed by the Governor, under the direction of an experienced engineer, probably Mr. Coghlan, whose proposals seem the most adequate hitherto published on the matter, and who estimates the total cost at one million sterling, in round numbers. The sum voted for the works is indefinite, the Government being authorized to draw 300,000 patacons (£60,000 sterling) per annum from the Provincial Bank until their termination. If the works were to be limited to so small a stipend it is manifest that we should have to wait 16½ years for their completion, whereas it is urgent for the health and well-being of the city that these improvements be carried out at once and completed in a couple of years. As Governor Castro has exerted himself so much in the matter we suppose he will save the difficulty by contracting a loan, say for 5 million patacons, (one million sterling) the annual interest on which at 6 per cent. would exactly amount to £60,000, or the sum which he is authorized to draw annually from the Bank for the purpose. It may be interesting to give here the items of Mr. Coghlan's estimate, viz—

Water-supply	£161,000
Drainage and sewerage	598,746
Paving street	178,571
	941,317

The law as passed by the Legislature and promulgated by the Executive runs thus—

Art. 1st The Legislature hereby authorises the works necessary to provide the city of Buenos Ayres with water supply, drainage, and sewerage if deemed convenient, and street-paving, *adoquinado* system;

Art. 2. The works shall be carried out under a committee of 5 townsmen appointed by the Governor.

Art. 3. The committee shall call for surveys and estimates and accept such as are judged best by competent engineers. The works already done shall form no obstacle.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee—1st. to procure the materials and make the partial contracts, or carry out the works directly through their own agents. 2nd to receive and pay out the funds. 3rd to give a monthly account to the Government. 4th to propose to Government the Directing Engineer, and appoint or remove all employees, inspectors &c. 5th to propose to Government the tariff for water, collect the proceeds and lodge same in the Provincial Bank, 6th to return a half-yearly report of the state of works, sums expended, number of hands employed &c., for general publication. 7th to propose the remuneration to be given to the engineers for their plans.

Art. 5. For the construction and maintenance of the works the Provincial Bank shall advance by way of loan the sum of 300,000$fts, per annum at 6 per cent. interest, to be amortized out of the proceeds of the works. The works shall also have for subsidy the water-rates and a tax of 1 per mil on all houses and lands in the city subject to Contribucion. The Bank loan and extra tax shall cease with the conclusion of the works.

Art. 6. The works when finished shall be handed over to the Municipality which shall every month lodge the proceeds in Bank, till having fully discharged the cost, after which they shall be municipal property.

Art. 7 The Western Railway board, at present managing the Water-works, shall hand over all the books and accounts of the Water-works to the above Committee.

Art. 8. The Committee shall recoup to the Western Railway board whatever sums may be due on account of the water-works over and above receipts.

Art. 9. The Committee shall at once take charge of the Water-works, and the Western Railway board cease to have anything further to do with that branch of service.

Art. 10. The law of Oct. 1st 1868 is hereby repealed.

ANDRES SOMELLERA.
Ramon de Udaeta.
Secretary.

Let the above be published as law Sept 26th 1870.

CASTRO.
P. AGOTE.

WAR NOTES.

Paris, 26th.—Prussian head-quarters is at Bar-le-Duc. The Crown Prince is advancing on Paris. It is proposed that the Empress and public officials remove to Tours.

London, 27th.—Bombardment of Strasburg continues, causing great danger to city and arsenal.

Paris, 27th.—Prussian cavalry and artillery entered Chalons. Resolution in Paris to hold out. Government collecting provisions and buying cattle.

Paris, 28th.—Prussians seen near Rheims and Luneville; they captured Vitry after a hard fight; two French battalions destroyed. Prussian loss still greater, but they took 17 French officers and 850 men prisoners. Prussians repulsed from Verdun. In the Chambers Palikao refused to inform M. Arago of the position of the enemy.

Paris, 29th.—Trochu orders all Germans to leave Paris in three days and the inhabitants to lay in stores of provisions. All houses near the fortifications are to be vacated.

London 30th. On Friday (26th) a fight at Vouziers between the French and some Saxon cavalry. French 12th Chasseurs cut to pieces and colonel taken.

Paris 30th. Prussians halted on the Aube, near St. Dizier, suspending march on Paris. McMahon continues his movement. No great battle yet. Prussian prizes brought into Dunquerque. Mayor of Epernay dismissed for recommending townspeople to offer no opposition to the enemy. Chalons completely abandoned.

Paris 31st McMahon fought all day Tuesday close to the Belgian frontier, but was worsted. Prussians took Brise. Not certain whether Empress and Corps Diplomatique will be requested to leave Paris.

London 31st. Prussians took Brevilly, after fighting all day.

Paris 31st. Large portion of Strasburg burnt. Prussians firing on the city, not on the forts. Citizens fighting side by side with garrison in sallies. Bishop remonstrated with Prussians. General Werder replied that the citizens ought to oblige the garrison to surrender. Ulrich says he will blow up the whole place first. Palikao says the war costs Prussia 10½ million francs per day (£420,000), and that the enemy have already lost 200,000 men.

London Sept 1st. Two German victories, two great battles. King William with 4th, 12th and Bavarian Corps attacked McMahon near Beaumont and drove him to the Belgian frontier, taking 12 guns and several thousand prisoners. Carnage on both sides awful.

Madrid, 1st.—Rumor that Napoleon has asked the neutral powers to guarantee his dynasty and the integrity of France. New German army under Prince Royal of Saxony.

Berlin, 1st.—MacMahon defeated. We have taken thousands of prisoners and several cannon; our loss not heavy. Meeting of Germans of all shades, to prosecute the war at any cost and allow no foreign intervention.

Paris, 1st.—MacMahon's position critical. Strasburg suffering dreadfully. The Bishop asked an armistice, for women and children to leave the city, but German general refused.

Paris. 2nd.—Corps Diplomatique will not leave Paris till the place is besieged. Gen. Ulrich reports bombardment of Strasburg continues, but says he will hold out against any attack.

Brussels, 2nd.—Battle at Vareille; Prussians took thirty cannon. Bazaine routed Prussian cavalry under Fred. Charles. Prussians defeated Failly on Tuesday, and McMahon gained important victory on Wednesday.

Madrid, 2nd.—McMahon failed to each Metz, and lost twenty guns.

London, 2nd.—Prussians report McMahon beaten, with loss of 20 guns, 11 mitrailleuses, and 7,000 prisoners. Bazaine drives enemy back towards Sedan. McMahon strongly posted.

London, 3rd.—McMahon's army capitulated at Sedan. King William will fix the residence of Napoleon.

London 3rd (night)—Neutral powers about to intervene. Bishop of Strasburg dead. Napoleon treated with respect; King confers with him.

Lisbon, Sept. 5th.—Nothing can equal the firmness of the Germans, who press forward like an irresistible torrent, carrying everything before them. At St. Privat where the French were utterly routed, a battery of Mitrailleuses was stationed on some heights that the Prussians had to take. The first Prussian battalion advanced up the hill under such a deadly fire that only two men survived, a second battalion fared almost as badly, then a third and a fourth, till at last the fifth gained the heights and carried the position. The advancing battalions moved as steadily as a wall under that dreadful fire.

It is stated that when the French were retreating from the field of Werth the Prussian artillery caused such havoc among the fugitives that the Crown Prince ordered the guns to cease firing. Gen. Moltke has severely reprimanded the Prince, telling him to keep his humanity till the war is over.

Up to the 4th the number of French prisoners in the hands of the Germans was 37,000 men, 1,100 officers, 2 Generals, 18 Colonels; 22 staff-officers, besides 100 pieces of cannon, 23 mitrailleuses and 9 eagles.

Mazzini is treated with every consideration in his prison at Gaeta, and spends much time playing chess.

Count Bismark has ordered a strict enquiry about a Prussian regiment and another of Hessians accused of plundering in Lorraine. If proved guilty these two regiments will be sent to the rear of the army, besides punishing the chief offenders.

Such is the indignation in some parts of France that they say Emile Ollivier betrayed the Emperor, being secretly allied with the Republican party, who to avenge themselves against Napoleon brought in the Prussians. The most absurd rumors of this kind find believers.

King Victor Emmanuel offered the Palazzo Moncalieri to his daughter, the Princess Clothilde, but the latter said it would be cowardly for her to abandon France in such a crisis.

A Belgian merchant of Verviers gives a dreadful account of the battlefield near Metz. He was unable to get into Metz and hid in an adjacent thicket, where he had a narrow escape for his life. At times the splinters of mitrailleuse and canister obliged him to shift position, while he witnessed the carnage around. After the battle he contrived to reach Metz, crossing the battle-field. The scene he describes as appalling. In some places the dead and dying lay in heaps, as if mown down by the Mitrailleuses. The track of the heavy guns was also visible where the wheels passed over weltering masses of human remains. Ambulance trains were going about the field to pick out the wounded. All the officers and men in this dreadful service had their faces covered with a disinfectant cloth, so terrible was the stench exhaled by the mass of corpses. Nevertheless every moment one or other of the officers so engaged was born off the field insensible from the infectious odor. The number of Prussian dead seemed greater than the French.

RIVER PLATE STATION.

NAVAL NEWS.

H.M.S. Gladiator, 6 guns, paddle-wheel frigate, 1210 tons, Captain Norman Bernard Bedingfield, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 21st inst. from the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Bedingfield relieves Capt. Buckley, V.C., as senior naval officer on the south-east coast of America.

The Flying Squadron is expected to reach Rio de Janeiro about the middle of October from Valparaiso, *en route* to England.

In the *London Gazette* of Aug. 23 we observe the following promotions, among others:

Dr. Garland William Langdon Harrison, late of H M.S. Sharpshooter on this station, and Dr. Alexander Turnbull, at present serving on board H.M.S. Cracker.

H.M.S. Cracker, Captain H. Fawkes, senior officer in the R. Plate, remains at anchor at Montevideo.

JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

24, OLD BOND-STREET, LOND N.

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY PARIS, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE,
Is manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER.

Atkinsons' Ylangylang. Atkinson's Trevol, and all other Perfumes, Are now manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.
Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinson's Bear's Grease.
Atkinson's Cold Cream. Atkinson's Sachet Powders.
Atkinson's "Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth."
Price List on application.

N.B. All Perfumes. Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters, Hair Washes, Dentrifices and Toilet Vinegar, are now manufactured in bond, increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. and E. Atkinsons' goods are largely counterfeited orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission Houses of repute.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO.
jy29—07

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

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes alerady mentioned, Sundays an holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishe can open an account current, according to the rules estabished by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—

CITY OF LIMERICK,	CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,	CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S.S. CITY of BUENOS AYRES will be despatched on TUESDAY, 13th inst.
The R.M.S.S. "LACYDON," is the next Steamer expected.
This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, on the 13th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.
Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent through rates.
Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.
ALL LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker
42 Calle San Martin.

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

—o—

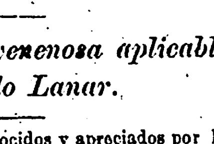
BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks.)
Martells, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque."

GIN (in Cases.)
Old Tom and Hollands, marque "El Olivo."
WINES (in Cases.)
Margaux, Chalét Paullac, Port and Sherry.

WHITE SPIRIT.
HABANA CIGARS—("Carolina," and other brands.)

—o—

Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Codfish, Mustard, Pepper, and Pimiento; Table salt in barrels and glass jars; Eau de Cologne, Wax Vestas, Sealing Wax, Varnish, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Paints, comprising assorted colors, and all White; Ocbre; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Reins; Bridles and Carriage Harness Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpauling Canvas; Hessians, Riding, Blucher, and Elastic-side Boots; Flour, Corn, Salt, and Wool Bags.



Acido Sulfurico Carbolico de Mockford.

Preparacion Antivenenosa aplicable,
Al Ganado Lanar.

Esta preparacion cuyos efectos son tan conocidos y apreciados por los Ganaderos de las Colonias de Australia, es invencion de una casa de Comercio que ha hecho estudio de las enfermedades que padece el ganado lanar, y en vista de los grandes resultados que ha dado se ofrece á recomendarlo á los Ganaderos de la America del Sud, seguro que surtirá muy buenos efectos.

A la vez que destruye toda clase de miseria es una prevencion contra la sarna, la cual siendo antivenenosa, se puede aplicar tambien a los corderos sin temor alguno; no contiene ni venenos minerales ni alkalis fuertes, los cuales como es sabido suelen ser tan perjudiciales a la lana.

Mas notable son sus propiedades curativas y anticepticas, su uso evita la contagion, conserva el pellejo limpio y suave, y contribuye que el peso de la lana sea mayor.

El modo de aplicarlo es no solo muy sencillo sinó mas barato y eficaz qe el Tabaco.

En el certificado que a continuacion se estampa se verá el modo de aplicarla; dicho certificado es de un gran Ganadero de Van Diemen's Land recien lo ha usado, obteniendo muy buen exito durante mucho tempo.

Se recomienda al Publico el uso del ACIDO SULFURICO CARBOLICO DE MOCKFORD; un galon es suficiente por 50 galones de agua, es preciso poner cuidado que la proporcion no sea mas que de 50 a uno.

Nosotros aplicamos el mismo calor que con el Tabaco. No se necesita asufre, es un desempestante poderoso y por fin no cuesta la tercera parte que el Tabaco, es mucho mas sencillo y barato y por lo que hasta ahora se ha visto no apesta en lo mas minimo a la lana.

Se vende en Barrilitos de 5 a 10 galones en Casa de los
SRES. ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.
No. 7—CALLE BOLIVAR—7.
Buenos Ayres.

A quienes se puede dirijir para tomar mas informes asi como para la nota de Precios.
335 1m sp 23

JOHN WALKER,
97—Calle Defensa—97.

In continuing the Business of the old Firm, has much pleasure in offering an entirely new and more complete and carefully selected Stock of Groceries, suitable for Camp and City Customers.
Just received, a superior lot of

ALFALFA SEED.

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

132, 1m.115

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lencague

Agencia Calle Victoria No. 598, frente ala Plaza de Lorea.

Salen todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde del dia de la vispera.

6p d11 LA EMPRESA.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA (hermano)
257—PIEDAD—257.

Se despachan boletos de marca en el dia de muy lindas bases, y se recibe toda clase de comisiones.

ITINEARIO
De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los Miercoles

LA NACIONAL, para la Capilla del Señor y Zarate, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.

LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.
P. DUFOUR.

EL COMERCIO, para el Monte, sale de la Estacion Jeppener los dias 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 1, 6, 11, 16, 21 y 26.
Empresario—
E. VALDOVINOS

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale todos los dias nones, regresa los pares. Para el Baradero, sale los dias 3, 9, 19 y 27 de cada mes, regresa los 6, 12, 22 y 30.
Empresario—
C. MERLINO.

CORREO DE CHACABUCO y JUNIN, sale de Chivilcoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes, regresa los 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28.
Empresario—
B. TAVAREZ.

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivilcoy, regresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los nones.
Empresario—
F. GARCIA.

NOTA—Carga y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257, hasta las 5 de la tarde en vispera de la salida, correspondencia, 10 de la noche.

LA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobos y Saladillo.

Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes.
Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires—
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Para el Saladillo sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.
Sale del Saladillo para Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.

Empresario—Rafael Saborido
Agencia en Buenos Aires Calla Rivadavia No. 239. Las salidas son de la estacion Merlo.

FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL ESTADO

Para el 25 de Mayo—El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, seguirá su Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes:
Sale de Buenos Aires los
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 27 y 29
de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el die al 25.
Regresa todos los
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 26, 28 y 30
por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8¼ de la noche
9 de Julio
1, 7, 13, 19, 25
Regresa
6, 12, 18, 24, 30.
Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE.
CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Desde el 1° de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensagerias desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Paz, pasando por Chivilcoy, antiguo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Bragado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loncague y Campamento General Paz.

Salidas—De Buenos Aires y Chivilcoy al Bragado todos los dias nones.

Idem del Bragado al 9 de Julio y General Paz, todos los pares.

Regresos—Del General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias nones.

Iden del Bragado a Chivilcoy y Buenos Aires, todos los pares.

Agencias—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuari Ns. 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, almacen de los Sres. Terroba y Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarrietu; 9 de Julio, almacen de los Sres. Begoña y Hnos; General Paz, los mismos dueños y empresarios provisoriamenta!!

Carga y encomiendas—Se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde vispera de su salida. La correspondencia hasta las diez de la noche.

Nota—Cada pasagero tiene opcion a una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el esceso pagará precio de tarifa.

Otra—La empresa se encargará de espresos, no omitiendo sacrificio de ninguna clase, para corresponder y merecer la confianza del publico.

LA EMPRESA.

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO—
Sale de Buenos Aires los dias
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes y—
Regresa los dias
1, 3. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, del Bragado.
Ajencia on Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario y dueño—Mauricio del Vall.

MENSAGERIAS;
(Union Argentina.)

Para Salto, Rojas, y Junin, Sale de Chivilco los dias pares y Regresa los nones.
Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)
Para Navarro y Lobos sale de Mercedes los dias nones, y Regresa los pares.
Empresario,
NICOLAS ESCOBAR.
9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL—LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA.

ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos. 441 y 443.

Se previene al publico que para mayor comodidad de los pasageros esta administracion ha resuelto que las galeras que salen para los puntos arriba indicados en los dias—
3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 26, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias—2, 7, 13, 17, 22 y 27.

En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Estacion Jeppener.

Los equipajes y encomiendas solo se recibiran hasta las diez de la mañana del dia de salidas.

Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.

Empresario—
MIGUEL M. LUPO
Febrero 9 de 1870.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUD

Esta Diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4° de Enero de 1870 del modo siguiente.

Saldrá de Buenos Aires para Dolores, Ajo y Pueble General Lavalle, los dias 1, 11 y 20 de cada mes, y regresará para los mismos puntos los dias 6, 16 d 26.

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO.
José Miguelos,
Manuel Balejos,
Casa de Negocio de D. Benito Tisoni.
Estancia de Pardo,
" de Piedra,
" de Nogoles.
" de San Isidro,
" Palermo.

El Carruaje para el Pueblo General Lavalle saldrá de la Casa de D. Bento Tisoni, por lo de D. Alejandro Laferrer y casa de negocio de D. Virgilio Yardalé.

Administracion en Buenos Aires, Buen Orden, numeros 152, 154 y 156.

En Chascomus, Hotel de D. Pedro Marin.

En Dolores, Hotel de la Amistad, casa de D Pedro Luro.

fab29 LA EMPRESA.

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO—Los abajo firmados ponen en conocimiento del publico en general que desde la fecha han establecido una diligencia para Lobos por el camino de Matanza, saliendo de la estacion Merlo ferrocarril del Oeste por el primer tren, todos los dias pares y regresa los nones.

Agencia en Buenos Aires 257 Piedras, En Lobos Hotel del Sr. Stangui.

Mayorales y dueños.
M. Saborido y J. Estangui,
Setiembre 8 1870.

LAS DILIGENCIAS COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS Y CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, Poso Pampa, 9 de Julio, Lencague, y Fuerte Genl. Paz.

Salen todos los dias Domingo para los puntos indicados.

Encomiendas se reciben hasta las 5 de la tarde d la vispera.

Agencias—
27—CALLE SUIPACHA—27
y
598—CALLE VICTORIA—598.
—ep 8

ADVERTENCIA PERMANENTE

A fin de cortar todo genero de dudos respecto del modo como realisamos nuestras ventas en Remate, y con el objeto tambien de que el Público tenga conocimiento de él para su Gobierno.

Prevenimos que en nuestra casa de Martillo, no admitímos ninguna clase de articulos, sea cual fuere su valor, sinó para ser vendido á la mejor postura, al contado y sin retirar lote.

En cuánto a Fincas, Terrenos, Buques de alguna dimension o cualquier otro objeto considerando como bien vaiz, y que no pueden ni deben (según el Codico de Comercio) venderse por menos de los dos terceras partes de su valor.

Prevenimos que las ventas de estos, que no se nos autorise por escrito a realisarlos al mejor precio, publicaremos en los Avisos correspondientes, el 'precio minimo' por el cual pueda venderse, con el objeto de que los interesados asistan al Remate si les pareco conveniente o no asistan si juzgan lo contrario.

Asi evitamos el engañarlos al ofrecerles vender lo que no se puede, sinó por un precio dado.

Queda pues el publico en pleno conocimiento de nues francus condiciones bajo las cuales aceptamos todo trabajo que se nos confie.

FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,

Is now showing an entirely New Stock, of

COATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS,

For Autumn Wear

CHARGES MODERATE—FIT GUARANTEED.

55-Calle Defensa-55

30,xp,feb5

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,000, LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings. Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every descriptian of produce.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London. the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details, from 11 to 3 daily, No 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company

a31

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company

118 1y—a

PIPER'S
Champagne,

Imported by
WEDEKIND, FEHR, and CO.,
23 and 25 Chacabuco.
276,1m,sept17

BALL'S
PATENT
Sheep Shears.

On Sale at
L. J. ISAAC AND CO.'S.
261,6p,sept17

RAMS.

CABAÑA DE SANTA ANA, ESTANCIA DE VIÑALES, LOBOS.

Estancieros and Sheepfarmers requiring Good Rams at moderate prices, will find a selection of first-class animals at the above Cabaña.

THOMAS STOCKDALE.

392, 3pss, 1mws,s28

NEGRETE RAMS,

Of the Thorough Breed Stock, are for Sale at the Estancia Santa Maria, Donselaar Station Southern Railway, till the end of September.

280,15p,sept14

WOOL PRESS.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, a strong and well-made Hand-lever Press, very suitable for the Camp, for either Wool or Hay. Has been used for Wool for a short time.

Apply for particulars at the Office of the Standard.

254,14p,sept15

REMATES.

POR
A. J. BULRICH.

Importante y Grandioso remate de 28 Lotes de Terreno.

En las calles Salta, Cochabamba y Santiago del Estero todas empedradas, el terreno todo bercado de Pared.

El Domingo 28 de Octobre á las 3 de la tarde, se remataran á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado estos magnificos terrenos entre dos Tramways, á saber:—

Los lotes y pomenores irán mas tarde,

POR
A. J. BULRICH.

Belles artes: Aguarelas de Aguyari, Cuadros al óleo de Manzoni y Troncoso, bronces de gran mérito, grabados y fotografias selectas y adornos artisticos de un gusto especial. Calle de la Piedad núm.122.

El Martes 4 de Octobre á las 12 en punto se rematara á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Aguarelas—Una gran coleccion de las mejores gguarelas conocidas en el paise. Hechas por el renombrado artista José Aguyari, compuesta de una variedad como ser costumbres del pa's, vistas de estancias sobre la costa del Parana, vistas de Venecia, cabezas de un gran mérito etc. etc.

Cuadros al oleo—Algunos lienzos del afamado pintor S. Manzoni, otros del no menos conocido V. Troncoso, algunos lienzos antiguos ó infinidad de pinturas que estarán a la vista.

Bronces—Una coleccion de estatuas y grupos de gran mérito traida de Italia por un aficionado, otros bronces de Paris de mucho gusto y muchos adornos de zinc imitacion bronco.

Grabados y fotografias—Una coleccion variada compser paisages, grupos, costumbres, retratos, marinos, animales etc.

Adornos—de porcelana de Sevres, Biscuit, Saxe y de gusto delicado y especial.

Siendo este el primer remate de esta clase que se dá entre nosotros, rogamos á las personas de gusto y aficionadas se sirvan visitar la esposicion de lo que ofrecemos en venta.

La esposicion tendrá lugar desde el 22 de Setiembre hasta el dia de remate.

122—PIEDAD—122

POR
A.J. BULRICH.

De un terreno de esquina Potosi y Sarandi, en lotes.

El Domingo 9 de Octubre á la 1 en punto del dia venderemos al mas alto precio y dinero de centado:—

Un terreno de esquina, compuesto de 68 varas á la calle de Potosi (empedrado) por 25 de fondo á Sarandi.

Oportunamente daremos los detalles de los lotes.

Preparar el dinero que es una buena pichincha.

Por mas informes Piedad 141.

ADOLFO BULRIOH

De un lindo y productivo establecimiento de campo conocido por de Alto Redondo partido del Monte a 6 leguas de la Estacion Jeppeuer Calle de la Piedad No. 141.

El jueves 6 de Octub e a la 1 en punto del dia se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la estancia mencionada:

El campo se compone de cerca de 1/2 legua ó sean 760 varas cuaurdas de superior calidad, 5 puestos, la estancia principal, córrales etc.

Todo en buen uso y apto para tener un buen establecinto, ya para cria de ovejas, haciendo vacuna o para poner una graseria.

Hay tambien de 3 á 4000 ovejas cruza Lincoln, algunos padres y cómo 12 caballos.

Creemos escusado entrar á recomendar esta estancia, las personas interesadas pueden cerciorarse de lo que dejamos dicho ya yendo en persona a visitar el establecimiento ya sea mandando inspecionarlo.

Para ver los titulos o por mas detalles al rematador Piedad núm. 141.

El remate se efectuara en nuestro Escritorio.

ADOLFO BULRRICH.

En Barracas al Norte, Calle General Brown.

Importantisimo Remate!
50 lotes, 2 manzanas

El Domingo 16 de Octubre a la 1 punto del dia se venderá a la mas alta portura y dinero de contado estas dos manzanas divididas en preciosos lotes al alcance del mas pobre jornalero.

Dista media cuadra de la calle Larga, por donde pasa el tramway que va desde el puente hasta la Recoleta, quedan detras de Santa Lucia y de la quinta conocida por de Vignal.

Oportunamiento repartiremos los Planos.

Por mas informes Piedad 141.

GREGORIO SOLER.

Grande e Importante Remate.

El Domingo 2 de Octobre a la 1 en punto de la tarde, vendere la quinta conocida por de Rivadavia, en lotes, para mas comodidad de los compradores.

Nota.—Esta magnifica propiedad esta situada entre las calles Santiago del Estero, Europa Comercio y San Jose, llamo muy seriamento la atencion de los compradores pues solo dista tres cuadras de la Plaza de la Concepcion.

Mas detalles y planos en oportunidad.

Por mas pormenores ocurran a casa del rematador, calle Peru 232 ó en la Bolsa de Comercio

POR
F. MADERO Y CA.

12° Gran Remate de Carruages y Caballos de tiro y de Paseo.

En su Casa Calle de Bolivar No. 14.

El Miercoles 5 de Octubre á las 12 en punto de la mañana venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote, varios carruages flamantes y usados por cuenta de introductores, fabricantes y particulares y cuyo detalle es el siguiente.

NOTA—Se previene á todos los que quieran vender algun carruage ó caballo se sirvan prevenirlo anticipadamente á fin de poderlo publicar en el pormenor lo que es de mucha importancia.

LAND AUCTION AT LAS CONOHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9th, at Noon, a Manzana of Municipal Land, marked No. 211, on the banks of the Tigre, between two streets lined with trees, divided into Lots by the Surveyor, Octavio Pico.

Lots 1 to 6	contain	17 1/3 x 45½	varas.
Lot 7	do	14½ x 45½.	
Lot 8	do	10 1/3 x 45½ and 19½x46	
Lot 9	do	16½ x 45½ and 25x46	
Lots 10 to 15	do	17 1/3 x 45½.	

Train leaves 25 de Mayo Station at 9.45 a.m.

For further particulars, at 14 Calle Bolivar.

ANOTHER AUCTION AT LAS CONOHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2d, at the conclusion of the above, we shall dispose of four Private Lots, each measuring 10 by 75 varas, in the same street as above.

BUILDING LOTS AT ALMAGRO

AUCTION
By MADERO & Co.

5 MANZANAS CUT UP IN LOTS.

Situate between Calles Rivadavia and Victoria.

ON SUNDAY, October 23d, the lands lying W. of Plaza Once de Setiembre, called Carraza's Estate, bounded on the E. by Sillitoe (now Lowry), on the W. by Calle Almagro, on the N. by Almagro's lands, and on the S. by Calle Victoria.

The situation is healthy and agreeable; and the Billinghurst Tramway will soon connect it with the city. The Lacroze Tramway is only 1 cuadra distant, the Cuyo line 5, and the Western Railway alongside. The new gas Company is now established hard by, and the water-pipes already reach within 2 squares.

Almagro will soon be the favourite suburb of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars etc. apply 14 BOLIVAR.

MORE BUILDING LOTS AT CONOHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAN, OCTOBER 9th, at D. Dumaso Campo's Quinta, opposite the Tigre Railway Station, 14 Lots, as follow:—

Lots 1 and 2	with 10 x 92	varas.
Lots 3 and 4	with 10 x 91	"
Lots 5 and 6	with 10 x 90	"
Lots 7 and 8	with 10 x 89	"
Lots 9 & 10	with 10 x 88	"
Lots 11 & 12	with 10 x 87	"
Lots 13	with 10 x 86	"

And Lot 14 with 46 x 76.

Situate on the street going to the Plaza, 100 yards from the river.

RECEIVED DIRECT,
(FROM PARIS).

A Choice and most Fashionable Assortment of—
Ladies and Girls' Straw, Chip, and other Bonnets Hats.
Ladies Silk Mantles.
Childrens' White and Buff Piqué Dresses.
Boys' Brown Holland Suits.
Ladies' Corsets.
Parasols from the cheapest to the richest class.

ENGLISH STORE,
195—CALLE PIEDAD—195
(Between Florida and Maipu,)

N.B. Camp Orders carefully executed.
A large Stock of Ladies, Girls, Boys, and Babies' Boots, always on Sale. 247,1m,sept15

ROBERT HUNTER,

ENGLISH DRAPER,

133 Calle Defensa,

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,

43—CALLE DEFENSA—43

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

198,xp,m20

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

COMMISSION AND STEAMBOAT AGENCY,
OF
RUBIO & FOLEY,
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 12.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

ROUTE BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

The splendid National Steampacket
VILLETA,
Of 850 Tons,
Captain J. O. MORSE,

Will leave this Port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Five o'Clock, and will return every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

This Steamer has besides excellent accommodation, independent rooms for families.

TARIFF OF PASSAGE:

Cabin passage	$f.6
Steerage do	3
Ton of Cargo	3
Gold	½p 000
Silver	½p 000

Parcels—Conventional.

For Victoria and mouth of the River Gualeguay,
The National Steampacket
AGUILA.

Will leave once a week, taking passengers cargo, and parcels, at the same price as Sailing Ships.

Service of the Port.
The Steamer TRIUNFO,

Is always anchored at the point of the Mole, ready to take and bring passengers to and from the Steamers that anchor in the Outer Roads, and will also employ in towing at moderate prices.

Agents,
RUBIO and FOLEY,
Mayo 12.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS,
AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER and CO.,
CALLE RECONQUISTA 144.

72,xbmy23

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683,
22,12m,a21

SANTILLAN AND LEGUINECHE,
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
90—Calle Piedras—90
231,xp,ja23

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES,

A great assortment of TEAS, at TORROBA, Brothers,
MERCEDES and CHIVILCOY.
—feb1

LETTERS.
AT THIS OFFICE.

Henry Beach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bacte Henry Brain, John Wood Reed, A. Hilton Rosa Dalton, S. Dunne, William Galloway Miss Gridley, John Hellier, J. Stewart, Pat. Begg, John Frayne, Henry Wrixon Becchera Thomas Conroy, Thos. Murtagh, W. C. Moore Thomas Bertram, William Andrew Murphy, James Filan, John Reidy, Edward Dillon, William Years, Michael T. Irwin, T. Reath, George Buckels, John Kelly, B. M'Cadden, Captain R. S. Culver, Mr. James Coughlin, G. E. Cox, Charles Kelly, .. Moran, Morgan Farrell, Edward M'Guire, William Reynolds, John Burn, James Whiling, Frederick Stella Settle 2, Benjamin C. Smith, Mary Anne Bassonet, Denis Doyle, Hubert M'Grath, William M'Nally, Patrick Higgins.

Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Mooler y Ca. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cocheran, Ann Smith, Joseph Edward Kelly, John Simpson, P. Walsh, Michael Casey, Michael Crooke, F. P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Johnston, Richard T. Irwin, Charles Tottenham, Hart, Ricardo Keeves, Angus Livingston, John Gover, William Birch, John Johnnson Juan Elderdoy, Anno Keegan, John Murphy, John Hanter, Frederick Hodder Frederick Wiljiams.

Stamford Raffles Flint, William Killeen John M'Guirk, Miss A. Hart, Thomas Robertson, John Carmichal, John Young, P. Winthrop A. Moore, John Connor, J. Tratey, Edmund Wall, Sr. A. Miller, William Fagan 2, Ignatio Leon, R. E. Wade, John Wood Reed, C. Collins Capt. Nowlands, H Scatcherd, Captain Joseph G. Barston, Rothesley, Mrs Armstrong, Jacob Lorrain, William Cahil, Thomas Gandly, Francis Hunt, Robert M'Douall, Turner, J. Brown, John Conley Frank Coghlan, C. Kent, R. Thomas, Patrick Hogan, W. M'Feat, Samuel O. Holdcraft, Alexander Brown, Edward Maguire, Patrick Flanagan, Enrique Ranech, Wm. S. M'Ilwain, J. Carbery, J Wyse, John Lynch, John Carmichael, 2, G. French, Don Mateo Russell. J. Grossart, Louis Mela, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M'Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wollenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat W. Fullen, Guilliermo Bailie, Messrs. Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Stephens, Maria Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo, Alejandro Carrasco Albano.

R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith, J. W. Longley Peter H. Longley.

Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan.

D. Geoghan, J. L. Simpson, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Whealen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green, J. Geoghan.

W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Dillon.

Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, J. Piggott, J E Reeves, W S Pennie, Jacob Turner, Carlos Hart Borland, William Hart.

Turner 2, W Howie, Louis Jones, Enrique. Borland, Enrique Borland, A. J. Sharpe, John Brown, John Paton John Hutchinson, George Parker, James M'Guire, T Bridgeman or Wheeler, Barron, C Browne, Mrs E T Simpson.

S. M. Hart, Henry Borland, W C C Morgan, John Hutchinson, R. W. Steate, E. Rodney Huxley, Dr. Mullens.

G. J Jones, James Machen Thomas, Harr B. Downing, Heury Stevens,

LETTERS AT JOHN WALKER'S
97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

Joseph Aires, M. H. A. Atkin.

John Bell, Charles Bannon, James Byrne, John Byrne, Nicolas Breen, John Barry, John Brennan.

Patrick Corry, William Cahill, Thomas Clavin, John Crampton, Edward Cormack.

Patrick Dalton, Edward Dolan.

J. Fennell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.

P. Griffin, Teresa Gaidobana, Celia Gaffin, Messrs. Getten, Mrs. Griffin (née Mary Murphy.)

M. Harford, E. Heavy, E. Hollaway, R. Hore, Peter Howler.

H. M. A. Jones.

James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.

S. Laversha, William Liddel, Peter Lawler, H. L. Lowe, John Langley.

Wm. M'Cartney, P. Malone, Wm. Mann, W. H. Makin, Hugh O'Taole, T. Ormerod.

W. M. Perkins, H. J. Portal, M. Parker, C. Pearson.

John Scallan, J. Shaughness, J. Slavin, John Sinnott, T Staunton.

Patrick Tobin, Louis Vernet, Mrs. Wynne (Belgrano) Robert Whyte. 148,xp,sept27

LETTERS
AT No. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA

Anne Allen, John F. Browne, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bird, Catherine Byrne, John Bran, James Briody. John Connolly, James Carbery, Nicholas Casey.

John Cone, James Cuffe, William, Clear, Marcella Cummings, E Casey, Salto; Samuel Casey, on Coristopher Brady, Eliza Connor, Thomas Carney, Ricardo Clemens, James Coghlan, Laurence Carbery, Patrick Coyne John Cosgrave, P Corrigan, Miss N Clarke, Mrs Bridget Coleborn, Andrew Cormack.

Catherine Duffy, John Delagy, Marianno Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edwarp Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Daly, Michael Donlon, Anne Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.

Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Catherine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, P Furlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.

Anne Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Garahan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagarty 2, P Hogan, M Henesy, Daniel Hogan, S Hall, J Halligan.

Patrick Kelly, Widow Kilomett, E Kenny, M Kenny, P Keating, Hugh, John, or Michael Keegan, A Kelly, M Keegan, Margaret Killane, or J Colborn, Mrs Bridget Keena, Anne Ledwith, Peter Lynch, Martin Hays Lynch, Margaret, Bryan, or Thomas Langan.

T Duffy, of Liverpool; John Maher 2, J. M'Garry, carpenter, Margaret Maxwell, James Murtagh, M M'Inrry 3, C Mahon, Margaret M'Donnell, E F Marreo, Marcella Martin, Mr. Mooney, of Doniel; M Mulligan, S M'Cormack, E M'Cormack, Joseph Mahon, Thomas Murry, Peter Mitchel, Mary Moughty.

John Nally, John Noughten, Patrick O'Beirn, Kate O'Reilly, Mary O'Brien, Bernard O'Brien, Mary A Purcell, Michael Quinn.

Thomas Regan, Maria Rooney, Father O'Reilly, for James Keegan; Patrick Reilly, Mathew Rowan, Elizabeth Ricard, Andrew, Reilly, W Sinnott, John Scally, of Killianbrack; James Simpson, W D Shaw, P Scally, Mary Sinnott.

Andrew Tracy, Thomas Taffe, Bridget Trodden, Edward Toner.

Anne Walsh, Catherine Walsh, John Wilson Thomas Whelan, Margaret Wilson.

ENGLISH or SPANISH taught by the undersigned, who has had nearly thirty years' experience in teaching.

AUGUSTUS POWELL.

Address 96 Independencia, or care of the Rev. J. Smith, Scotch Church. 341,1m,sept28

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout.
In quarts and pints, at
JOHN WALKER'S,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
my25

FRYDENLUNDS BRYGGERI
CERVEZA DE NORUEGA
UNICOS AJENTES
C.F.WARNHOLTZ Y CA
EN
MONTEVIDEO
Y
BUENOS AIRES
CHRISTIANIA.

TO BE SOLD.

154½ Calle Reconquista.

The STANDARD—Printed and Published Every Morning at the Standard Printing Office 118 Calle San Martin, Buenos Ayres, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

LAS NEGRAS SPRING MEETING

Racing at home is supposed to be carried on with the view to improve the breed of horses, but the Englishmen in the Partido of the Nueve de Julio, not influenced by so high a motive, determined on holding their second race meeting as a means of enlivening the dull monotony of camp life and bringing together friends from a distance.

The races came off on the 18th September and following days on the estancia of Senor Don Tomas Douthat, where the numerous sod walls and ditches afforded ample scope for the display of the jumping powers of both horses and riders in the cross-country events.

A well-selected course was marked out with flags, and there was altogether a very liberal display of bunting, conspicuous among which were the British and Argentine flags.

A very large muster of both natives and English took place, the former being greatly attracted by the jumps, and fully expecting to see sundry broken necks; but they were disappointed, although numerous falls occurred.

General good humour prevailed, and not a single quarrel or misunderstanding occurred among the several hundred people assembled together, which is saying a great deal, as folks inside are apt to consider there is a st ong rowdy element in the outside partidos. The racing was originally intended for one day only, but once commenced was prolonged for three days, and every one expressed a wish that an autumn meeting should take place at a date to be fixed in March or April.

The following is a return of the racing—

The Las Negras Stakes — A steeplechase of 200 dols. m|c. each; $100 forfeit; 12 squares over; five jumps, to car y 168lbs. 6 subs.

Mr Campion's Geologist.....(Owner) 1
Mr W. A. Douth t's Gang Plough .. (do.) 2
Mr H. Darbyshire's Quien Sabe.... (do.) 0
Mr E Dowers's Great Heart..... (W. Stephenson)..... 0
Mr R. Jackson's Rataplan.....(Owner) 0
Mr J. B. Frost's Vuelta Carnero.....do. 0

Betting—Even on Gang Plough, 3 to 1 agst. any other.

All got off well, and after the first jump Great Heart was leading, but at the ditch and wall the remainder came to grief. The riders of Gang Plough and Geologist were the first to recover themselves and follow in pursuit, but here Great Heart bolted, and the race was left to the two placed, Mr. Campion coming in the winner by three lengths, Vuelta Carnero a long way in the rear, and the others not getting over the second jump.

The Progreso Stakes—A steeplechase of 250 dols. each, with the addition of a Silver Cup presented by Mrs Douthat—12 squares—to carry 178lbs. 3 subs.

Mr C Dower's Brewery Boy.....(Owner) 1
Mr Campion's Bragado.....do. 2
Mr Stephenson's Great Heart.....(W. Stephenson)..... 0

Betting even on Bragado.

Great Heart was restive at the start and let the others get away with a good lead, and a first rate race ensued between Brewery Boy and Bragado, neither making a mistake at their jump, the former winning cleverly by a length.

A Match—$100 each. 8 squares on the flat.—168lbs.

Mr W A Douthat's Gang Plough.....(Mr J Dick]..... 1
Mr A Campion's Geologist.....(Mr T Vio) 2

Betting—2 to 1 on the winner, who made all the running, and won in a common canter.

Consolation Stakes of 100 dols. m|c. each—12 squares—over five jumps for beaten horses.—168lbs. 3 subs.

Mr A Campion's Bragado.....(Owner) 1
Mr H Darbyshire's Quien Sabe.....Mr. Jackson..... 2
Mr W A Douthat's Gang Plough.....(Mr Stephenson)..... 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Bragado.

The three horses went over the first jump together, when Gang Plough bolted among the crowd, leaving the race to the other two, Bragado winning easily the whole way.

SECOND DAY.

There was no decrease in the attendance, and the racing was witnessed with the same unflagging interest by both Englishmen and natives, and as will be seen below, Gang Plough retrieved his laurels in a repetition of the match of the day before.

A Match—500 dols. m|c. each, 12 sq. over the Steeplechase Course. 178lbs.

Mr W A Douthat's Gang Plough.....[Mr C Dower]..... 1
Mr A Campion's Bragado.....[Owner] 2

Betting—3 to 2 on Bragado.

This was a very exciting event, and each horse had numerous supporters. Bragado first took the lead, and the rider of Gang Plough in the belief that the other had not gone the course, was pulling up, but to make certain set his horse going again, and after a splendid set-to managed to squeeze in his horse a winner by only a neck.

Nueve de Julio Steeplechase of $300 each; 12 sq. carried. 168lbs. 3 subs.

Mr C Dower's No Hay Cuidado.....(Owner) 1
Mr W Stephenson's El Indio..... do 2
Mr J B Frost's Vuelta Carnero..... do 3

Betting—Even on No Hay Cuidado; 3 to 1 any other.

El Indio and Vuelta Carnero were both outplaced, though jumping well, and the favourite won hands down.

A Match—$500 m|c. each. Four squares on the flat.

Mr C Dowers Brewery Boy.....(Owner 1
Don José Faris's Diablo.....do. 2

Betting—2 to 1 on Diablo.

A well contested race for 3 squares, when Brewery Boy drew gradually ahead and won by a length.

Other matches and races of minor interest followed on this and the following day, and the proceedings were brought to a close after a very successful gathering.

PROROGATION OF CONGRESS

The Congress of 1870 is drawing to a close, the usual term of 5 months session expiring to-day. It cannot be denied that several important measures have been made law, the good effects of which will be felt through the length and breadth of the land. It is indeed to be regretted that two or three projects of inestimable value have been thrown out, but we must be thankful for the good our legislators have been pleased to do, and give them credit for sincere and patriotic intentions. On another occasion we shall review at length all the acts of the session.

There now remain 9 bills before Congress as yet undisposed of, and the President of the Republic has, therefore, ordered the Session to be prorogned for their consideration. in the following decree:—

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 29.

Whereas it is urgently necessary to dispose of some matters still before Congress, the President of the Republic, according to Art. 86 of the Constitution decrees as follows:—

Art 1st. Let the Sessions of Congress be prorouged till the following matters be disposed of:—

1. The Budget.
2. The balance due on the Paraguayan War.
3. A vote for purchasing horses for the frontier.
4. A loan of two million dollars.
5. Educational subsidies to the Provinces.
6. Supplementary vote for Custom's stores.
7. Do. for general printing expenses.
8. Matti's railway project to Campana.
9. Belot Gonait's project to colonize the Chaco.

Art 2nd. Let this be published and promulgated.

SARMIENTO.
Dalmacio V. Sarsfield.

THE ABATE SYSTEM.

We call attention to the following excellent letter which we have received on this subject. The writer knows his topic and keeps to it. We believe the public will endorse every line of it:—

Sirs.

I have read with considerable interest your remarks and the correspondence that has from time to time appeared in your journal respecting the various processes now on foot for preserving meat, and having myself experimented in this direction, I have thought that a few words dictated by practical experience may not be out of place at this juncture when the subject is engaging the attention of the Legislature.

That it is not only practicable to cure meat and to ensure its arrival in England in good condition, but so to cure it as to render meat or any other animal substance indestructible from any cause for an almost indefinite period, I am myself prepared to prove, and I think that in saying this I am claiming more for my own plan than either Dr. Abate or Mr. Davison are prepared to assert on behalf of either of their systems. You will naturally ask me therefore why I do not promulgate my plans and claim the Government reward. Briefly for the following reasons. In the first place notwithstanding, I can dispense with the use of either air-tight tins, boxes, barrels, &c. which other inventors admit to be their main obstacle and cause of expense, I am prepared to assert that independently of the cost of the chemical process, which in the case of my system would not exceed $5 m|c. per 100lbs., and which is therefore a mere nominal expense, the cost of labour, shipping, freight and other expenses on the other side is such that it would be practically impossible to sell preserved meat so as to leave any margin of profit under 6d per pound in England. Grant however that it could be sold at half that price, the main difficulty remains. Will the class of people whose wants it is intended to supply, consume the article offered to them?

I have carefully watched the results of similar speculations from Australia, and from Galatz, where a large establishment was formed for the purpose under the most favourable conditions for success, and none of them have succeeded, I consider also from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with our working population at home, and principally the artizan class in London and other large manufacturing towns, that were they offered preserved meat at a penny a pound there would be no sale for it. It may be difficult to believe in view of the destitution among certain classes in England, but it is no less true that the tastes of the lower classes are essentially more extravagant in proportion to their means than of those in the middle and higher ranks of life. It is no uncommon thing for an artizan to live throughout the week on bread and fat bacon, and to spend his week's wages in the purchases for his Saturday night's supper of the choisest morsels from the butcher, such as kidneys, sweetbread and steaks at fourteen pence a pound.

This is not an extravagant picture, nor does it arise from the fact that meat cannot be procured at a cheaper rate. With a little care in the selection butcher's meat may be procured at the present time in London at sixpence per pound, and that not for the scrags and other inferior pieces, but for decent joints, though admittedly not the choicest. I have myself purchased in Leadenhall market a leg of mutton of excellent quality at seven pence a pound, and at a time when there was a popular outcry against the extortions of the butchers. What can be easier than for the butcher interest to combine to undersell, or even compete with the preserved-meat interest? Their partial loss of profit would not endure for long, and the victory must inevitably remain with them. If Dr. Abate can secure a subsidy from the Government here, he will be lucky, for it will be the only grist that his scheme will ever bring to his mill. My advice as an outsider, to the Government, would be to withdraw all rewards and let the promoters of preserved-meat projects derive their profit from an appreciative and discriminating public. If they have any faith in their own schemes here is a field, large enough for the most enthusiastic inventor; if on the other hand, they demur to embarking capital in experimental cargoes to England, it is clear that they have no right to expect the Government here to spend money that is urgently needed for the internal improvement of the country in the furtherance of chimerical projects and for the personal benefit of their no less chimerial authors,

I am, Sirs,
Very truly yours,
A. A. G.

STOLEN HIDES.

Carmen de Areco.
Sept. 5.

Please note the following facts that have lately taken place here.

It happened that last week a certain almacenero of this town was caught in the act of sending "ageno" hides into your city.

The 'certificados' were found upon examination to have been forged, bearing the signature of a native named N....., who declares he never held a pen in his hand in his life.

About the Guia ugly rumours are afloat that touch upon the character of our Juez de Paz.

One thing is certain, the almacenero is a "prisonier del pueblo", and it only now remains to be seen what steps the authorities will take in the matter.

To make an example of this case will be their duty, so as to deter men occupying similar positions from going and doing likewise. A smart fine would suffice, as it is really too bad that estancieros should be robbed in such a manner, and that abettors and conniv. ors of such robberies should be found amongst the men they help to enrich.

Things in this partido are going from bad to worse.

I heard from the lips of an estancieron friend of mine that it was a daily occurrence to see six or eight fine bullocks belonging to neighbours minus the hide strewing the camp in all directions, and this is only one of many similar stories.

The Juez de Paz is giving anything but satisfaction to the inhabitants of the town and partido, and we are only awaiting his term of office to expire to congratulate ourselves on getting rid of him.

Camps are coming on well, and we are all hopeful for the coming shearing of getting a good price for our produce.

A little rain now would be very welcome.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
A Friend of Reform.

THE VICTORY OF PRUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION.

If the Germans conduct their campaign to the end as vigorously and successfully as they have commenced it, even though meeting with occasional checks, the attention of the world will be closely called to the system and organization which could produce such remarkable results. The Prussian Commonwealth—which now leads and represents the various German States—stands forth to all Europe as the one community which has been able to make the most tremendous and well directed military efforts beheld by the world since the days of Napoleon. In fifteen days from a sudden declaration of war, a community of scholars, merchants, and farmers are seen to quietly and carefully assemble nearly a million of men in arms, transport them as methodically as though they were sent by express, to their appointed stations, and suddenly hurl half of them, with the precision of a campaign arranged on a map, upon the first military Empire of modern times, and shake it to its base. The business-like quiet of these vast operations, the modest tone of the leaders, and then the tremendous and combined energy of the strokes dealt upon the enemy, are calculated to impress the minds of the most thoughtless observers, as showing a great fund of power and thorough discipline and training behind all these outward efforts. Men will recall that four years since, by similar audacity and similar organization, the proudest Empire of Eastern Europe was struck to the ground in a six weeks' campaign. Napoleon was accustomed to say that but one or two of his Marshals could handle in the field over a hundred thousand men. Thus far under the present Emperor, and in this campaign, there is no evidence that a single French General has known how to handle even fifty thousand, so that heavy bodies of troops could support one another.

The French are, by their own statements, always out-numbered at any given point on their lines of attack or defence. And yet it cannot be mere accident that on the Prussian side at least three men are found who can handle armies, and mass them with perfect order, and hurl them with tremendous force on points selected before hand, each of which armies numbers over one hundred thousand men. Our people, who had four terrible years' experience in military science, know that it is not accident which enables Prussia to transport, feed, supply and arm suitably such vast bodies of soldiers. While complaints come by every mail from Paris, of the want of organization and the defects in commissariat and transportation in the French armies, the Germans are well fed and provided for, and all supplies are rapidly transported. War in modern times is not entirely an affair of chance-work. Success means discipline, organization, power of command and financial and administrative skill. The Prussian victories over the Austrians were victories of intelligence over stupidity. The German victories over the French are conquests of education over drill and mechanism. If the German armies invest Paris during 1870, it is because the whole Prussian system is superior to the French, because an educated nation in arms is stronger than a standing army, and common schools are better even for war than Imperial Guards.

Ever since Prussia broke down under the assault of the first Napoleon, and Von Stein began his great internal reforms, she has been steadily and quietly pursuing her course of improvement and education. Enforced education for all, strict discipline, a limited military service for every able bodied man, municipal administration, free trade, and an economical Government, have been the salient features of this Prussian development and progress during the last fifty years. Under it she has silently created a nation of scholars and soldiers, a civil service of exactness and faithfulness, a well ordered government of municipalities, not too centralized, and a most healthy condition of industrial and financial prosperity. She stands forth now the best educated nation in Europe—perhaps the thoroughness of her common-school education surpassing even our own country. There is no vast ignorant proletariat at the base of her society, such as threatens the prosperity of England or the good order of New York. Almost every man can read, and every man has been, for at least three years of his life, a soldier,

But to be a soldier in Prussia does not make him, as in France, a mere Prætorian, or tool of the Emperor. The Prussian serves his three or five years, he learns order and subordination thoroughly, he is trained in all physical exercises, and is educated in many mental branches at public expense, shortening his term of service by intellectual proficiency; and after his assigned years are finished, he returns to the people, a citizen again as well as a soldier. His sympathies are not permanently withdrawn from the classes in which he was born. He is a better soldier from being a citizen and intelligently trained, and a better citizen from his habits of order and subordination. Though so large a class of able young men are thus withdrawn every year from productive labor, so economically is this military administration of the German Kingdom carried on, and so carefully are the economical maxims of the great Fritz still observed, that the taxes of Prussia are not nearly as burdensome as those of New York, while her civil administration is a hundred-fold better. No nation in Europe was so well prepared, financially, for war as she was this year; and even this enormous struggle will be borne by her more easily than by France.

The administration of Prussia has fitted her equally for war and for peace. It only needs what it was gradually receiving—an infusion of parliamentary life and a gradual limitation of the royal power—to make it the model Government of Europe. It stands now pre-eminent before the representative of intelligent and united administration, as opposed to Cæsarism ruling by ignorant suffrage. Once already it had broken down, with the vigor of its assault, a feudal Empire. It now hurls itself against Cæsarism, with what final result we shall soon know.- *New York Times.*

There is still some difference of opinion as to the extent of the French disasters up to the 4th. It is true that nothing official had emanated on the subject either from Berlin or Paris up to the moment the Caldera sailed, but numerous private telegrams agree in confirming the news published by our metropolitan papers on Thursday. An English merchant in this city showed us yesterday a copy of a telegram received by him from Messrs. Phipps and Co. of Rio, which a London house sent to that firm. The date is London 4th, 2 p.m., and its substance as follows:—"French armies under McMahon and Bazaine defeated and taken prisoners. Napoleon prisoner. King of Prussia requested neutral powers to offer mediation." The *Tribuna* published yesterday morning a telegram from Rufino Varela to his brother Hector, dated London 4th August, midnight, to the same effect, adding that England had already intervened at Prussia's request. Although Lisbon telegrams have up to the present not always proved faultlessly accurate, we see no reason to doubt the truth, in the main, of the despatches by Caldera. France has met with a succession of mishaps almost unequalled in her history, but whether her heroic people will succumb under them remains to be seen. Humanity and prudence would counsel yielding, if honorable terms are offered; but the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has just addressed a circular to the representatives of France abroad, desiring them to inform the neutral powers that France will listen to no proposal for peace while the invaders remain on her soil.

"Pigeons, it seems, are contraband of war. The *Field* says that the present war between France and Prussia has put a stop to a very favourite pastime of the Belgians—the great pi eon races from the souther provinces of France. The French authorities have interdicted the entry of Belgian pigeons into France, and when it is borne in mind that there are 10,000 trained pigeons, any one of which could convey intelligence from Paris to the frontier towns of Belgium, in which they are located, in the space of five or six hours, we cannot be surprised at interdiction. The strategic information conveyed by a single pigeon might lose a battle or an empire. It is proposed this year that the pigeons shall be started in England."

SUBSCRIPTION
To the Weekly Standard.
$ 20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

STATISTICS OF BANDA ORIENTAL.

The Trade-returns of the Oriental Republic for 1869 shew an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year, of 2 per cent. over 1867, and of 20 per cent. over 1866. The items for 1869 were—

Imports	$fts.16,830,678
Exports	13,386,886
Duties	4,268,807

The Imports shew an increase of 4½ per cent. over 1868, the Exports 10 per cent over same year, and 33 per cent over 1866. The duties average 14 per cent. on the aggregate value of imports and exports: they fall, however, heaviest on imports, being as 22 per cent. ad valorem, while only 3½ per cent (altho' nominally 6) on exports. The balance of trade is much better than in the Argentine Republic, the relation of imports to exports being as 4¼ to 3¼.

The exports in 1869 were as follows—

		value
375,116	salted cow-hides	2,205,681
458,987	dry do	1,817,588
55,052	bales wool	6,223,628
12,250 pipes / 5,943 bxes	tallow	1,121,883
671,700 qq.	jerked beef	1,605,363
3,875	bales sheepskins	510,300
1,399	do horsehair	466,007
	Bone-ash, horse-hides &c	145,966
		$14,096,416

To the above must be added some 200,000 live cattle annually sent into Brazil, worth about 2½ million dollars, also 50,000 fanegas of wheat and an equal quantity of maize, with several minor articles, which would bring up the total exports to about 18 millions.

It will be seen how important the sheep-industry is, since wool and sheepskins form one-half the aggregate value of exports. If we calculate each sheep to give 30 cents worth, or 3lbs., of wool this will give the number of sheep at 20 millions, or one-third the estimated number in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Notwithstanding the numberless evils of war, misgovernment, &c. it is remarkable that the official value of exports compared with the population (450,000) shews an average of $f30 per head, or more than twice the average in United States, Brazil, or Argentine Republic ($f.13). and nearly 43 per cent over that of Great Britain and Ireland ($f.21).

The taxes are enormous compared with the population, viz.:—

Custom's duties	4,268,807
Cont. Directa	511,000
Junta Revenue	547,800
Stamped paper	240,000
Post-office, seal fishing, &c.	274,514
	$f 5 842,121

This is equal to 13$fts per head, or half as much again as in the Argentine Republic, where Heaven knows we are already too heavily taxed. Moreover the Oriental Republic has nothing to shew for such enormous taxes: at least in the Argentine Republic we have schools and railways. The growth of taxes in Montevideo my be judged by the increase of Contribucion Directa in the following ratio—1857: 17; in 1865: 34; in 1868: 65; and in 1869: 100; being equal to an increase of 50 per cent. in 1 year, 200 per cent in 4 years, and 600 per cent. in the last 12 years.

The shipping returns are not complete, since they give only the sailing-vessels: the returns for the last 3 years stand thus—

	Vessels	Tonnage
1867	1,462	507,524
1868	1,197	46.,220
1869	1,421	533,118

This table is only of the arrivals from foreign parts, not including coast-traffic or the arrivals from the Paraná or Uruguay: it is, however, to be noted that in each year more than one-third of the vessels only touched at Montevideo without having any cargo for that port. The returns of 1869 shew an increase in tonnage of 15¼ per cent. over 1868, and 6½ per cent over 1867.

The various nationalities of the vessels are represented in following ratio—English 31, French 16, German 10, Italian 8, American 8, Norweg and Swedish 8, Spanish 7, Brazilian 4, Dutch 3, Portuguese 2, Austrian 1, Danish 1, Oriental 1 per cent. of the whole. The aggregate of coasting traffic shewed 1,326 vessels (with 141,345 tons) averaging 11 tons each. The average tonnage of the sea-going vessels was 375 tons.

The number of wrecks at the mouth of the river during the year was 68, of which 14 were English: there were 25 vessels totally lost, and 56 persons drowned. The worst months were October and December, although in 1868 the worst was March.

The arrivals of immigrants during the last 4 years were:

1866	9,327
1867	17,356
1868	16,892
1869	20,435

The educational statement shews that the Junta schools of Montevideo are attended by 1920 boys and 2360 girls, besides which there are the Vincentian, Masonic, Beneficencia and other free schools, and the Salesas nuns and Sisters of Charity receive female boarders: these and the numerous private schools make up a total of about 8,000 pupils, while the number in the country departments is estimated at 6,000.

The Post-office tables shew for the year a total of 721,266 letters, and 713,141 newspapers; receipts $fts. 116,449: this is an increase of 33 per cent. in letters and 40 per cent. in receipts over the previous year.

The Caridad Hospital received last year 4,636 patients, including 1,202 soldiers: of the total number only 367 died, or 8 per cent. of the admissions. It is in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The Mendicant Asylum received 72 poor people, besides 78 from the previous year; there were 52 sent to hospital, and 10 died, leaving 98 on hands, mostly Spaniards, French, and Italians.

The Lunatic Asylum admitted 131 patients, of whom 10 died, 57 were cured, and 64 remain.

The Prison returns of Montevideo shew 2,434 arrested, viz.:

Italians	573	English	179
Spaniards	285	Americans	166
French	279	Brazilians	159
Orientals	269	Germans	45
Argentines	267	Various	212

The English and Americans are almost exclusively sailors arrested for getting drunk, &c.

The Baptism registry shews 3,971 for Montevideo and 10,764 for the Departments; in all 14,735, or 291 less than in 1868; in two cases out of three the father was a foreigner. The number of marriages was 2,752, including 1008 for Montevideo, being 300 less than the previous year. The relation was as 63 foreigners to 37 natives, of those married.

The deaths registered were 5,870, including 2,977 for the city.

The average mortality in Montevideo for the years 1865 to 1869 was 3,615, and as the number of births and marriages has also fallen off, it may be estimated from these three tables that the population of Montevideo has diminished say 17 or 18 per cent., owing to the constant troubles and unhappy state of the country. Of the mortality we find 62 per cent. men, and 38 per cent. women, and according to ages as follows:—

43 per cent.	under 2 years
10 do	children
24 do	married
23 do	single.

From 1865 to 1868 the average mortality of infants was only 12 per cent, of the death-tables. As children of foreigners appear as natives we find 64 p ⅏. natives died for 36 p ⅏. foreigners. The colored people are fast disappearing: in 1865 they stood for 26 p ⅏. of the returns, now they figure for only 8 p ⅏.

According to the above tables M. Vaillant estimates the population of the city at 88,359 souls.

Captain Manton publishes a return of his dock at Colonia, showing that in nine months, ending May 1, 1870, he repaired twenty-three steamers and four sailing vessels, with an aggregate of more than 8,000 tons.

The total area of the Republic is put down at 70,000 square miles, being much larger than England. The population is about that of Liverpool or Glasgow, say 450,000.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Alsace, one of the most fertile and productive departments of France, is separated from the Grand-Duchy of Baden by the river Rhine. The French have divided it into two departments, the 'Bas-Rhin' with Strasbourg and the 'Haut-Rhin' with Colmar as capitals.

Lorraine (Lothringen) is situated between the 'Campagne' and Alsace It is divided into four departments—those of the Meurthe, the Vosges, the Moselle, and the Meuse.

Through the acquisition of Lorraine and the transfer of a few German principalities in the Alsatian province to France, 42 communities with 47,000 inhabitants were absorbed during the eighteenth century, while the rest of the country, comprising several German principalities and the Republic of Mühhouse (230 communities with 239,000 inhabitants) followed during the time of the French Revolution.

Previous to the Revolution the nationality of the people had never been questioned, nay, the employés and officers of he Government were compelled to make themselves familiar with the language of the country, which was then still spoken in the courts of justice and taught in the schools of all these departments. With the outbreak of the revolution of 1789, however, the plan to Franconize the people was conceived, and the severest measures were immediately resorted to in order to efface all traces of the language and of the origin and nationality of the inhabitants.

Since the revolution of 1848 and during the Second Empire up to the present day, the French Government has added to the weight of the oppressive burden new restrictive and prohibitory measures. The German names of the cities and their streets, of the rivers, hills, and valleys are no longer recognized.

Travellers through these parts, in traversing the interior of the country, will soon find out to their great annoyance, that when asking for information as to the direction they have to take in order to reach a given place, they will, in nine cases out of ten, not be understood by the peasantry.

In cities like Muhlhouse and Strasbourg, the presence of numerous French officials and of whole regiments of French soldiers, drafted in the exclusive French provinces of the empire, has no doubt exercised a material influence upon the language of the people.

But observing these same people at home around the domestic hearth, or in their social intercourse with those who spring from the same root, one is astonished to hear the French idiom replaced by either the German patois, the Allemanic idiom, or, as is the case among the higher and better educated classes of citizens by the pure German language.

And not only in the use of the language but in the silent yet so eloquent observance of the customs, manner of life, and the cherished habits of their forefathers, to which they cling with a kind of religious tenacity, they show that they are still the same Germans at heart, just as much perhaps as they were a century ago.

In the beginning of this century the renowned warrior, poet, and patriot, Schendorf, while standing on the citadel of his castle, looked over into Alsace, into the old Allemanic country, stretching from near the limits of the German Black Forest up to the foot of the Vosges mountains exclaimed: "But there near the Vosges lies a lost jewel; let us recover it, and thus save German blood from oppression" This enthusiastic and patriotic outcry of the German poet found no echo in the hearts of the diplomats and German sovereigns, who afterwards became parties to and signed the first and second treaties of peace at Paris. Here a favorable occasion was presented for a re-adjustment of the boundary lines between Germany and France, for the release from foreign rule of over thirteen hundred thousand Germans, and for the recovery of a fertile and well-cultivated country, extending over an area of over 5,000 square miles.

In the Department Bas-Rhin the entire population is computed according to the census of December 31, 1861, at 577,574 inhabitants, 571,034, were Germans. In the Department Haut-Rhin there lived 515,802 inhabitants, of which 536,443 were Germans. In the departments Meurthe and Vosges were found 101,563 Germans, or a total of 844,128 inhabitants, and in the Department of Moselle there were 250,118 Germans, or an aggregate population of 446.457 inhabitants. To sum up: Out of a total population of the five Departments of 2,383,961 inhabitants 1,359,158 were Germans.

In conclusion we translate the following from a letter, recently addressed by one of the greatest German writers, Fanny Lewald, to *The New York Staats-Zeitung*.

"Alsace is beautiful, very beautiful, with its vine-clad hills stretching far down to the Vosges Mountains. It was in Autumn; clusters of luscious ripe grapes hung on all sides, while the corn had all long been harvested. Often have I wandered through the fields and vineyards with our friends during the warm noon-day hours. But whosoever came along our way—women going to market, cartmen with their vehicles, old people carrying brush-wood, or an old trades-Jew, they all spoke German, although often not the purest dialect. In the Protestant parsonages it was spoken so much the better, in all its purity; and the old Protestant clergymen were all thoroughly German in heart and feeling. Among the younger clergymen we found more inclination towards the 'grande nation', it is true, and I was told that their children did not, frequently, either speak or understand German.

"The Rhine is not the natural frontier between France and Germany; the mountain range of the Vosges marks the separation. This we have plainly seen every day in Alsace, for not the Rhine, but the Vosges Mountains form the actual boundary of the territory of the German language, and it is to be hoped that the renowned old Strasburg, immortalized through many an old German song—the Strasburg where Werder and Goethe once studied—may again, at no distant day, become a nursery of German culture and civilization.

THE ANIMAL GAS COMPANY.

It will doubtless interest our readers to know something of the new Gas Works at the Plaza Once de Setiembre, as the concern is now in working order and the gas pipes belonging to the establishment have been laid down through the entire length of Calles Rivadavia, and Piedad, and the greater part of Calles San Martin, Artes and Victoria; nevertheless the animal gas, as a supply for the city is as yet but an experiment. The works at present belong to private parties, but we understand it is meditated to convert the affair into a Joint Stock Company and to extend the works.

Some two years ago a scientific Frenchman, M. Larondé, whose name has been connected with numerous scientific schemes in this country conceived the idea of adapting the requirements of the town to the productions of the country, and as gas is a necessity for the city, of extracting same from grease and other animal matter in which the country abounds, in preference to coal which has to be imported at a great cost and expense. Tallow which is one of the great staples of the Plate, is the chief substance from which this new Company extracts its gas. It may be urged that the uses of tallow are at present sufficient for the supply, but if the properties of tallow can be turned to a new use, as a necessary consequence its production will be all the more remunerative.

The site of these works are on the Flores road just passing the Plaza Once de Setiembre. The 'Empresarios' purchased a square of land facing the Tramway Depot of Sr. Lacrosse & Co., and we notice that the vicinity is undergoing vast improvements, and a pleasure park is being laid out by Sr. Lacrosse, & Co. with neatly gravelled walks, seats, trees, &c. The square occupied by the Gas Works is all walled in, and there seems to be an abundance of room for the works. In the centre of the enclosure is a low building divided into three rooms.

In the first of these are two large boilers where the grease is melted down by steam power. They are capable of holding eighteen hundred pounds each, but only one is working yet, the demand for the gas being limited to a few houses near the Plaza. From the boilers the liquid is passed into the retort room, where by means of a large furnace and small jet of water the oxide or hydrogen is extracted in its impure state. Underground pipes convey this to the adjoining room, where it is washed and purified. This is the most complicated part of the system, requiring air-tight cylinders, through which both the gas and the purifying element, water, are passed. The water flowing off is so filthy as to be quite useless, whilst the gas passes to the meter for registration, before being sent to the gasholder at the other side of the patio. There are two gasholders or gasometers, as they were formerly called, but like the boilers before mentioned, only one is in use. The gas is now ready for use, but before being delivered to the public it must be submitted to the action of the 'governor,' a small circular machine which regulates the amount of pressure necessary to support the demand.

The industry is as yet only in its infancy, and it remains to be seen how it will work. The flame of this animal gas is remarkably bright and clear. It is said to burn with three times the intensity of the ordinary gas, which it is urged gives a saving of close on 5 p ⅏. for consumers. The price at first looks dearer, being 10 m$c. per cubic metre (35 cub. feet), but the light being brighter and stronger, a less number of lights of this gas is required than of coal gas.

One engineer and seven men are employed on the works, besides a staff of clerks at the central office, Calle Piedad 367. Mr. Taylor, who at present holds the important post, is a man of considerable experience in gas works of all kinds, and in all countries. His experience ranges over England, Ireland, Scotland, Africa and Brazil, extracting gas from coal, wood and resin, and now finds himself in the same useful mission to the Plate, extracting gas from grease. He is very sanguine of the result, if only the supply of tallow can be kept up. The daily consumption averages 3,000 pounds, and Mr. Taylor, only a few days in office, is preparing to test the yield of gas per pound. We have to congratulate the company on securing the services of so active and competent an official.

It is a coincidence that the first person who ever extracted gas from oily or greasy matter was a Mr. Taylor, who obtained an English patent so far back as 1815. The result of the experiment was then unfavourable, for though this animal gas was of a superior quality, and tried at London, Paris and other cities, and the gas was far more dense than that obtained from coal, and more highly carburetted, the cost of the raw material was too great in comparison with that of coal for the business to prosper.

Of late years animal gas has been very successfully introduced in the United States and Germany, principally with small apparatus, for manufactories, and with the employment of cheap resin-oil, which is converted into gas as it drops from a heated furnace, and without the necessity of the purifying apparatus required for coal gas, it is conducted into the gasometer for distribution as required. In Cordoba wooden gas is about to be tried, and with every prospect of success. In Germany there are many towns lighted with gas extracted from wood. The animal works in the Once de Setiembre are in good hands, and have every prospect of success, although the works are not on a sufficient scale to meet any very large demand; but if they give good results they can doubtless be extended.

BUTTER v. BEEF.

The following cut from a recent London paper should interest the rural population of the Plate more than the Abate scheme:—

A hundred casks of butter lately arrived from Canterbury, New Zealand, were landed in good condition, and have been freely purchased by the trade at about 10d. a pound. This is the first occasion on which such a shipment has been successfully made from one of our Australian colonies, and is possibly the forerunner of a trade which may be of importance to the population of the mother country and of these territories. A few years since the colonies used to import thousands of tons of Cork butter annually. It is a cheering sign that they should now be able to export to us at a profit the supplies of food which we so badly need. This butter, however, is not perfect in flavor and condition, for it has to overcome the disadvantages of passing through a tropical heat and of prolonged packing. But as the Cork butter used to reach Australia in good order and condition, there is no doubt but that the Australian and New Zealand packers will soon arrive at a proper knowledge of the way in which it should be made up for the voyage. It will, at any rate, be a great advantage to the people of this country to be able to get at a moderate price pure butter instead of Thames mud, Hamburg bosch, and other manufactures taking the name of butter which issue from the grease establishments of Bow and Hackney, and are palmed off on the people as real Dorset. The price of this colonial butter may probably be reduced after a while, as its full market value there in the dear season is only from 5d. to 7d. a pound. Both Australia and New Zealand promise to be great butter and cheese producing countries. A great difficulty under which they labour is a scarcity of good dairy hands. Dairymaids are at a premium, and if we will send good dairy hands in abundance, the colonies will probably soon furnish us with an abundance of good and cheap butter and cheese. Co-operative cheese factories are in course of foundation, and presently Australian cheese will be competing with American cheese in our markets.

Surely the fair daughters of Erin's Isle that have settled here will not be

out-done by their sisters in Australia.

Ten thousand good ploughmen and the same number of good dairymaids would do more substantial good to this country than all the empirics in Christendom.

If the Emigration Commission is in earnest they should take a few leaves out of the book of the anti-slavery and anti-corn-law leagues of England. They would find that they educated the people of the United Kingdom up to a perfect understanding of the advantages of these great measures by means of lectures and pictorial illustrations of their subjects.

The working people of Great Britain and Ireland are almost totally oblivious of the kind of country this is, and five paid lecturers to go to them in their towns and villages with pamphlets and pictorial illustrations would disseminate more knowledge amongst them in six months than the present agents would do in a hundred years sitting in their offices till wanted on for information. The lecturers would find plenty of co-operation amongst the clergy and upper classes.

Should the working people of the United Kingdom once be brought to a knowledge of this naturally favoured land, the exodus would be on a scale that would surprise even the most sanguine.

JUAN RUBIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The anxiously looked for change in the weather took place yesterday morning when a gentle rain commenced to fall and continued off and on during the day. It is to be hoped it may continue, as it has been for a long time very much needed in town and country. We have had a perpetual drought since the month of April last, and a couple of months longer of dry weather would prove disastrous to crops of every kind, and highly prejudical to public health. A fortnight's heavy rain would not be more than is required to set things right.

Anxiety for a fresh supply of European news is again at fever heat. All feel that the next intelligence must be of vital importance, and the optimists continue to hope for and cry peace! peace! when there is no peace, nor any sign of it. Meanwhile to keep the war ball rolling, our colleagues publish the latest scraps of intelligence per last mail, amongst which is a 'jeu d'esprit' of the Paris *Figaro*, in the shape of a proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the French people, in which His Majesty says he was deceived, but will set all right yet. The document bears ample evidence of being apocryphal.

We heard with great regret yesterday of the very sudden death of Mrs. Harrison, wife of Captain Gustavus Harrison. It appears the lamented lady had been for some time slightly indisposed, and on Monday evening complained of numbness and retired to rest; before the doctor, who was immediately summoned, could arrive, she expired. We sympathise deeply with Captain Harrison on his sudden and afflicting bereavement.

The fight in the streets of Asuncion was much spoken of yesterday. It is hoped that, when particulars come to hand, which will be in a day or two, the affair will be found less bloody than represented by the telegrams.

It is proposed to create three more judges of the First Instance in this province, as the business of the law courts is found to be too much for the existing bench. We cannot see that any relief will be experienced by the measure. It is magisterial quality, not quantity, we want, and a total reform in the worse than Middle-Age system the country is afflicted with. The rumpus kicked up some time ago about reforming the Judiciary died away with the supposed withdrawal by the English Government of the proclamation to emigrants that mainly caused it. The assumed wish for reformation ended in the thinnest of smoke.

Everyone is talking of, commenting on, and wondering at the results of the real estate auctions on Sunday, as published in the STANDARD. A similar increase of value in so short a time as suburban property at Buenos Ayres has acquired, is almost unparalleled in the history of new cities or countries. N. York and Melbourne in the analogous period of their immense development no doubt showed similar instances of fortunes made in a breath, but a violent reaction was experienced for a time, and it is hardly possible to imagine that there is capital enough existing or being introduced into this country to keep the tide of house speculation at the present flood mark. No doubt the long headed speculators who buy at the fabulous prices of Sunday last, keep in their mind's eye the great future awaiting this metropolis, which, when we get a port built, and land and cable communication with the rest of the world, is destined to be the great South American emporium for the trade of the earth, leaving aside the wonderful development of internal trade an increasing immigration must bring us. This great future for Buenos Ayres is certain, but as yet far off, and meanwhile it is possible to "discount' it at quite too high a figure.

The project for extending their line to Rosario presented to Government by the Northern Railway Company proposes the following route from Belgrano; San Martin, Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Areco, Arrecifes, San Nicolas, Villa Constitucion, Rosario. It is also contemplated to run a branch to Zarate.

Private letters from Entre Rios state that Lopez Jordan has run short of ammunition. Of the park of artillery at Cala when General Urquiza was murdered, the rebel Governor has only four small pieces left, and they are of but little use owing to the scarcity of powder; besides the Entre Riano gauchos are with difficulty taught how to manage the guns, the lance being the only weapon they are accustomed to handle. By last accounts Lopez Jordan was hanging about Concordia.

We are glad to hear that Judge Agrelo is better, but he is as yet unable to resume his seat on the bench.

Orion promises the first volume of Madame Lynch's Biography on the 15th inst. The work is looked forward to with as much interest as a new effort of Miss Braddon or Wilkie Collins. The materials for a thrilling romance are there, and we are much mistaken if the brilliant author disappoint public expectation.

We remind our numerous German readers that the concert in aid of their wounded soldiers, initiated by Madame Bertha Krutisch, comes off this evening at the Coliseum. There is every prospect of a very crowded attendance, and it will be advisable to go early; tickets can be had at the door.

There is a project on foot to build a railway in Patagonia from Rio Negro to Las Salinas. We don't see much prospect of such a line paying unless built with the greatest economy. It would certainly be a great boon to the settlers there, and help to forward the place. It is mainly intended for working the salt mines.

All the provisions and water supplied by the inhabitants to the German soldiers in France are now examined before being served to the troops, as several men of Steinmetz' Corps lately died with symptoms of having been poisoned.

Rosario is now a rendezvous for all the "mauvais sujets" of the province. At no previous period were so many robberies and misdemeanours committed.

Forty-eight miles of the telegraph line northwards from Cordoba have already been placed.

Our colleagues publish an account of the late fire at *Ottawa* in Canada. The STANDARD published same about a month ago.

Letters for the West Coast, per Patagonia, can be posted at the General Post-office here up to three o'clock p.m. on Friday next.

We hear of a foreign sheepfarmer in the Banda Oriental who has lost all his flock, 3000, since the Blanco war began. To use his own very expressive phrase, "The Reds eat a great part of them and the Whites finished them." This is but one out of a hundred similar cases. The property of foreigners is shamefully pounced on by both sides.

The famous Alcazar Lyrique is raising its head again. The management has secured a pearl of price (in a 'cascade' sense) in Madlle. Delmary, who has successfully assumed the mantle of La Gooz. She lately made a 'good' impression in interpreting the character or want of it, of that 'frisky matron' la belle Helene, and is expected to rival Shneider in portraying the idiosyncracies of La Grande Duchesse, which will shortly be produced.

A foreigner put an end to his existence a few days ago by taking prussic acid; it is supposed in consequence of being crossed in love.

Much amusement was caused lately at a provincial police-office not a hundred miles from B Ayres by the defence set up by a puestero on a large neighboring estancia, who was brought before the local magistrate on a charge of suspicion of drunkenness. The man was found lying apparently asleep, with two Franco-German war maps and a pile of bulletins of every paper in Buenos Ayres in his hands. To the astonishment of the Juez he claimed to have been made insensible by an effort to reconcile, with the assistance of the war maps, the contradictory nature of the bulletins published by the papers. The policeman, who said he was a disciple of Father Mathew and a bad judge of the effects of liquor, but that he could not form an idea of the effects of a newspaper bulletin, refused to swear positively that the man was drunk, so the Juez dismissed the accused with a caution as to reading war bulletins in future.

Madame Philippe, who left here last month to bring out a company of French Bouffes, is expected back with her troupe towards the beginning of next month. She found no difficulty in getting a respectable company together, as nearly all the theatres in the large cities of France have lost their best male artists through the operation of the levy "en masse", and the companies are consequently broken up, leaving a glut of dramatic talent, chiefly female, in the market.

A fire broke out in Dr. Zavaleta's house in Calle Mayo on Monday morning: it was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

Things are in a terrible state in Gualeguaychú. All the Custom-house officials bolted for Fray Bentos on the rumour that Lopez Jordan's troopers were approaching, and there are several vessels in the former port unable either to discharge or load owing to the absence of the brave officials.

The members of the musical society Los Negros, give a grand concert at the Colon Theatre on Friday, in aid of a new school about to be founded by the sisters of Charity.

The Bazaar and Conference held lately at Mercedes produced $100,000 m/c. towards the foundation of an hospital in the town.

An office will be celebrated in the Merced Church this day in memory of Dr. Escalada, the late Archbishop.

Madame Bemberg's concert given in August last for the Beneficencia produced $58,480 m/c for that institution.

Congress has already got through a good deal of the work cut out for it in the extraordinary session, and will have finished long before the end of the month. A retrospective glance at the work and labor done during the past session affords but slight ground for satisfaction to patriots. No period of legislation was ever more barren of the results expected; however, "there is no use crying over spilt milk;" we may do better next year.

A colleague says General Caraballo has been offered large bribes by the Blancos to join their cause, but the Spartan virtue of the General was proof against them.

A new evening paper in the commercial interest, *La Epoca*, has appeared in Rosario; we salute it and wish it a prosperous career.

General Caraballo's Pickwickian letter to his 'cara sposa' after the battle of Corralito, which he claims as a great victory, has caused much amusement. The worthy general must be of English descent, for he evidently does not know when he is beaten.

The French estancieros and settlers in and around Azul have collected the very respectable sum of $22,000 for their wounded soldiers, which they have forwarded to the French Relief Committee in this city.

The butchers in San Juan have lately raised the price of meat to such an exorbitant figure that the local Government is arranging a contract with a resident dealer to supply the town with a certain number of beasts daily, the price to be half that now charged by the butchers; the dealer expects to make well by the contract.

The Prussian Government is said to have ordered a levy of all the youths in Germany of from 18 to 20 years of age. This would look as if the gallant old King expects he has still some tough work before him.

To-morrow another barrel of beef preserved by the Hutchinson-Davison process will be opened for trial at the Sociedad Rural rooms.

Messrs. Humphreys & Clarke have been named agents for the Royal Mail Company at Montevideo. This firm is long and favourably known here, and has the confidence of the public.

A grand 'funcion' will take place at Ranchos on the 12th inst.

A murder was committed a few nights ago in the partido of Juarez by a convict who escaped from prison two months ago. The victim was a man named Martin Figueroa; he was stabbed while asleep. The assassin has, of course escaped.

None of the steamers expected from Europe arrived on Sunday, and the day was consequently one of disappointment to the vast majority of citizens whose interests and sympathies are so affected by the stupendous war going on in Europe. The Telegraph Office was the chief rendezvous during the day, and several very anxious parties remained 'standing by' till evening fell. The Liberia with Lisbon dates to the 12th, is due at Montevideo to-day. The STANDARD will issue bulletins the instant she arrives.

The defeat of Caraballo by the Blancos has inspired a faint hope in many quarters that the time has arrived to bring the 'Kilkenny cat' fight in the Banda Oriental to a close. Caraballo was in very much inferior force at Coralita, where the battle took place, his troops numbering only 2100, while the Blancos had fully 4000 men. The affair was a rout for the Reds, their cavalry turning rein like their comrades at Las Piedras, before the Blanco lancers could get at them. If the revolutionists follow up their success they may get into the capital, and so put an end to the war; but this is not probable, and the quarrel may continue till Doom's Day if some attempt be not made by diplomacy to wind up the miserable farce. The *Tribuna* of Sunday morning devoted a long leader to advocating an effort at arrangement. There will soon be no plunder left for either Whites or Reds to fight for; the country is completely exhausted, all the foreigners being ruined, or nearly so. We give in another column a full description of the battle of Coralita, which may be called an Oriental Sadowa.

Sunday was a tolerable day in the country, but a most uncomfortable one in town, owing to the clouds of dust whirling through the streets. Many fashionables would not be denied their Dominical drive to Palermo, and braved the dusty road down, returning in the afternoon white as millers, choked and blinded. Flores and Belgrano had a fair number of visitors, and some adventurous spirits made their way as far as the Tigre, the attraction for many of them being an auction by Florencio Madero, who, we understand, sold some land at Las Conchas for a fabulous price. A proportion of the visitors to the suburban towns on Sunday were evidently engaged in 'house hunting'. Summer is coming in so fast now, there is no time to be lost in looking out for country-quarters. Every week the rent of such houses rises.

It is estimated by some mathematical genius that it would require a canal 5 miles long, 50ft. deep, and 200ft. broad to hold the beer annually consumed in Europe.

A Berlin paper says:

"A Paris bookseller, having applied to a publisher of lithographic prints here for a great number of copies of the portraits of the more illustrious Prussian Generals, has received the reply:—'There are no copies left; we send you the originals.'"

We find the following in a N. American paper:

"Herr von Bismarck has been at work during these last eight years on a life of Cardinal Richelieu. At present he is at work on the lives of some half a million Frenchmen."

We call public attention to a very important auction sale to come off on Thursday next, under the direction of the well-known and popular auctioneer Mr. Bullrich. The property to be disposed of consists of the machinery and effects of the large steam wool washing establishment at No. 528 Calle Tucuman, corner of Ecuador, all of which are new and of the most approved patterns and best quality. Some draught horses, a mule, a plough, some bee-hives, coal, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles will also be offered for sale. For further particulars intending purchasers are requested to apply at No. 141 Piedad. The opportunity afforded by this sale should not be lost sight of by parties requiring any of the above articles, as they are all of a superior kind.

A colleague gives the following statistics of the populations, etc., of the two great belligerent European powers. According to the census taken in 1866 France proper has a population of 38,067,064 souls, and including her colonial possessions of 44,585,317. Her army on a peace footing was supposed to number 404,192 men, capable of being raised to one million three hundred and fifty thousand in time of war. Her public debt is 2,585,000,000 francs; income 1,755,843,203 francs; and expenditure 1,751,241,931. In 1867 Prussia and the absorbed states counted 24,043,296 souls. The army on a war footing numbers 806,000 men, but the South German States co-operating with the Northern forces in the present war raise the total military array against France to a much higher figure. The public debt is 442,639,372 thalers, or 200,000,000 hard dollars; income 170,000,000 thalers; expenditure 160 millions.

Another prisoner escaped from the Policia yesterday. He was sweeping the 'patio' and while the guard was chaffing with a pretty girl at the door threw down his broom and 'made tracks'; he was a mile off before the flirtation at the door came to a conclusion.

We are led to believe that the English amateur theatrical performers of this city, would find a valuable auxiliary in Mr. Wm. Martin, an English professor lately come to Buenos Ayres. He has himself expressed a wish to become acquainted with the manager or managers of our last theatricals, to discuss a certain project he has in contemplation.

According to the Cordoba papers a monetary crisis prevails in that city. Business is at a stand still, bushels of bills protested every day, the banks closed and refusing to pay a dollar without the most ample guarantees. The *Eco* says it is fortunate there are few trees in the city capable of bearing a heavy weight, otherwise half the commercial men would commit 'felo-de-se.' This is a truly lamentable picture, but we hope, indeed believe, that it is somewhat too highly coloured.

A thieves' den near the Casa Amarilla was entered by the police a few nights ago; four young rascals, and a quantity of jewellery and other stolen property were captured.

The Provincial Government has accepted the proposal of Mr. Peter Beare, C.E., for the construction of an iron bridge 100 feet long over the Arroyo Medio, to be finished within six months. Mr. Beare left for Montevideo yesterday to superintend the construction of an iron pier which he is building for the port of San Nicolas.

The Atlantic cables between Europe and the States are kept going night and day with war news. The United Press receives as many messages as they require, and the public willingly defrays the great additional cost. Full descriptions of the battles are 'wired' across at enormous expense.

Cordova went wild after its own sober fashion on the receipt of the last European news by telegraph. The electric wire is galvanising the old city into something like life. The foreigners were astounded at the continued defeat of the French, and some trifling skirmishes took place between them. Professor Gould is very busy preparing to start the Observatory, and is already a great favourite with all classes in the city. The *Progreso* says the small-pox has lessened. Madlle. Patti is expected with great anxiety and curiosity.

Madame Lynch has commenced an action in the Sessions Court of Edinburgh against Dr. Stewart, for the sum of £14,556, entrusted to him for her account. She has also brought an action against the Dr. and his brother Mr. George Stewart, for £23,963, on a bill of exchange for which they received value in yerba etc.

Rosario is in quite as bad a state as Buenos Ayres in the way of dust, mud in season, dirty streets, &c. There was to have been a 'funcion' there on Sunday, but the streets were in such a carful state that it had to be postponed.

Captain Borduña, aide-de-camp to General Caraballo, contradicts the bulletin issued by his chief announcing a great victory. He says Caraballo's army was put to the rout, and he (Borduña) escaped on Saturday morning from the Boca de Soriano, the fighting still going on.

A new French paper, *La France*, the same size as the *Courrier* of this city, was announced to appear in Montevideo on the 1st inst. We have not yet seen a copy of it.

The steamers plying on the Uruguay are, it is said, about to stop running, in consequence of the waters of that river being so low.

There is some talk in Montevideo of a desperate attempt about being made by Government to 'raise the wind.' Not a copper has been subscribed for the loan lately authorised. Patriotism in the Banda Oriental begins, like its meek relative Charity, at home, and not a cent can be had on national security or insecurity. The good old alternative of an emission of notes, to be amortized by the export duties, is therefore hinted at, and will probably be attempted. The 'beginning of the end' may be at hand: no money to be had in town; cattle eaten up in the camp; foreigners going home ruined; in fact Chaos is nearly reached, and the poor Orientals, Whites, Reds, and those who naturally look 'blue' at the present state of things will, it is to be hoped, soon call a halt on the road to Avernus.

The fortunes of war seem to have faced right-about in the Banda Oriental. Gen. Caraballo, whose marchings and countermarchings since the revolution broke out have afforded matter for amazement and amusement both to his friends and foes, has at last had a brush with the Blancos, and, contrary to expectation, has been badly beaten. The accounts to hand are very meagre, but it is known that fugitives from the General's army reached Colonia in a miserable condition, and it is believed his troops have been cut up and dispersed. This victory may change the face of things in the neighboring republic; a victory of the combined revolutionary forces over Suarez, a not improbable contingency, would leave the Blancos masters of the situation.

Mr. Matti's Campana railway project passed the National Chamber of Deputies on Friday. Sr. Marmol proposed as an amendment to give the concessionaire a subsidy instead of the 7 per cent. guarantee asked for; on a division, however, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed in its original form. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate 'nem. con.'

The contradictory news per Caldera continues to form matter for discussion and subject for betting amongst French and Germans and their respective sympathisers. We heard of an offer by a sporting broker to take five to one against the capture of Napoleon proving true, ten to one against the surrender of either Bazaine or McMahon, and even money against the triple event. The news of the capture and suicide of Napoleon was published by a Manchester paper on the 25th ult or nine days before he is said by the last telegrams to have been taken prisoner

The dissatisfaction of the public with the state of the streets is increasing every day. We have now been months without rain, and the city is like a sandy desert. yet not the slightest attempt has been made by the Municipality to water the streets. It is really pitiable, though laughable, to see the shopkeepers sprinkling the streets in front of their doors with garden watering pots, hoping to save their costly wares in some degree from the all-pervading dust. When the wind acquires the slightest force beyond that of the Zephyrs, incalculable damage is done to goods in shops and furniture in private houses by the clouds of dust. A city the size of this without a properly organised watering service is indeed an anomaly of which we have every reason to be ashamed.

The question of ceding gratis to the dwellers on the Parana islands the land they occupy and live by has again been brought forward. The Government ought to settle this question once for all by granting the petition of the Parana islanders; their demands are only just and reasonable.

The National Chamber of Deputies passed the war credit of two million patacons on Friday, rejecting the amendment made by the Senate for adding another half million to the bill to pay for horses bought in Corrientes. The Minister of War said that two millions would be ample to meet the cost of the war in Entre Rios up to the present.

A report was spread yesterday that some of the convicts who escaped from prison at Mercedes had fallen again into the hands of the police. We have not heard that any measures whatever were taken by either the Mercedes or Provincial authorities to capture the felons, though it is very generally said that most of them made their way to this city, where they are credited with some of the burglaries that daily occur. The apathy with which the Legislature regarded the escape of these men and their barbarous murder of the poor cart boy is pregnant with evil omen, and affords little hope of the reform in our internal affairs we have so long waited for, and which the famous but abortive Convention was looked to to bring about.

Two naval officers fought a duel at Palermo on Thursday evening, one of them being slightly wounded in the arm. There is some mystery about the affair, as we have not been able to ascertain the cause of the quarrel, or to what service or services the combatants belonged.

The French gunboat Decidée came into port on Friday from Montevideo, 'en route' for Rosario. H.M.S. Beacon is still there.

Dn. Carlos M. Monteiro, editor of the *Jornal do Comercio* of Rio, has just expired in that city. He was connected with the paper for over 30 years.

The Patente Office is open every day from 9 till 5 o'clock for the payment of the tax. The 15th inst. is the last day allowed for satisfying this impost.

Messrs. Salas and Co. have offered to undertake the watering of the city for $10,000 m/c. monthly. A fourth part of the city could not be kept properly watered for the money. Some contract to the purpose is urgently required, but must be framed on the principle of "live and let live." The most fashionable squares near the centre might be kept in a tolerable state for the sum named, but nothing more.

The son of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture was killed in one of the battles near Metz by a mitrailleuse ball in the chest. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia visited his mother to condole with her on the loss of the young man, who was serving as a private soldier.

The *Courrier* says that a mechanician, we suppose a foreigner, has left this city to offer Lopez Jordan some 'mitrailleuses' of his own making. Gelly had better wind up the rebels before they get hold of these pleasant instruments; better still if the War Office were to give the enterprizing foreigner an order for a few dozen of them.

We hear with regret that the small-pox is spreading rapidly in Rosario.

Friday was the last day allowed for payment of Contribucion Directa tax.

The Provincial Government is about to take the 'vasura' service of the city out of the hands of the Municipality. It is high time!

A young boy, named Frederiche, while dismounting from his horse at his parents' house a few days ago, got entangled in the reins. The horse reared and bolted off for forty or fifty yards, dragging the boy along the ground. The poor child was so much injured that he died in a few minutes.

Colonel Naon, who was elected lately as Municipal in Flores, has refused the honor, stating that he does not consider his election valid, in consequence of the disturbances that took place at the poll.

A company of fifty French 'Franc Tireurs' left Montevideo for home in the Gironde. These fifty men were only enrolled a few days before the packet left, and fresh recruits are daily putting down their names. A large sum of money was also sent for the wounded soldiers.

The war has, up to the present, cost the lives of seventy-eight Prussian noblemen, killed on the German side up to the 18th of August. The Prussian Cabinet Ministers count nine of their sons in the ranks. On the French side similar devotion is witnessed on the part of the upper classes.

Passengers on the Western Railway say that the carriages are not kept quite as clean as they might be. We seldom hear complaints against this line, and such a trifling grievance is easily dealt with.

A gentleman living in the town of Rosario lately discovered a quantity of gold coin buried in the patio of his house. The Argentine law recognises treasure trove as the lawful property of the finder.

There is great sympathy in London for both French and German wounded. One charitable society alone collected £30,000 in a few days for the wounded of both countries. The frightful evils of war will be greatly mitigated by the enormous subscriptions collected in all parts of the world. England will probably be far ahead of all neutrals in this charitable race.

The express steamer for the *Tribuna*, *Nacional* and *Prensa*, with the Caldera's mails, has given rise to an angry debate between the papers, since the Villetta turns out to have been no express steamer at all. Nevertheless we waive the point, and admit that the three above-named papers merit every praise for their extraordinary efforts to get the news. We confess to no rivalry with any of our colleagues; they spared neither time, money, nor fatigue to get the news; and the public recognizes the service. The fatigue, however, arising from such exertions, and the mental relaxation caused by knocking about at the hotels of Montevideo tells upon the brain. It is not so much after all to get the news as to know how to give the news that is the secret of success. After reading the clear and intelligible letters of our correspondents concerning the war in Europe, it gives one a sort of mental sea sickness to wander through the contradictory and hazy despatches in many of the papers. Our correspondents in London, Paris, Lisbon, Rio, and Montevideo form a staff of which even the *Times* of London might feel proud, for their talents and sleepless activity. We are enabled to give in a condensed form all that is known of the situation and movements of the opposing armies, and thus it is that we rarely receive or publish what is not worth knowing. We escape the confused and incoherent jumble of news which bewilders the brain, and leave to others all flourishing of trumpets, satisfied with the simple fact that people who want the news know where to find it.

Congress voted on Thursday a monthly credit of 1250 hard dollars to carry on the works for diverting the Rio Dulce and re-opening the Sunchales road from Santa Fe to Santiago, a route used by the Spaniards 200 years ago as the highway from Buenos Ayres to Peru.

Signor Schiavoni has been appointed Italian Vice Consul at Cordoba.

There are now 10 vacant seats in the National Senate, viz., those of Messrs. Piñero, deceased, Victorica, Navarro, Vidal, Elias, Bazan, Davila, Rojo, Oriburu and Arias.

We are informed by several country friends that there is a promise of a magnificent yield of fruit and vegetables this year in the quintas. Peaches and pears are expected to prove most abundant, and the strawberries are looking splendid. Mr. Watson, of the famed Belgrano Hotel, sent us yesterday a bunch of the first asparagus pulled this year on his quinta; it is very fine in appearance. This delicious vegetable is at a fabulous price in the etmark as yet, and but little of it has been sent in. A few days rain is now becoming of vital importance to crops of all kinds; there is as yet, however, very little sign of a change in the weather.

On Wednesday most of the German vessels in port were decked with flags in honour of the victories in Europe. In the port of Montevideo the same proceeding was adopted.

The Government papers in the Banda Oriental give high flown descriptions of the fight with the revolutionary forces near Dolores. Colonel Caraballo is made the hero of the day. When Major Lamela, commanding the Government cavalry, fell, Caraballo seized a lance and led on the troopers in Murat or Anglesea style against a square of infantry, breaking it and cutting it up fearfully, and thus deciding the fortunes of the day. The Blancos are being besieged at Carmelo by a considerable force of Reds, and the place will probably be taken. A friend in Colonia writes us as follows under date 29th ult.—"No news, good news—expecting every moment a battle between Caraballo and Blancos; hoping a favourable result for Government troops. They don't care facing old Suarez again, although he gives them the best chance on the field (for which he has received some censure from his own partizans). Half a dozen Suarezes, say I, and there would not be so much twisting and turning, and flags of truce floating in the air; however, there are great probabilities of a settlement soon, as the Blancos are getting very scarce of horses (the great element), and it must come to a case of 'man to man and steel to steel.' Colonia fortifying like a second Sebastopol. Mr. Manton's dock going ahead, all working like hatters."

The attack on the Jenny by the Oriental steamer Coquimbo was a very serious affair and a breach of international law. The Jenny sighted the Coquimbo near Codilla, and hove to in compliance with the orders of the Oriental commander, who after asking some questions let the Jenny proceed, but when she was about ¾ of a mile off two shots were fired at her, one with ball; her Captain was taken prisoner, the Jenny brought to Montevideo, her flag (the Argentine) hauled down and replaced by the Oriental, and troops carried in her from the mole-head to the Coquimbo. The whole of this proceeding is extraordinary and inexplicable, and this Government will be obliged to seek redress.

Mr. William Nicholson has requested us to state that the general rehearsal of solos and choruses with orchestra for the concert to be given by the Sociedad "Los Negros" for the benefit of the "Hermanas de Caridad Hijas de Maria," will take place to-night at the Colon Theatre at 7½ precisely, and earnestly requests all ladies and gentlemen taking part in same to be punctual. Should any party by mistake not have received the necessary ticket, they will please communicate same to him at the Saloons of the Society Calle Rivadavia No. 193.

The French Government was about to expel from France the correspondents of the *Times* and *Independence Belge* when the packet Caldera left.

A young Argentine lady hung herself a few days ago in consequence of some trifling difference with her betrothed.

The Germans in Valparaiso and Callao sent home in the Nova Scotia 45,000 hard dollars for the relief of their wounded soldiers.

The porter of the University died a few days ago from small pox; this disease is unfortunately not abating.

Two hundred Frenchmen took passage for home in the Gironde yesterday. They all go either to join the Garde Mobile or to volunteer for the regular army.

We know of a large and splendid new house to be let at Flores. There are so many English living in and around this little town, that the present offers a fine chance for a Britisher starting a first class hotel.

The San Fernando mole will soon be in working order again, and available for the discharge of 300 tons of cargo per diem.

Congress will prolong its sittings for a month longer; the greater number of the projects to be discussed are of a financial nature.

A North American paper very properly suggests that if peoples disagree, and there is no other resource but a resort to arms, they should make their rulers fight, and not be fools enough to slaughter each other in hundreds of thousands—

All the world should be at peace:
And if kings must show their might,
I'd have those who made the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight!

The Municipality has sent a circular to the Tramway Companies ordering them to sweep and remove the dust and 'debris' from their lines eight days after the laying down of their rails. The dust in some of the streets is at present a foot deep; at the Once such a state of things was never known; it resembles the Sahara.

A treaty of peace has been signed with the Indians on the Mendoza frontier.

The war news telegraphed from Europe to the New York *Tribune* costs that paper 1000 hard dollars per day.

We publish to-day further versions of the European news received on Wednesday. There are many additional details overlooked in the bulletins, the most important of which is that the King of Prussia had ordered a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours, which time he allowed to the European Powers to resolve on what should be done with the Emperor Napoleon. The death from his wounds of the brave and chivalrous McMahon is also announced by telegram to Lisbon, but this news requires confirmation. The war, if it continue much longer, must assume a character of terrible ferocity, for, already, it is said, Count Bismarck has declared that the French Garde Mobile shall not be treated as regular soldiers, and the French Government is determined to deal with the Landwehr and Landsturm in a similar way. We have the gravest doubts as to the truth of either story. The *Mala de Europa* of the 4th inst. throws doubts on the whole story of the French disasters, but the *Diario Popular* of the 5th, from which we extracted yesterday, confirms them all, with the exception of Bazaine's capitulation. In Rio Janeiro there is a general impression that peace is at hand, and the rate of exchange has risen considerably, but we seek in vain in any accounts from Paris for a symptom of a desire to yield. On the contrary, the country in front of the invaders has been laid waste, Chalons burned, the crops destroyed, and the French people are apparently determined to prefer extermination to submission. Our French contemporary, the *Courrier*, says, that preparations have been made for blowing up Paris, should the Prussians succeed in entering the city. The Liberia, with Lisbon dates to the 10th, or perhaps a day later, will be due to-morrow; she may perhaps get in later, being a chartered boat; her news must prove of the last importance.

There is but little news from Montevideo. The city is in a fearful state of excitement in consequence of the European news, nothing else was thought of for the last two days. No fresh news of the Blancos, but, meanwhile, the Junta de Credito publishes a laconic note to the Finance Minister, the substance of which is that, up to the present moment, no one has been found credulous enough to send in a proposal for a farthing of the 2½ million loan. The public will, no doubt, continue in this laudably prudent state of mind, and, when the sinews of war fail, there may be a faint hope of peace.

The elasticity of the resources and the admirable administration of internal affairs in Brazil under the sway of Dom Pedro II, are brought into prominent light by the news just received from Rio de Janeiro. It is but one year since an additional war tax at the rate of 40 per cent. was imposed by the Legislature of the Empire to meet the expenses of the Paraguayan war, yet such has been the revival of trade and commerce that, on 1st of January next, the impost will be abolished. This wonderful result is due quite as much to able administration as to the natural resources of the Empire.

The telegraph wires to Montevideo remained cut again, during the early part of yesterday, and it is no longer possible to count on the forbearance of the rebels. The inconvenience of making part of its line overland is now being experienced by the company, and the sooner fresh capital is raised and a cable laid down from here to Montevideo the better for the shareholders and the public. Our friend Stand-by-O'Gorman is in despair at the present state of things, which snatched victory from his grasp on Wednesday morning. He despatched a pigeon the moment he got on shore from the Caldera, but as we have heard nothing since of the feathered messenger we fear it has come to grief.

The works of the Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. are now nearly finished; for the last few days gangs of men have been working at the crossings, and at the corner of Calles Artes and Parque the men have been working for the last two nights, as it is a great thoroughfare. Mr. O'Brien, from Toronto, who superintends that portion of the work, deserves every praise for his ceaseless efforts to push on the work and get the street right. We inspected the work at daybreak yesterday, and compliment the Company on its being done in such a sound workmanlike manner.

Mrs. Frank Parish gave a dancing party on Tuesday evening; the attendance was fashionable, embracing most of the Corps Diplomatique and the elite of foreign and native circles.

The American newspapers received yesterday are full of the most amusing anecdotes respecting the Franco-German war. At a small town in the valley of the Moselle as some German regiments were marching through the town one of the soldiers fell apparently dead by a sun stroke; the whole regiment was thrown into confusion, and the soldiers did not know what to do. An American happened to be passing, and perceiving at once the real nature of the case jumped into the centre of the square, opened the poor fellow's jacket, collar &c. and called for water; as however the soldiers did not stir he lost his temper and cried out, "You blasted duffers why don't you run and bring water." Luckily an Englishman was present who understood German, and shouted water, water. But for this the soldier would have expired, and the American have been taken up as a spy.

Mr. T. R. Brown has surveyed the wreck of the Espigador, and pronounces vessel and cargo to be beyond relief; they will probably be sold by auction for whatever they will fetch. This collision between the Espigador and Cisne has proved one of the most unfortunate for some time in our rivers.

Congress has thrown the famous Abate meat preserving scheme into the waste paper basket, and has done well. The fact that chemicals are used saving the meat put a last nail in the coffin of the project; the process, we understand, was known in Europe several years ago, and has proved nothing.

We take the following from a West Coast contemporary in reference to the prisoners arrested for the attack on Mr. Jameson and party in the Andes some months ago:—

"In the matter of the demand made by the Argentine Republic for the extradition of the prisoners charged with the murder and robbery on the Andes of several Argentine merchants, the Fiscal of the Supreme Court has asked that the demand shall be refused;

The capture of the Argentine steamers with the Blancos on board by the Coquimbo has given rise to a serious question between this country and the Banda Oriental. It appears the Coquimbo fired three shots at one of the vessels.

Mr. Matti's railway to Campana will, it said, have an independent line of rails into this city, and the Western line will not be availed of from Moreno, as was originally intended.

The Legislature of the Province has been prorogued till the 1st November.

It is said that two foreigners went mad in this city last week in consequence of the mental excitement they experienced, owing to the delay in the arrival of the Caldera.

The national securities rose smartly yesterday in consequence of the news from Europe. The rise on Tuesday was occasioned by purchases on the part of parties who are supposed to have received an inkling of the news from Europe a short time before the cutting of the wires on that day. It is evident the monetary world here believes in a prompt restoration of peace.

The French Legation in this city has issued a notice, calling on all the subjects of that nation belonging to the Garde Mobile to hasten back to France to join their respective corps. A subscription is being got up to defray the expense of sending them home.

THE CLOSING OF CONGRESS

It is probable that in the ensuing week the nine articles specified by the Executive will be passed or rejected by the House, and the Session of 1870 closed; the nation then enters upon a long vacation, a halt in the Legislative career, a pause in politics.

The stupendous events which are now passing in Europe are a lesson for us here; they must convince all who care to study the subject, that the victory of Germany over the hitherto greatest military nation of Europe, is less due to the valor of her soldiers than to the pre-eminent excellence of her administration; and furthermore, as is instanced in the case of France, courage, daring and heroism, are impotent when directed by unwieldy expensive governments that owe their existence more to the reputation of the past than the merits of the present generation. Every Government in Europe must henceforward be remodelled and fashioned after the Prussian, or, let us now call it, German. Sensible men admit that everything in Europe has broken down, or must break down, save the German system; and as regards America, both North and South, it is a mere question of time, how soon it will prove the same. The Great American Union, is keenly alive to the lesson which the campaign of 1870 is teaching; we published yesterday an exhaustive article on the German administration, taken from one of the best journals in New York: the writer admits that even the United States have much to fear from the very canker which has proved the downfall of Napoleonism. Is there a newspaper writer in Buenos Ayres who will admit the same? and yet where is there to be found a greater substratum of ignorant proletariat than in the Plate?

The ignorance of the masses however, it must be said, is less to be feared in these countries than in Europe, since it lacks the great stimulus to revolt—Hunger—the dangers which threaten this country spring more from other sources. We have witnessed the last Session of Congress, we know by heart every measure it has passed, every question debated, and yet the thinking few will doubtless pause before deciding that the benefits accruing to the country from the Sessions of Congress outbalance the expenses which they entail on the country. Owing to the peculiar form of Government here, Congress is a necessity; but that necessity has caused the break down in Europe, that necessity forced Prussia on her knees at Tilsit, and it is the sweeping abolition of all such necessities by the descendants of the Great Fritz that has placed Germany sound at the core, at the head of Europe to-day. Pavon might have proved for this republic what Tilsit proved to Prussia, had we here the right men in the right place. Tilsit schooled Prussia, she saw her weakness, and set to cure it; half a century of a severe and sedulous reform had to be gone through before she could root out errors and abuses which flourish today in Paris, Buenos Ayres, and even New York. Pavon might have been made the great starting point of Argentine reform, but the men were not equal to the emergency, the country lapsed into the old routine, Governments in every province, Legislatures in every capital, and Ministers here, there and everywhere. The Argentine Republic is weighed down to-day by excessive legislation, and is running fast to seed for want of Executiveism.

That the best days for this country are passing none can doubt; the expenses of the nation are far two heavy for its trade, population and resources. A day of reckoning must come, and come it will; we have too many Governors and Legislatures, and furthermore the moral tone of the nation's parliament has yet to be levelled up. Another generation cannot pass without a sweeping abolition of all this tawdry paraphernalia of Governments; down the whole fabric must go. We respect Congress and all the authorities in the land, but the germs of premature decay are springing up around every Government house in the country, and the extravagant expenditure of so many Governments to rule over a mere handful of population, is turning the whole country grey before it even reaches the years of discretion.

It might seem invidious to publish a list of all the public monies spent to maintain the different Governments in this country; but if Congress Hall were on the Spree instead of the Plate, it would very soon be published. The most economic Government in Europe is admitted to be Prussia, and yet in no country is there a more powerful and more numerous phalanx of public officials.

With a feeling of despondency one contemplates the gigantic changes that have yet to pass in this country, A Von Moltke will not be wanting to teach us our shortcomings in the early part of the Twentieth Century. But a week ago we witnessed the escape of a whole band of prisoners from the prison of Mercedes, the Provincial Legislature was in session at the time, the Governor and his Ministers in the Government House, and yet that same Legislature has been sitting without a single member calling attention to the matter.

In the province of Corrientes an equally terrible prison escape has occurred, and who has dared to advert to the matter in Congress? To raise the wind, to make a loan, or to pass a railway scheme, seems to be the summit of the legislative mind. But 'tis only for a period; the needle-gun system will yet work its way into our Congress Halls and Legislative Chambers. We must Germanize our institutions, if we would advance. The education of the masses is a very noble and praiseworthy dream, but we must also educate our public men to business habits, give up theory and dreams and nonsense, look to our prisons, our barracks, and our court-rooms. The task is too great, and we are not equal to it; the campaign of 1870 can be for us no lesson. Therefore congressmen, when they dispose of the nine articles enumerated by the Executive, may, like school-boys at college, leave for their homes for the vacation. A sterile session has closed, revolution continues, crimes go unpunished, abuses flourish, our judicature has become a by-word. Will any man assert that, since the opening of the session to its close, the country has advanced in anything but debt? The break down in the valley of the Moselle threatens us here; congressmen and Government people, of course, don't see it; but the Argentine nation totters, and nothing but the needle-gun in Congress and at the Government House can save us.

MONTEVIDEO IMMIGRATION REPORT.

(*For the year* 1869).

The report just published by the Montevidean Immigration office is a volume of 130 pages, full of interesting details and statistics, and embracing not only immigration matters but also railways, steamers, trade-returns &c. For the present we shall confine our attention to the subject of immigration.

Don Lucio Rodriguez in his report says as follows:—

"The number of immigrants averages 16,000 per annum. The sheep farmers and estancieros constantly apply for new arrivals, but these are for the most part disbanded soldiers from Europe and men without a regular calling, who dislike country work and prefer remaining in Montevideo. What are most wanted are female servants: if 1,000 landed in one day they would all find employment before a week. What we want for the country are laboring families, say 200 for each camp town, and one or two for each estancia, who will always find people willing to give them a start, supplying all their wants for the first 12 months. We ought to imitate the colonies of Great Britain by offering a premium to ship-captains who bring out only female servants and agricultural families. Our camps are covered with peons, vagabonds, single men, but what we want are laboring families, Basques, Canaries, or Spaniards."

"The preponderance of foreign settlers is shewn by the following tables. In 1868 there were 7,625 merchants and traders paying license in the Republic, of whom 6,099 were foreigners and only 1526 natives. In the same year there were 15,026 children baptized, of whom the fathers were, 9491 foreigners and 5,535 natives. There were 3,052 marriages, between 1919 foreigners and 1133 natives.

In 1869 the number of immigrants was 20,435, of whom 1861 sought employment through our office, viz. 620 Spaniards, 592 Italians, 244 French, 146 English, 109 Germans, 30 Swiss, 12 Americans, 44 Portuguese and 54 various. There were 993 who had no calling, the rest being artisans &c. They comprised 1613 men, 146 women and 102 children. We gave board and lodging to 87, and found employment for 1661.

"We had applications from various quarters for 2261 persons, viz. house-maids and cooks 562, laborers 685, boys 269, men-cooks 245, servants 201, artisans 159, shop-men 97, shepherds 43: this shews the classes most in request.

"In Cerro Largo where laboring families are wanted by the estancieros to work their lands, on halves, we succeeded in placing several English, Italian and Spanish families, who are all doing well. I recently made a round of 200 leagues to visit them, and have since sent thither 3 English families 10 Italian and 18 Basque laborers, and if I had 500 more hard-working men I could place them all.

"The following are the principal contracts alluded to—

No. 1 Don N. N. gives a municipal chacra of 80 acres to a family for 4 years, advancing them all their expenses for the 1st year, and giving them half the chacra in fee at the end of 4 years.

No. 2. An estanciero engages a family to cultivate his quinta for 4 years, giving them 20 cows, 50 sheep and 2-thirds of the crop for that term.

No. 3. Don Juan Galerio of Treintatres gives 2 000 acres within a league of that town, cut up into farms of 40 acres each, for families to cultivate during 5 years, giving him half the crops, and repaying him all advances.

No. 4. Sor. M. of Cerro Largo gives farms of 80 acres for 5 years, and advances cows, seed, food &c., to receive in return one-third of the crops, and at the end of 5 years the farm to be divided between him and the settler equally.

No 5. Don M. M., residing 4 leagues from Durazno, gives a farm to 4 Swiss laborers, to work on halves, after paying him all advances.

No. 6. Don R. N. of Pan de Azucar gives a Basque woman a garden of 6 acres of vegetables for 3 years, on condition of her planting trees for his benefit; she receives food, house &c. and all the garden produce.

No. 7. Don N. N. gives a fenced farm of 28 acres for one or more years, with cattle, seeds and food: 4 acres of wheat to be for the settler, and the remaining crops to be divided half and half.

"Several important changes are needed in the camp districts: there are no roads, no schools, and the public forests are wasted in a wanton manner. We want a good organization in police, judiciary and municipal affairs and a proper rural Code."

Don Ruperto de las Carreras gives the following particulars respecting the Piedmontese and Swiss colonies near the village of Rosario Oriental.

"The Piedmontese or Waldensian colony was established in 1858 on a site of 4 sq. leagues (26,000 acres) bought for the purposes near the confluence of the Arroyo Rosario with the River Plate. In the begining of 1859 there were 40 families, 12 of whom had bought 14 chacras of 72 acres each, and 28 others rented chacras from the Co., agreeing to pay one-third of their crops. In 1861 the Co., sold a league of the land for the establishment of a Swiss Colony, and 1864 another league and a half to the new colony, About 10 or 20 families of Waldenses came out each year, the Co. advancing oxen, ploughs &c., and at the end of 4 years the quantity of land broken up to be divided equally between the Co. and the settler. Since 1869 all the settlers are owners in fee. The colonists have arrrived so slowly that the Co. has barely paid expenses. The Waldenses are laborious and saving, but not skilled in farming. Their chief crop is wheat, which gives from 14 to 20 fold. Maize, potatoes &c. are also raised.

"The colonists' houses are now all of brick or stone, with tile roofs. In the village there are several shops, besides a steam-mill, wind-mill, 2 schools, a cemetery, and a Protestant church attended by a pastor.

"Don Juan Victorica had 5600 acres of land alongside, which he broke up into chacras and sold to colonists during the last two years at 5$ (£1) per acre. Don Juan Ramirez had 40,000 acres beside Victorica's and he has already sold 8,000 at the same price. Before 10 years the whole Rincon del Rey (100,000) will be held by colonists. The farms of the Waldenses are 72 acres each, with roads 12 yards wide on each side and planted with poplars and fruit-trees.

"The Helvetia or Swiss Colony adjoins the Waldenses: it was begun in 1861 and counted 3 years later 237 families. Few of them knew anything about agriculture and the Co. was so prodigal in its advances that in 1864 the colonists owed more than 3 years' crops would suffice to pay. More than 80 families deserted the colony. The colonists were supposed to pay 12$ a a cuadra, or about £50 for a farm of 40 acres, and for this and all advances interest was charged at 15 per cent per annum. The Co. after spending £24,000 burst up and caused great trouble.

"There are now 160 hard-working families, who have paid for the lands they hold. They have good houses and better implements than the Waldenses. Every year the colony increases in numbers. The colonists are half Catholic, half Protestant and live in perfect harmony. When the original fonders of the Co., Messrs. Finder and Sigrist, broke the lands were put up for sale and realized from 4 to 7$ per cuadra (8 to 14 shillings per acre); but now they fetch from 14 to 30$, The Waldenses sell their lands at about 20$ per cuadra (£2 per acre)."

BATTLE OF MARIA GRANDE

DEFEAT OF LOPEZ JORDAN.

Head-quarters on march
Arroyo Salinas, Sept. 23rd.

To the Minister of War.

On the 21st I sent the vanguard to reconnoitre and learned that some forces of the enemy were prepared to dispute the Gelabert pass on the Arroyo Tala. Yesterday our two divisions set out, the Uruguay vanguard under Taborda and the Paraná under Erenú: after three leagues march I halted at the Gelabert estancia, and while my men were getting dinner word came that the two vanguards had come in sight of Lopez Jordan's whole army resting on the woods of Maria Grande. My guides reported the distance only a league and a half, but after marching three hours I had to dismount my infantry, whose horses were done up. General Rivas held the vanguard against the enemy, and I sent forward the 4th batt. and Calvete's artillery with four guns to his support, but the enemy was already in retreat, after a fight in which our loss was only 2 killed and 7 wounded.

It was now ½ past 5 our horses done up, and the enemy in pricipitate flight, so I pitched tents for the night. To-day I have advanced 2 leagues further and learn that Lopez Jordan was here yesterday and passed Moreyra last night, 6 leagues off, being now about 12 or 15 leagues ahead of us, with 24 hours start.

I am now going to send Rivas after him with a flying column of horse, foot and artillery, mounted on General Galarza's best horses, and I think he will overtake Lopez Jordan in 2 or 3 days and force him either to fight or disperse his forces.

Juan Andres Gelly-Obes.

THE HENLY COLONY.

Rosario, Sept. 27, 1870.

I have just returned from a visit to this colony, in company with Mr. Consul Hutchinson, and feel great pleasure in recording what I saw there.

We drove out with Mr. Henly and several members of his family over a tolerably good road for some miles, and then came upon the open camp, the total distance being about nine miles, some say ten, but a mile or two is not of much consequence in these extensive districts, and it is, at all events, within easy access of Rosario; and on approaching the colony a series of wooden huts became visible, with farming operations going on, such as ploughing, ditching, &c. On the extreme left of the farm some wooden buildings were being erected to serve as the residence of Mr. Henly and his family, the wooden huts for the colonists forming three sides of a square, with a large corrugated shed beyond, on the right, for a mess-room, a cooking place, wash-house, and other adjuncts. Of course, there were all the symptoms of a new settlement, but in a far more advanced state than I expected to find, and capable of easy extension or improvement, as may be required.

The estate consists of about 6,500 acres, divided by the river Saladillo, and some 1,500 acres are under present working operations, to be sown with flax and maize, or other crops, as found desirable. Ploughs were being driven both by oxen and horses, and there can be no mistake as to the excellent quality of the land, which has a gradual fall to the river. Some fifty to sixty young men are now located on the spot, which months hence will present a very different aspect, and I must say, I think it will be the fault of the colonists themselves if the enterprize is not successful. There are also plenty of sheep, cattle, and horses on the estate.

So many gross misstatements have been made respecting Mr. Henly and his proceedings, I was glad of the opportunity of coming at the truth, and in the course of explanations between Mr. Henly and his pupils, who assembled in the mess room, the following facts were elicited from Mr. Brown, one of the colonists as well as of the committee of management formed by themselves, who fully gave all the details. It appears from his statement, and the vouchers produced, that the total receipts have been about £10,500 and the expenditure about £9,500, leaving an available balance of £1,000 to meet current expenses, exclusively of other sums that may come from additional pupils. Enquiry was courted by Mr. Henly, and beyond a few trivial complaints, easily remedied, no real grievance was brought forward. The members of the colony looked healthy and vigorous, and some of their huts were a pattern for neatness; indeed, considering the great difficulties and disappointments Mr. Henly has met with, the marvel is how so much has been done in so short a time.

I will not enter into a controversy as to whether Mr. Henly's plan of colonization in this country is the best that could be adopted, as it is more of an experimental nature than as connected with general emigration, but that he has faithfully and honestly carried out his engagements to those interested with him in the success of his plan, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, and the Argentine Republic ought to be proud of seeing so fine a race of well born, educated youths settling down in its midst, putting their hand to the plough, and doing the work of common labourers, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits, fitting them for future proprietors of the soil, as well as to reap a satisfactory reward for their present labour. Few men only have persevered as Mr. Henly has done under every species of misrepresentation and abuse, in laying such a foundation for a colony as I saw to-day, and he deserves to be warmly supported both by the natives and his countrymen.

Your obdt. servant,
W. HADFIELD.

THE ABATE SYSTEM.

In the September number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, we find the announcement of a discovery made in Florence similar if not identical with what Mr. Abate professes to have made, and which he has asked so high a price for. The curious part of the matter is, that Sr. Abate's name does not figure in connection with so important a subject, which would lead to the supposition that in this case the truth of the adage "nemo est profeta in patria sua" has been established.

Our North American contemporary says:—

PETRIFACTION OF TISSUES.

Many of our readers have heard of the remarkable process of petrifaction discovered by Signor Segato of Florence, by which a stony hardness was imparted to the muscles and viscera and other parts of the body without apparently altering the shape and color of the original. These specimens are ground down and made into Mosaic tables, and other objects, having long been the wonder of visitors to that city. The process was kept a secret by its inventor, and its details died with him. Many attempts have since then been made to accomplish a similar object, but in vain; until lately, Messrs. Tarcoiani and Bili, of Florence, have succeeded in discovering, if not the same process over again, at least one equally efficient. By it they prepare entire animals, such as cats, dogs, and birds, with the hair, feathers and all parts kept in their natural condition, and perfectly indestructible.

The objects to be preserved are placed in a bath containing the necessary ingredients, which are said to be moderate in price and simple in application; and the same solution may be used over and over again for a number of different operations. The details of the preparations are still kept a secret, although it is probable that it will not be long before they are revealed. An analogous process has been applied by the same gentlemen for the preservation of meat and poultry for exportation as food, and which after being treated, were found, after a lapse of six months, to be perfectly sound, exhibiting the same appearance as if kept in pickle, with a natural color and an entire absence of odor,

The intelligence received on Friday of the Jordanites being again in the neighborhood of Parana is confirmed. The national commanders in Entre Rios seem of the same opinion as the military authorities in Paris, viz, that war news, unless authorised, is not good for the public, and they are said to have given orders to the Rosario Telegraph Company not to transmit any private messages relative to the campaign. This measure has created anything but satisfaction in the public mind, as it is not unnaturally supposed there must be valid reasons for adopting it.

ON 'CHANGE.

September 30th 1870

This being the last day of the month there was great activity in the Bond market. Prices opened at 65¼ and closed at 65½. Cash sales 87,000. For Wednesday 10,000 at 64. For Dec. 31st 54,000 65⅝, 65¾. 65⅝, this was the business marked on the board. In the liquidation there was an equal amount sold, and prices may be quoted a shade higher and firmer. The result of this month's operations have been to scatter Bonds and emancipate the market from the power of one speculator who has now ruled the market since last November.

In Exchange there was not much done to-day. The rate closed yesterday at 48¼, and the whole business done for the packet is under the average.

Money is gradually tightening, and bills were done to-day at 10 and even 12 per cent. per an. The discount brokers say that the rate for money in October will not be under 12, but this seems unlikely, as trade is very dull and not much doing in any branch; still the busy season is near at hand. To-day advices were received from Entre Rios stating that shearing is going on; at several estancias the shearing is nearly over; at the fine Mauá estancia, near the Clé, and at the Clé, and at the adjoining estancia of Garay they have already finished. Mr James Black leaves on a few days to commence shearing at his estancia on the Clé. Mr. James Bell, an estanciero near Salto, leaves town to-morrow, and will at once commence shearing. It appears rather early for shearing, as we may yet have very severe weather, but some flocks have scab, and the sooner shorn the better. In the district of the Fortin several estancieros commence shearing next week

In the produce market things rule flat. Sheep for saladero were sold to-day at 30. Sheepskins are also down, in fact produce in general is down. There was one large sale of tallow on the Bolsa, 1500 pipes and half pipes—pipes 14½ rs.—half pipes 14¼ to 14⅜.

The trade auction at the warehouse of Diego Brown & Co. gave very poor results, and goods sold at very low prices.

A very important sale of stock was effected to-day. Twenty thousand head of horned cattle on an estancia in the South at reserved prices—under $100 m/c.—and on 6 months' time, and 6 months camp free—purchaser an Englishman.

Fifty Argentine Bank shares sold to-day at 6 per cent premium.

Major Munro, H B.M. Consul of Montevideo, requests us to state that he addressed no claim to the French Admiral for the cargoes of the Thalia and Alma.

The telegram from Montevideo gave the following—

Exchange 50½; 3000 American hides 64½.

Cargo of Chilian flour (ex Bernardo) at 8¾.

A cargo of Cardiff coal ex-Star of Peace sold in Montevideo deliverable in Buenos Ayres at 11 patacones.

The trial trip of the new steamer Carumba for the Matto Grosso line has given the greatest satisfaction. She runs 12 miles per hour and can carry 75 first class and 100 second passengers. The steamer belongs to Messrs. Concepcao & Company.

Messrs. Fregarthen, Vigue & Co. M.Video have purchased from Mr. S Lafone four square leagues of land in the province of Santa Fé, with a view to start a large cattle and agricultural establishment theroon. Mr. Fregarthen leaves in the morning for Rosario. The property is well situated, it adjoins the well known estancia of Messrs. Kemmis, Cooke & Wheateley, and is about 47 leagues from Rosario. Mr. Fregarthen purposes establishing agricultute on a large scale on this property.

The exports for the month of September are as follows:—

Salted ox and cow hides	44,915
Do horse	6,159
Dry ox and cow	89,998
Do horse	6,276
Tallow pipes	9,033
Do boxes	3,505
Hair bales	218
Wool do	1,518
Sheepskins do	5592
Jerked beef quintals	63,877

Freights—There have been large sales of tallow during the month chiefly for England, and rates for neutral vessels have slightly advanced, but the news from Europe to 5th inst. received yesterday indicate the speedy termination of the war when German and French vessels will again be available, and there will be abundance of tonnage for the new wools. The shearing will probably be late, as the spring rains have not yet commenced. We close the month with 19 vessels, or 55609 register tons disengaged, of which 36 or 17846 tons are French and German.

October 1st, 1870.

There was a lull in the Bond market to-day; for cash nothing, and for the end of the month 36,000 sold. There is some speculation for the end of the year, and some of the best brokers are offering to buy and sell liberally for that date; but there is at present a pause in the market, and it is not probable that there will be any very extensive business done in Bonds for at least a fortnight. It is quite evident that holders of Bonds must hold their securities for the present, as if any large amounts are offered prices will at once give way. Exchange looked up to-day and money was decidedly in better demand. No exchange operations were reported by the brokers, yet it was said on 'Change that 48⅝ was the rate asked for first class bills. A very large transaction in Exchange done for the French packet was spoken of to-day; £107,000, drawn by one English banking firm here on London at 48¼; it is said, that the National Government were the takers.

The consignees of goods per City of St. Asaph, from London, were somewhat startled to-day by the consignee of the vessel sending round to collect the freight before the delivery of the merchandize. It appears that a 'proviso' to that effect was introduced in the bill of lading in London when the vessel was loading. As it is the first business of the kind it has attracted notice, and shows the necessity of shippers reading over the bill of lading before getting the Captain's signature. It is difficult to suppose that even a 'proviso' in the bill of lading can overrule the well established custom of this market.

The French packet took 535,000 francs in gold and 106 passengers of whom 53 are volunteers for the French army,

Mr. Armstrong has applied to the National Government to declare the wharf at San Fernando a Custom house delivery wharf. Mr. Hopkins has finished the work, and now goes to reside in San Fernando to superintend the business.

Mr Wheelwright leaves per next English mail for Europe.

In the produce market to-day there was a little stir. Mr Thos. Ledwith of Los Leones sold [illegible] capones at 52.

Mr Donovan reports the following sales—

521 capones at	45
600 do	35
1000 do	41
300 fanegas wheat	180
250 doz. sheepskins	185

Mr Lennuyeeux's table of exports for September is—

Havre 642 bales wool, 448 ditto sheepskins, 12,143 ox-hides salted, 5,372 horse ditto, 12,100 dry ox, 1,130 pipes and 207 boxes tallow.

Bordeaux 28 bales wool, 876 do. sheepskins, 725 pipes and 140 boxes tallow.

Marseilles nothing.

The cargo of the La Plata from New York has been sold—kerosene 19 m/c. per gallon, tobacco 220 arr., starch 60 arr., wick 14 pats.

In wines there have been very large transactions during the week, over 1000 bordalesas at 750-770; carlon wine 1170 per pipe. Refined sugar from Havre 84 despatched. Salt, Cadiz, 500 fanegas at 14 rls.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that some new wool had entered the North Plaza, but the brokers say that the wool is what is termed skin wool; no new wool can be looked for for a few days, and then only samples or small lots. If the weather keeps fine shearing will be earlier this year than usual; already most of the principal Irish estancieros in the north are preparing to begin, and, in fact, it all depends upon the weather, the winter has proved very dry, and we have had no rain worth talking about since last April. In some parts the drought is greatly felt. The sale of cattle, 20,000 head, which we published yesterday, is one of the most important sales in the country districts for some time; the cattle were sold at 80 m/c. by the cut on six months' credit, and with free use of the camp for six months. The purchaser is Mr. McClymont.

In the Boca to-day several coastwise vessels entered, amongst others, three schooners from Gualeguaychu, with dry cow hides, sheepskins, and hair. It is to be supposed that now the Entre Riano ports on the Uruguay will be opened to trade, as many parties who require to ship goods for the shearing, have been detained in town, owing to the closing of those ports.

Owing to the absence of Mr Wm. Livingstone (having left on a voyage) a municipal election is called for.

Mr John Hannah leaves in the morning for Ranchos to deliver up possession of his estancia to Messrs Krabbe and Shannon, to whom he has sold same. To-day the titles were passed and business concluded.

On the 9th inst. the Western Railway Directors will sell by auction all the townland about the railway station, Rodriguez. The property for farmers and chacreros may be valuable, but it would be more desirable if the Western Railway with a view to help agriculture gave these chacra lands free to settlers. The amount for the railway is a mere trifle, whilst for the migrant it is much. To allow the chacra lands to be purchased by speculators is a grave error.

October 3rd, 1870.

The Bond market ruled very flat to-day, the cash sales amounted to 12000 at 63⅝, for Oct. 31st 42000 at 64¼, closing at 64; for Nov. 30 10000 at 64¾. This was the whole business of the day. There seemed a better disposition to realize to-day than on Saturday, but even for the end of the month the market rules weak, and the market in a measure hangs on the news from Europe.

There was really nothing spoken of to-day save the real estate auctions on Sunday. As we noted in our last issue the amount of real estate offered was unusually large, reaching some 15 millions; a good deal of the property was not to say in a favorable position, yet it was all sold, and sold at prices which have fairly astonished everyone. The well known quinta Rivadavia, which was purchased some two months ago for four millions currency, has proved one of the best paying speculations for some time; one block or square of this quinta was sold on Sunday in lots 10x50; the prices on Calle Comercio averaged from 6000 to 6300 per vara front, whilst the lots on Calle Santiago del Estero and Europa from 7200 to 7800 per vara; the corner lots sold as high as 10400 m/c per vara. The block sold realizes 3½ millions, thus Mr. Goyo Soler, the broker and auctioneer who negotiated this business has made for his client, Sr. Villarasa, one hundred per cent.

Another equally important sale of real estate was that of Mr Mendez, who some six months ago bought four squares or manzanas in Calle Independencia and Calle Pichuicha, for a client of his for $240,000 m/c. who refused to take the land on the plea that Mendez had paid too much for it. Mendez kept the land and paid the money himself. On Sunday he sold one entire manzana or square and a third of another for the round sum of $900,000 m/c. thus showing a profit of 10½ times (or 1025 per cent.) in six months. If he sells the rest at the same rate his little investment of £2,000 will have produced him the handsome amount of £22,000 stg.

The teamers from Europe were looked for to-day, but nothing came in. The news from Paraguay caused a very anxious feeling, as it is feared that as yet we have not heard the full extent of the business, and the next steamer will be looked for anxiously.

The auction sale of the hull of the Espigador and cargo took place; the hull was knocked down for 400 pats., and the cargo for 120 pats., which is much more than was expected.

On Sunday some lots were sold on Calle Rivadavia, near Almagro; they fetched from 3000 to 4000 m/c per vara.

The defalcations of certain parties in the South Plaza last week were spoken of to-day. The matter is so discreditable that it is probable some of the parties will be arrested. It appears that the party in question bought sheepskins for cash, that is to say payable on Saturday: in the meantime he resold them at low rates, pocketed the money and decamped. On Saturday the parties who sold the skins were unable to find him. Several parties in the South market who have been in a small way lost nearly everything they had by this swindling transaction. The total amount of the fraud is said to be between 400 and 500,000 dols. m/c.

In the produce plazas everything rules very dull. Mr Bernecha expects a small lot of new wool in to-morrow from the Manantiales. Dry cow hides sell at 45, tallow in panzas 36.

Money rules at 10 to 12 per cent. Good bills were done to-day at 12 per cent.

Respecting the land sales of M. Montravel in Belgrano, they did not come off; $2500 per vara was offered and declined.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—Paper 15⅝. Cargo of Cardiff coal at at 11 pats.; do. salt at 13½r.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day. It was said that some bills from Rio had come down

The arrival of Colonel Ayala from Entre Rios was not regarded as favorable, and people were anxious to know the reason of his retirement from the army.

The market report of the Plaza Once is as follow:—

Once de Setiembre, Oct 1st, 1870		
Matadero hides	140	141
Horse hides	32	35
Sheepskins	60	80
Do. matadero	140	190
Horse hair (N)	130	135
Do South	140	150
Tallow in pipes	41	44
Ostrich feathers, tied	22	24
Do middling	—	—
Do inferior	—	—
Capones	32	42
Sheep al corte	18	25
Fat mares	130	170
Wheat best	190	200
Do 2nd	160	170
Do inferior	120	140
Maize in cob	55	60
Do desgranado	50	55
Barley	75	90
Flour		33
Wools no arrivals, prices nominal.		
Grease in panzas	34	60
Do in ramo pisado	24	25

Cattle by the out, 80 on 6 months' credit.

October 4, 1870.

The Bond market ruled weak to-day and very little done; for cash there was nothing offered, but in the liquidation 12,500 were sold at 63½ for to-morrow. For the end of the month 30,000 were sold at 64, and for December 31st 20,000 at 65½; this was the extent of the Bond business for the day. The market rules weak, and some brokers enquired why the notice from the public credit office respecting the amortization and its amount has not yet been published in the papers. Discount brokers find the National Government a good customer at present; large sums have been taken up by the Minister at 12 per cent, per annum. It is said that what with paying the coupons, army drafts, and now the Senators and Deputies of Congress at the end of the session, the Government requires very large sums. Parties connected with Entre Rsos were in high spirits to-day. News of the most momentous character is hourly expected, and all are sanguine that the war will at once be drawn to a conclusion. The expenses of this war have very seriously disarranged the exchequer; some 27,000 horses have been already purchased it is said at an ounce each. These matters are spoken of, and for the credit of the country it is to be hoped that the war will be at once wound up.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day. The brokers say 48½ and 48⅝ may be considered as about the rate. As regards bills, none have as yet been offered

Respecting the fraud in the South Market, there appear to be fresh disclosures; the whole affair will probably be made public. The Plaza brokers are adopting measures against the possibility of a repetition of such a swindle. The sheepskins, it seems, although not paid for, cannot be followed or claimed by the original owner.

The demand for money for real estate purposes continues, and large sums have been taken up by speculators. Still, as a rule, the parties who pay such high prices in auctions are not native brokers, but Italian bricklayers and parties who really have the money in bank to pay for the lots they buy. The banks feel the rise in real estate more than any one else, inasmuch as there is a drain on them for this class of deposits. The immense transactions now going on in real estate must necessarily tell on the money market, since it gives employment for so much more capital, and unless the currency is in some way expanded, or large sums of money brought into the country, the rise in real estate can hardly be sustained. It is mooted that a large company, with capital from abroad, is about to be started, for the purpose of buying up all the available real estate property offering on moderate terms in the market.

On Sunday a large yard on Calle Callao between Calles Cuyo and Corrientes was sold at auction for 22,500 m/c. per vara front, this is the highest price yet paid for building sites in that street. last year these sites could be bought at 5000 m/c. per vara. A large house 12 x 70 with 13 rooms built in lime and finished in good manner has been sold for $450,000 m/c, the house is on the West side of Calle Callao between Calles Cuyo and Corrientes.

The arrival of three German vessels in port to-day caused a no small stir in maritime circles. One of the German vessels that came in to-day was chased near the line but escaped. Another kept so close into the shore on entering the Plate that she nearly ran on the rocks, but they all arrived safely, and their masters deserve the very highest praise for their exploit.

In the interest of wool growers we are requested to caution farmers against shearing soon this year, or sending their wool into market in a hurry; the weather seems threatening, and those who shear early may lose heavily in the first storm, moreover, owing to the war in Europe and the large stocks of wool at present in Antwerp, 60,000 bales, any large arrivals of wool in this market would at once drive prices down to rates ruinously low. It seems therefore the interest of the farmer not to be in too great a hurry this year with his wool.

To-day being a holiday in Montevideo there was nothing done down there. President Batlle is preparing to march to the camp; some charters for jerked beef to Havannah, nothing further

Congress has thrown out the Gran Chaco emigration scheme; the Deputies refuse to spend one farthing on emigration, and insist upon throwing out all emigration schemes, as spontaneous emigration is what the House believes in. The bill for a home loan of two millions patacons has been passed, it will probably be done by the Bank.

In the produce plazas there is really nothing doing, about 500 camp hides at 140 per pesada, some hair at 136, and tallow in pipes at 44,; maize, 150 fanegas, at 55. Capones are coming in fast, and there are large arrivals at the corrales; sales to-day at prices ranging from 40 to 50: fully 11,000 sold.

M. Diebl of Montevideo was welcomed on 'Change to-day, he reports everything quiet in Montevideo.

The purchaser of the estancia Mangrullo, property of the late Don Roque Carranza is summoned by the courts to come forward and pay for same.

The Provincial Government has paid to Mr Crabtree the balance due to the Northern Railway Company on account of the guarantee some $180 000 m/c. This settles this disputed account in a highly honorable manner.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Biela leaves on the 9th, taking the mail; it is considered probable that she will take some specie.

The packet is looked for by some on the 6th this time, but as last month had only 30 days she cannot be well expected before the 7th.

A real estate broker offered to-day 2 millions for a manzana within a few squares of the South Plaza; the offer was declined.

The Patagonia with Lisbon dates to the 19th Sept. is due in M.Video on Friday.

Acido Sulfurico Carbolico de Mockford.

Preparacion Antivenenosa aplicable,

Al Ganado Lanar.

Esta preparacion cuyos efectos son tan conocidos y apreciados por los Ganaderos de las Colonias de Australia, es invencion de una casa de Comercio que ha hecho estudio de las enfermedades que padece el ganado lanar, y en vista de los grandes resultados que ha dado se ofrece á recomendarlo á los Ganaderos de la America del Sud, seguro que surtirá muy buenos efectos.

A la vez que destruye toda clase de miseria es una prevencion contra la sarna, la cual siendo antivenenosa, se puede aplicar tambien a los corderos sin temor alguno; no contiene ni venenos minerales ni alkalis fuertes, los cuales como es sabido suelen ser tan perjudiciales a la lana.

Muy notable son sus propiedades curativas y anticepticas, su uso evita la contagion, conserva el pellejo limpio y suave, y contribuye que el peso de la lana sea mayor.

El modo de aplicarlo es no solo muy sencillo sinó mas barato y eficaz qo el Tabaco.

En el certificado que a continuacion se estampa se verá el modo de aplicarla; dicho certificado es de un gran Ganadero de Van Diemen's Land recien lo ha usado, obteniendo muy buen exito durante mucho tempo.

Se recomienda al Publico el uso del ACIDO SULFURICO CARBOLICO DE MOCKFORD; un galon es suficiente por 50 galones de agua, es preciso poner cuidado que la proporcion no sea mas que de 50 a uno.

Nosotros aplicamos el mismo calor que con el Tabaco. No se necesita asufre, es un desenpestante poderoso y por fin no cuesta la tercera parte que el Tabaco, es mucho mas sencillo y barato y por lo que hasta ahora se ha visto no apesta en lo mas minimo a la lana.

Se vende en Barrilitos de 5 a 10 galones en Casa de los

SRES. ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.

No. 7—CALLE BOLIVAR—7.

Buenos Ayres.

A quienes se puede dirijir para tomar mas informes asi como para la nota de Precios. 335 1m sp 23

SCARLETT'S

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG MEN,

No. 214 ESMERALDA.

This School, conducted on the plan by which similar institutions have become celebrated throughout the United States for the completeness of their course of instruction and the efficiency of their Graduates, affords to young men an excellent opportunity to gain in a few months as thorough a knowledge of the principles and practice of Book-keeping by Double Entry, as could be acquired in the Counting-house in the course of as many years. The Pupil is taught to open, carry on, and close books representing wholesale, retail, individual, partnership, and compound company business, manufacturing, stock, and private banking, steamboating, railroading, exporting and importing, either on account of the firm, commission, or joint speculation.

The system combines all the advantages of private instruction, each pupil being entirely independent of his fellow students in the prosecution of his studies, and may progress as rapidly as capacity and previous attainments will admit

Hours—From Ten to Three; and in the evening from Half-past Seven to Nine.

Application for admission should be made to Mr. Scarlett, at No. 262 Calle San Martin; or at the Rooms.

References—Dr. William Rawson, Mr. Joshua Negrotto, Mr. W. Wheelwright, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Mr. J. F. Sassenberg, Mr. Edward Hopkins.

JNO. A. SCARLETT,
Graduate of Bell's Commercial College,
38 0,xp,sept28 Chicago.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE.

248—Calle Chacabuco—248

Under the Care of the Sisters of Mercy.

The Sisters of Mercy beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, for which they return their most sincere thanks.

The numerous and even increasing calls on their charity, as well as the debt due for the building, make such offerings most acceptable.

Collected by Miss Cassey and Miss Cullen—

D Duggan	$500
T. Thonigahu	200
F. Dowling	200
M. Duggan	400
A. Bachmanus	100
E Hearne	100
A friend from Navarro	100
P Ham	100
M Hearna	100
Dr A Leeson	120
E Welsh	100
T Achaval	1,500
E Dillon	20
P Ham	300
O Lynch	100
W Barry	100
T Gahan	100
T Fox	20
J Casey	500
E Culligan	50
Hugh Duggan	100
R Trobanegaiez	100
M Maeguines	100
Through Rev. M L Leahy—	
P Doherty	100
Mrs Doherty	50
J Bracken	50
Mrs Bracken	50
M Murray	20
J Gavner	20
J Masterson	20
E Fagan	50
J Moran	20
B Diejnau	20
W Demne	20
T Cunningham	100

CHASCOMUS.

BRUCE AND NIVEN

Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they OPEN this day in the CALLE DE BUENOS AYRES, An ENGLISH GROCERY STORE.

A well-assorted Stock of General Camp Goods all of the best quality and at modrate prices.

October 1, 1870. 1m,d&wo2

RAMS.

CABAÑA DE SANTA ANA, ESTANCIA DE VIÑALES, LOBOS.

Estancieros and Sheepfarmers requiring Good Rams at moderate prices, will find a selection of first-class animals at the above Cabaña.

THOMAS STOCKDALE.

393, 3pps, 1mws,s28

PRIVATE LESSONS.

SPANISH, FRENCH, AND BOOK-KEEPING.

Each Language taught in three months, both in six. Book-keeping in eight days, and all the Arithmetic in six lessons.

191—CALLE TACUARI—191

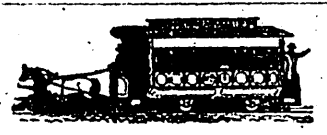
8,4p,d&w,o4

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to Mr. ROBERT WILDE. (Late of the BRITISH and GERMAN HOTEL, 72 Calle Mejico), are hereby informed that they can settle the same at 102 Calle Piedad, before the 15th of October, 1870. After which date legal proceedings will be taken to recover the said debts.

September 15th 1870.

255, 1 m. d and w. s16.



COMPANIA DE TRAMWAYS DE LA CIUDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

Limitada

AVISO

Habiendo obtenido el competente permiso del Gobierno de la Provincia y de la Municipalidad para abrir el Trafico Publica la primera seccion de la linea de la Compania de Tramways de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, entre el Riachuelo de Barracas y la Calle de Garay Se anuncia al publico que los trenes partirán á las horas siguientes:—

Precio 2$m/c.

Parten de Barracas	Parten de la Calle Garay
7.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
8.45	9.15
9.45	10.15
10.45	11.15
11.45	12.15 p m,
12.45 p.m.	1.15
1.45	2.15
2.45	4.15
3.45	5.15
4.45	5.15
5.45	6.15
6.45	7.15
7.45	8.15
8.45	9.15

LA ADMINISTRACION.

TEMPERATURE.

September 28—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 68.

September 29—Thursday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 69.

September 30—Friday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 70

October 1—Saturday 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 72.

October 3—Monday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 71.

October 4—Tuesday, 2 p.m
Faraenheit..... 67

DEATH.

At Goya, Mr. Daniel Newkirk, aged 26 years, a native of Canada.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5 1870

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LETTER VI.

London, Aug. 27th, 1870.

London is becoming the savings bank and deposit for the valuables of Europe. It was rumored that the Prince Imperial and the jewels of the Empress had been sent to London. As far as the jewels are concerned the rumor might be true. I know myself of a Spanish banker who arrived from Paris a day or two ago with more than half a million sterling in his pocket, and travelling bag.

The rate of discount is already lowered, and there is a glut of money, but confidence is by no means restored, and the rate may go up and securities go down at any moment. The city folk who are always indifferent politicians, did not believe in the war, but they now believe with more reason in an immediate peace. They may be wrong both ways.

The Bank of France has very properly stopped specie payments, and the Government has decreed a forced currency to its notes. The war credit in France has been raised from 20 to 40 millions sterling. The Prussians have taught us that after all the Hunnish tactics represent the modern mode of warfare. We are to fight in masses, in hordes, nation against nation, swarming in a country like locusts. Already in less than a fortnight we have seen invaders and invaded come to a dead stop for want of provisions. This is official, and you may judge thereby that war levied in that fashion must exhaust a continental nation in a few months. The steam ram, the torpedo, the stink pot, the sacred "jaw bone" that slew its tens of thousands, are the weapons of our age. The chassepots and mitrailleuses have been proved too delicate. Talking of "jaw bones," will you believe that whilst we have been picturing to ourselves the great strategist Von Moltke seated in his study, the telegraph wires in his hands directing the movements of the German armies, it now turns out that all the engagements in the present campaign were mistakes, equal surprises for victors and vanquished.

The Orleans family left their retreat near Richmond for Belgium, and made an offer of their swords to France, with an eye, of course, to a change of dynasty. I believe they have since returned to London. M. Thiers says, and he is a good judge, we must first have the Republic. At last then we are on the eve of that dreaded 'lendemain' which Frenchmen for eighteen years have mentioned with bated breath.

The new Imperialist ministers are strong in Paris, and making great efforts to send the nation to the frontier. In the meantime the Empire keeps coming the other way. It must fall sooner or later, and the Frenchman will, perhaps, pocket his dignity and military vengeance, and consider that the Prussians, who preferred to make war on the Empire and not on France, may be allowed to win to the mutual advantage of both countries.

From the rather dreary letters we receive from the very-much-knocked-about and somewhat to be pitied special correspondents, you will pick a few sad and a few comic anecdotes of the war, but no other news of importance. A good tale is the following:—When the Germans took Hagenau they put a new clerk in the telegraph office. A message came from Strasburg, "Is all safe?" "Yes," said the German; and down came a train with a thousand French soldiers, who were quietly sent on to Berlin without the trouble of changing carriages.

It is said that during the battle of Woerth McMahon telegraphed to Failly to attack the German flank at a certain place. The wretched telegraph wrote another place with a more or less similar name, and there De Failly and his veterans went and found nothing, and the battle was lost.

A fortnight has gone by since I wrote to you *via* Lisbon. I dare not this time risk a supplementary letter to Bordeaux or Lisbon, as Paris may be in no disordered a state to attend to punctuality in postal arrangements, if it be not already beseiged three or four days hence. Great events and awful carnage on both sides have occured in the fortnight. After the fatal 6th of August when the French retreated to Metz, we had a pause of eight days during which time the German army replenished its commissariat whilst slowly following their beaten enemy. General Steinmetz attacked Bazaine as he was crossing the Moselle before Metz, near the small village of Pange, and when about one half of the French army had crossed the river. The Prussians had about 80,000 men in action or at hand. The rear guard of the French consisted of the untouched troops of Decaen, commanding the 3rd Corps, and the division of Ladmirant, numbering altogether 50,000 to 60,000 men, the Prussians accomplished their purpose. Wednesday the 17th was spent in burying the dead. The Germans demanded an armistice for that purpose; and on the 18th Prince Frederick and the King united, again attacked the French and this time succeeded in driving them back to Metz, and cutting off their communications with Verdun, and of course with Chalons and Paris. The King of Prussia, Count Bismark, General Sheridan U. States, and other notabilities were spectators of this grand battle of Gravelotte or Rezonville. They have heard the 'dull growl of the mitrailleuses, the sharp pinge of the chassepot, they have seen again 'red rags' round the torn limbs of the wounded; the 'blue bullet mark' in forehead or breast; the 'dirty froth spotted with crimson oozing from the mouths of fainting troopers.' They have gloated over the white heaps lying stark under the moon' and have smelt the 'sour smell' of the battle field, and seen the smoke of the recent contest clustering over the vine clad hills in the moist air of the night, whilst the quiet stars look down on the scene of death.' You can see all this yourself in the special correspondence of the *Times* and *Daily News*. For my part I am old enough to remember a good deal of it in the Crimean war and I am rather sick of it.

The Germans are said to have had over 600,000 men in French territory. In killed and wounded they have lost more than the French, and at least 70,000 men. With sick and detachments on siege duty at Strasburg and other places we can take off another 70,000. The Crown Prince has about 150,000 men. Prince Fredrick Charles 200,000 and Steinmetz 80,000.

The garrison of Paris is principally formed of national guards and citizen recruits. But the number of regular troops in that city is perhaps underestimated. Another army is now forming on the Loire; so that the position of France, bad as it is, is far from desperate, presuming that Frenchmen are still the gallant people they were, and will not allow political parties to fight the battles of the invader.

It is pretty certain that Bismarck calculated on a revolution. But he may be deceived, although at this moment in Paris affairs are very critical, owing to the action of M. Gambetta, the Republican deputy. As the Germans get into the interior and out of the half-German provinces on the frontier they already find a different reception. The young Garde Mobile, part of which garrisons Toul, made a brilliant sortie and placed some 700 of the besiegers "hors de combat;" and the country is beginning to swarm with "francs tireurs," or volunteer riflemen, who give great annoyance to the Prussians.

If the French can hold on, this work will get hotter and hotter, and the burning of the crops and laying waste of the country already commenced in the path of the invading army will make it exceedingly difficult to provide for such hosts as the German strategists work with. On the other hand the Prussian and South German troops have been so well handled hitherto and have shown such bravery and determination, such splendid discipline, and such rapidity and dash, there is no feat of arms we cannot expect of them.

Come what may, one thing is certain, that for many a long day they can with heads aloft chaunt their beautiful chorus, which has now become the German Marseillaise—

"Fest steht und treu die wacht am Rhein."

The composer of this song, Karl Wilhelm, when he first heard it sung by the multitude went out of his mind. He has since recovered, and his countrymen have made a noble subscription for him. This now celebrated song is not as far as the music is concerned strikingly original, but now and then there is a kindle in the harmony which saves it from being commonplace; and the music of the refrain I have quoted is grand and redolent of the thick and healthy German feeling; redolent of the legends and even the landscape of the Rhine.

It is a song suited to the bivouac, and not an anthem. It is light spirited and masculine, well fitted to be thundered forth by a good average male German. May you hear it at some 'verein' in B. Ayres.

The Germans have taught us a lesson which radical and republican theorists have long been preaching, that the grand motive power in politics or war is intelligent co-operation. The nucleus of the German host is a well-trained, well-officered Prussian army, but not numbering 300,000 men. There are now, since the landsturm is called out, a million and a-half of Germans under arms. Another army under the Crown Prince of Saxony is on its way to the Rhine. General Falkenstein, with 50,000 men, must by this time have joined the Red Prince, between Metz and the Belgian frontier. It is the German nation falling in a mass on the French Imperial system which has proved rotten, and the French people beneath, mistrusted, betrayed, and disorganized, are well-nigh smothered with the debris of their own government. By the truthful and manly reports of the Germans themselves, the French soldiers have in this war eclipsed their previous renown for dash and gallantry, and have proved themselves more firm and intrepid than they have hitherto had credit for. Except in the number of prisoners, a great part of whom were of McMahon's routed army, they have suffered less loss than they have inflicted. But all to no purpose; the Germans have come to the horrid determination of sacrificing a whole generation, if needs be, and to settle the question of the Rhine once for all. They outnumber the French three to one, and are quite as brave and better disciplined, not as soldiers, but as men. How can we compare an army in which the privates are, many of them, scholars and gentlemen, with the Turcos and half savages of the French African troops. Naturally, were the well-equipped standing army of France anything like as numerous as the invading and half-clothed hosts of Germans the case would be different, but such an army it is impossible to maintain; and in England we are now beginning to work against the Horse-guard influence and aristocratic system, and we shall soon see the militia and volunteers forming an intrinsic part of a permanent army of defence.

In this war the French have been betrayed and robbed by the parasites natural to a bad government. Their resources were on paper only, and the Emperor found it out when too late; "on m'a trampé," he cries. It is said Madame Lebœuf, who is a German, betrayed the plans of the French to Bismarck, who immediately altered the original German plan of defence into an offensive war and general invasion. General Lebœuf was at once dismissed. There are three great ladies, Madame Pourtalés and two others now in prison in Paris for betraying the French, and there is already a rising appetite for blood, which may sacrifice those women. Add to all this the miserable vanity of the Emperor to meddle in the strategy of the campaign at the outset, the want of any commanding spirit to oppose men like Blumenthal and Von Moltke, and we have no difficulty in accounting for the disasters inflicted on the French nation.

As for the weapons. The Chassepot is more murderous and has a longer range than the needle gun, and at short ranges the mitrailleuse is terribly effective, but recent experiments at Shoeburyness have proved it to be far inferior to Shrapnell shells or the new muzzle loader field gun. And as over and over again stated and now proved, the Chassepot, or the still better, Martini rifle, is not for Frenchmen, who have not the coolness or temperament to use it. They fire away their ammunition uselessly, and in all the late battles the cry before retreat has been "ammunition running short." The Frenchmen have been concealed in rifle pits, and yet the Prussians have leisurely picked them off one by one as they popped up their heads.

Yesterday the French Ministry informed the Chamber of the advance of the enemy on Paris, and described the city as ready for defence, General Trochu has issued a proclamation expelling all people who have not ostensible means of existence, by which he means vagabonds and 'emeutiers.'

5 p.m. To-morrow being Sunday no post leaves London. You will receive from Liverpool 24 hours later news. Up to this moment the following are the latest telegraphic items of importance, but you will exercise your habitual caution in accepting the statements.

Next steamer you may expect important news from Rome. The French, Swiss and German troops in the Papal army are still quarrelling.

Money in London is cheap and likely to be so. No event in which we are not directly interested can now much affect the market unless it were some great disaster to the Prussian arms in curring an indefinite prolongation of the war. At present the localization of the war appears safe, but we cannot answer from day to day.

The Cunard Royal Mail steamer China arrived from New York to-day, with 1,390,690 dols. in specie.

LATEST LONDON TELEGRAMS.

(*By submarine cable*).

Messrs. Knowles & Co. of Lisbon have received the following important telegrams from London—

McMahon's army capitulateatd Sedan. The King of Prussia is going to fix the residence of Napoleon. McMahon was wounded. McMahon is dead. Napoleon is prisoner. King of Prussia gives the European powers 48 hours to decide the fate of Napoleon. The King of Prussia has ordered a deposition of arms, pending the decision of the European powers.

London 3rd 6 p.m. King of Prussia telegraphs the Queen that the whole army at Sedan capitulated as prisoners of war. McMahon wounded. Emperor surrendered, leaving every thing to the Regency at Paris. The King after an interview with Napoleon will fix his residence. Neutral intervention is imminent. Siege of Strasburg continues. 700 Prussians and 2,000 French driven into Belgium laid down their arms.

Paris 1st. Senate has sent a protest to the European powers about Prussian treatment of French ambulances. Bismark declares he will not recognize Garde Mobile as French soldiers. France will treat the Landwehr and Landsturm in same way. The Alsatians in Paris demand help for Strasburg and protest against Prussian acts.

Berlin 2nd. King assisted 8 hours in the battle before Sedan. French repulsed, with loss of 11 Mitrailleuses and 7,000 prisoners. Numbers of French people fleeing into Belgium.

Paris 2nd. Bazaine's victory (26th) at Courcelles confirmed. Strasburg holds out bravely. An army of 150,000 is being assembled at Lyons and another of 70,000 at Toulon. Belgian telegrams that Bazaine took 30 cannons and is marching to join M'Mahon: battle continues.

GENERAL FAILLY.

It is stated that the reason why Gen. De Failly has been superseded is that before the battle of Woerth he four times disobeyed McMahon's order to join him, saying that he had orders to the contrary, which are believed to have emanated from the Emperor. Nevertheless, De Failly is considered to be utterly disgraced.

THE BURNING OF CHALONS CAMP.

Paris 22 August. Yesterday evening I returned towards the camp, leaving the village of Suippes on my right. The sky was clouded, and the wind blew strong, raising dense volumes of dust. After crossing the Champs de Mars and 5 or 6 miles of the plain I reached that part of the camp which lies to the right of the Roman road. The tents were still standding, far as the eye could reach, but a deathlike silence reigned around: it seemed like some ancient city that the inhabitants had just deserted at the approach of an invasion of Goths. The statues and ornaments raised by the soldiers were broken, and strewed the ground; thousands of boots and shoes, shirts, uniforms &c., abandoned in the hurry of retreat, lay around. The scene of desolation on all sides brought tears to my eyes. In half an hour I reached the village of Mourmelon, where a small picquet of troops and the remaining inhabitants were hastily packing up their baggage. The telegraph and post-office were burnt.

The troops had left the camp at 8 a.m. with three or four thousand baggage waggons, in a line 18 miles long. It was almost night when I left the camp, and overtook a squadron of cuirassiers on the Roman road. To the left was a plantation of fir-trees. Suddenly about half-past 8 we saw from a hillock commanding the pain a bright glare behind the wood, which presently shot up into a towering flame. At the same time other volumes of fire burst out to the right and the whole country seemed wrapped in an immense conflagration. The woods, and piles of hay and straw in the camp, gave food to the flames. It was evident the burning of the camp was for strategic purposes, as official notice had been given a couple of days before.

As the baggage waggons proceeded along the road towards Rheims in double file I had to cross the country to the village of Prunet, on the Sillery road, where on entering the inn a rumor was spread that two Prussian spies had arrived. The house was instantly surrounded by some 30 countrymen armed with sticks and forks, preparing to Lynch me and my companion. I loaded my revolver, determined to show fight. Fortunately the chief of the village fire-brigade held back the peasants, promising to give me up if I did not prove a Frenchman. He was a very polite and intelligent man, and after examining my papers apologised for the rudeness to which I had been subjected. It took him, however, half-an-hour to pacify the crowd around the door and convince them I was not a Prussian spy.

Figaro Correspondent.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* expressses surprise that the name of Canrobert has not appeared in the accounts of the battles near Metz. He says:—

Canrobert and his 'corps d'armée' (the sixth) fought, and according to the French belief won, the battle of the 16th of August, near Metz. I am permitted to quote from two letters written by members of his staff on the following day from the field on which—strange and inexplicable as it appears, in face of all the other information which has poured upon us—they evidently believed themselves victorious. The first is from M. Longcias, one of the Marshal's aides-de-camp. It is dated Wednesday, August 17, "au Bivouac de Verneville, pres Metz;" and is addressed to the Maréchale Canrobert in Paris:—'The Sixth Corps held the key of the position from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The conflict was horrible obstinate on both sides. The marshal was superb under fire (*au feu*) but unfortunately he exposes himself as if he were still a colonel of Zouaves. We carried off all the honors of the day, but we have had great losses." The second is from M. de Montebello, who is attached as a volunteer to the marshal's staff, and is addressed to General Montebello, his father:—"Heaven has protected us; we are all safe and sound, except the commandant, Boussmard, who has lost an arm, but who is going on as well as possible. Immense and terrible battle (*foudroyante*). The Prussians are routed, and it is said that they have passed the Moselle. For thirteen hours we sustained a deluge of balls and shells. The brave marshal was splendid; he exposed himself like the meanest of his soldiers. One is proud of being near such a man.' If there can be anything more bewildering than the unhesitating confidence of these two soldiers fresh from the action in respect of their own success in a battle which, according to every other source of information, they had lost, it is the way in which the name of an experienced and well-known soldier of France should have been ignored in all the reports.

BATTLE OF DONCHERY.

BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF MACMAHON.

Paris, Sept. 2nd.

Belgian telegrams of the 31st, state that McMahon fought for 12 hours on the 30th. The French having abandoned the wooded heights, were attacked by the Prussians so vigorously that at first they had to retreat, but they afterwards took the offensive and at night crossed the Meuse, to re-form near Donchery on the Mezieres road. The French inflicted great loss on the enemy. The Marine infantry performed prodigies of valor.

On the 31st. the Prussians resumed the offensive at 7 a.m., on the left bank of the Meuse between Doury and Donchery, being drawn down by MacMahon close to the fortifications of Sedan. The Prussians had heavy losses and about noon fell back on Villermantz after fruitless endeavours to recross the Meuse. Next morning MacMahon was stationed at Mouron.

Meantime King William telegraphs that he has beaten MacMahon, which shews there must have been more fighting.

London 2nd,

The King telegraphs from Sedan to the Queen that victory is favorable to the Germans all along the line. The French fought bravely. The slaughter is awful. Bazaine commenced fighting on Wednesday at daybreak, the battle lasting all that day and night and all Thursday till past midnight, (nearly 48 hours). The French were beaten at all points, and driven back into Metz. Prussians advanced and occupied Geronne. Five villages burnt. MacMahon re-crossed the Meuse on Thursday.

GEN. TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Governor of Paris on Thursday afternoon:—

The Governor of Paris: Seeing the law of 9th August, 1849, on the state of siege; seeing the decree of the 7th instant declaring Paris in a state of siege; seeing article 75 of the decree of December 24th, 1811, relative to the organization of the staff in towns, which enacts that in all towns during war, if the Minister or the General Commanding-in-Chief gives the order, or if the enemy's troops are within three days' march of the place, the Governor or Commandant, without waiting for the proclamation of the state of siege, is at once invested with the necessary authority.

1. To expel all useless mouths (*bouches inutiles*), foreigners, and persons, noted as disreputable, either by the civil or military authorities, &c. Seeing the law of July 9, 1852, relative to the expulsion from the department of the Seine of discharged convicts, vagabonds, beggars, and others addicted to courses dangerous either to life or property, decrees as follows:—

Article 1. Every individual not having means of subsistence, whose presence in Paris may be dangerous to public order, or threatens the security of life and property, or who may addict himself to manœuvres of a nature to impede measures of defence and public safety, shall be expelled the capital.

Article 2. Any disobedience to a decree of expulsion will be referred to the jurisdiction of court-martial.

Paris, August 24.

General TROCHU.

THE UHLANS.

A letter from Rheims says the dring and dash of the Uhlans in this campaign almost remind one of the legendary exploits of the mediæval knights. They scour the whole country in little bands of tens and twenties, constantly meeting with superior forces of the enemy, losing a man here, another there, but still contriving, some of them, to take back to their main army intelligence which keeps it better informed of the movements of the French than the French, though in their own country, are of the movements of the Prussians.

THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* gives an example of the sufferings of the wounded in the battles near Metz:—"Opposite the chapel of St. Thiebauld some 30 sufferers were seen lying on the bare ground on the 19th. They had been wounded on the 16th, dressed on th 17th, but, owing to the immense press of similar business on hand, it had been found impossible to remove them and get them under shelter by the morning of the 18th. On that day a new and more terrible battle ensued, when the services of surgeons and sick-bearers were urgently required in a different direction, and the poor victims of the preceding encounter remained just where they were. On the morning of the 19th a gentleman on passing by found them in their original position, and, as every house in every village in the neighboorhood was crowded with the dead and dying, he had no choice but to leave them in their pitiable plight."

PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH NATION.

Paris, 4.30 A.M., Sept. 4th.

Frenchmen.—A great misfortune has befallen the country. After three days heroic fighting Marshal McMahon's army succumbed to 300,000 of the enemy, losing 10,000 prisoners. Marshal McMahon was wounded and Gen. Wimpffen taking his place, capitulated with the whole of the army. This cruel reverse does not cast us down.

Paris is to-day in a state of defence. Military forces are being organized. In a few days we shall have a new army under the walls of Paris, and another is being assembled on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union and your energy will yet save France.

The Emperor has been made prisoner in the struggle.

The Government is taking every measure that the situation demands.

(*Signed by all the Ministers*)

Paris 3rd Sept. 2.15 P.M.—Dates from Mezières to this morning give contradictory accounts of the battles. Great losses on both sides. After the battles of Wednesday and Thursday (Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st) McMahon fell back under the walls of Metz, according to Bazaine's plan, so as to weaken the enemy without exposing our troops to much loss as so much inferior in number. Authentic reports confirm the news of the Prussian cavalry escaping from the French into Luxemburg, where they remained one day and then re-crossed into France.

Berlin 3rd, 3.45 P.M.—In the battle of Roisville the army of Bazaine trying to get out northward from Metz was driven back by Prince Frederic Charles into the fortress. The losses were considerable. The result of the battle with McMahon was that 3,000 French crossed into Belgium and laid down their arms.

Paris 3rd 10.30 p.m. Jules Favre proposed, in the Chambers to depose the Emperor and form a Provisional Government with General Trochu as Commander-in-chief. The left Centre preferred to appoint a Committee of Five who would name a new Ministry. Palikao proposed to have a Committee of defense to aid the Government, with himself as Lieutenant General. Thiers proposed to elect a Committee of Defense from all sides of the Chamber. This last proposal was signed by 45 Deputies, and implies an immediate convocation of the Legislature. All the above proposals were declared urgent and sent collectively before one special Committee. The Government is opposed to the dethronement of Napoleon.

In the surrender of McMahon's army the Prussians would only receive a flag of truce from the Governor of Sedan himself.

Madrid 4th 2, 50 a.m. Palikao told the Chambers that he had no official news of the war. It is said that McMahon was wounded and got into Belgium, that Napoleon has been taken prisoner and all the army capitulated.

Paris 3rd 5 p.m. Palikao declares that he fears the bad news is true, but has no official intimation of it. Bazaine made a vigorous sortie and fought for 9 hours with desperate valor, but was driven back into Metz, which prevented the desired junction with McMahon's army. Bazaine made a second sortie and a battle took place between Metz and Sedan in which the fortunes of the day fluctuated by turns. First our army charged the Prussians and drove them up to the Meuse, then we had to give way before superior numbers. As things stand we can only hope that in a few days Bazaine may succeed in effecting a junction with McMahon. The situation is grave and cannot be concealed. We are resolved to call out every man in France and organize at once 200,000 of the Garde Mobile to defend Paris. Let us exert every energy and not relax our efforts till the last Prussian soldier shall have been driven out of France.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

Paris. Friday Evening.

Cavalry scouts from the army of Prince Frederick Charles have appeared on the road to Epernay and Chambert in the direction of Montmirall.

The first battalion of the Mobile Guards of the department of Aube has arrived here. The rest are to follow.

Two thousand arrests have been made during the last two days, comprising vagrants, suspicious characters, &c.

Paris, Saturday.

An official decree dated yesterday, is published this morning, appointing M. Thiers a member of the committee for the defence of Paris.

The *Journal Oficiel* of to-day confirms the statement that Belgium and Luxemburg have withdrawn their consent for the transport of Prussian wounded across their territories,

Prussian scouts have cut the railway from Montmedy and Mezieres, but were subsequently repulsed by free corps, and the railway has been re-established.

ARMING FRENCH PROVINCES.

The *Soir* of the 26th says that more that one million stand of arms, destined for the Gardes Mobiles, have been sent to the provinces within the last few days.

20,000 WOUNDED IN METZ.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says: "A French deserter, who has just come over, has stated that there were 20,000 wounded from all the battles lying in Metz, and that they were much crowded, and were suffering from many privations."

THE PRUSSIAN PROPOSALS OF ANNEXATION.

The *Telegraph* says:—Supposing that the war should terminate in favor of the Germans, the plan of settlement most favoured at this moment in official circles in Prussia is that the whole of Lorraine should not be kept, but that the frontier should be the Vosges, Bar-le-Duc remaining French. It is desired to retain Alsace, which would probably fall to Baden and Bavaria in shares geographically suggested. Wurtemburg would certainly get no French soil, for, though she has fought well in the present campaign, she has always been considered strongly anti-Prussian, and a decided obstacle to German unity. This we present simply as the view entertained in well-informed German quarters,

CAPITULATION OF VITRY.

(German Official Despatch.)

Bar-le-Duc, Friday Evg.

The small fortress of Vitry capitulated yesterday.

Sixteen cannons were found.

Two battalions of Mobile Guards having lost their way, were scattered by our cavalry, and 850 men and 17 officers taken prisoners.

On our side Major von Friesen and three men were wounded, the former severely.

In pursuance of General Trochu's edict, the Paris police made a razzia on Wednesday night and Thursday morning upon the "Clan du Vol," as the dangerous classes have been called, and, without beat of drum, arrested some 1200 of their most active members.

The ratifications of the new treaty, to maintain the neutrality of Belgium during the present war, were exchanged at the Foreign Office, London, on Friday, by Earl Granville, as the representative of England, with the representatives severally of France and of Prussia.

The Germans estimate the garrison of Strasburg at about 6,000 or 7,000 men of all arms. The armament of the fortress is described as being good.—The besieging army is composed at present of Bavarian and Baden troops. They will be relieved soon by a corps of Prussians.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 27.

A band of 60 Carlists has made its appearance in Navarre.

Three battalions of chasseurs will leave Madrid to-morrow morning for the north, in order to inerease the garrison of Pampeluna.

A rumor is current that a camp is about to be formed at Miranda.

The rumor of a treaty between France and Spain is contradicted.

Madrid, Aug. 28.

The Carlist band that appeared in Navarre was defeated yesterday.

Madrid, Aug. 29.

The *Official Gazette* confirms the statement that several Carlist bands have appeared in Navarre and in the Basque provinces. It is asserted that several others have appeared in Catalonia.

A railway train from Bilboa was stopped yesterday by Carlist bands. The Basque provinces have been declared in a state of siege. Tranquillity prevails in Madrid.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH WOUNDED

The kindness with which the wounded French prisoners (writes a correspondent) are treated surpasses all description. You see wounded Germans assisting wounded French, and *vice versa*; you even see them feeding each other, and in nine cases out of ten, where the wounded of both armies are lying in the same room, the nurses, especially if they are the Knights of St. John, wait upon the Frenchmen first. I have just seen a remarkable instance of this international kindness. A Frenchman of the 1st infantry regiment, very seriously injured, was being helped along the railway platform by a wounded German. They were looking for a seat in the already crowded train that was about to start for Saarbruck. As they passed the waggon by which I was standing a wounded German passenger put his head out of the window and said, "Let him come in here; we are only 28, and can make room for another. Besides two of us speak French, and that will be more agreeable for him." Then to the Frenchman he said, "Come in here, sir; we can speak a little French, and have three bottles of wine to lighten the journey;" and the dejected little man was assisted into the train. No restraint of any kind is placed on their wounded prisoners by these brave Germans, and one and all endeavour to show them every attention.

A COOL ENGLISH OFFICER.

Several English officers are with the Prussian army. One of them had attached himself to the 40th foot, and was with the three companies of that regiment when they stormed the heights of Saarbruck on the 6th. The Prussians were twice repulsed. On advancing for the third time, this young Englishman, armed with nothing more formidable than a short stick, and whose coolness under one of the heaviest fires on record had attracted everybody's attention, was asked to retire lest he should share the fate of all the officers, every one of whom in the battalion had already fallen on the field; but personal safety and the orders of his superiors at home were entirely forgotten in the excitement of the moment. "Twice," shouted the young fellow, "have I gone back; a third time, never! Englishmen always go forwards." Once more the Prussians faced the hill, and after another terrible struggle, in which many a poor German was made to bite the dust, the crest was reached, and, responding to the young man's encouragement, the Prussians charged upon the retreating foe with cries of "Forwarts! immer forwarts!" This English officer was not fighting, but was assisting, and has since materially assisted the wounded. The war cry of the 40th at Saarbruck has been the motto of the campaign.

"The surrender of the little fortress of Marsal, to the Bavarians was accompanied by rather peculiar circumstances.

"As soon as General Von Bothmer reached the Sichthoe, which is rather more than a mile from Marsal, he sent Captain Von Hanfstengel with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. This was refused, and Captain Von Hanfstengel returned; but before he reached the outward lines, he was fired at from the fort and severely wounded.

"Immediately after this, the fort opened a very heavy fire upon the Bavarians, who had not yet got their guns into position, and the batteries were obliged to retire. The infantry then attempted to storm, but the fire from the fort was so murderous, that they would all have been lost if the Bavarian guns, which had taken up a position on the south side of the fort, had not opened fire at the right moment.

"After the cannonade had lasted half an hour, the magazine of the fort blew up. The fire, however, was continued for half an hour longer, when the French displayed a flag of truce. The commandant asked what conditions would be granted if he capitulated. General Von Bothmer replied that it was against the law of nations to fire on a flag of truce as long as it was within the enemy's lines. Captain Von Hanfstingel had been fired at, and consequently conditions were out of the question, and if the commandant did not surrender the fortress at discretion in half an hour, he should batter it to pieces.

"Upon this the fortress capitulated, and the Bavarians found in it 60 guns, about 600 horses, and plenty of provisions.

"The number of unwounded prisoners was 512".

The *Nazione Italiana* has published a bulletin from which we take the following—

"Meetings have been held at Milan, Genoa, Bologne, Florence and Naples to protest against the detention of Mazzini as a prisoner at Gaeta. Reinforcements of troops arrived in Palermo to put down the disturbances in Sicily. Garibaldi has published two proclamations to the French people and the youth of Italy, declaring that the time has arrived to expel Napoleon from France and the Pope from Rome, and promising to go in aid of France as soon as they proclaim a Republic. Great excitement prevails through Italy, the King's troops have invaded the Papal States and His Holiness has sent a protest to all the great powers. Volunteers are being actively enrolled all through the kingdom. It appears before the surrender of McMahon the Emperor asked Victor Emmanuel for 200,000 men, but the latter replied that it would be as much as his crown was worth."

Marshal Saldanha has been expelled from power in Portugal and new Ministry formed under Sa-Bandeira.

The *Agence Havas* says that France will fight so long as she has a man left. It is not, however, believed that Paris can make much resistance, owing to the difficulty of feeding over a million persons. A proposal is before the Chambers to send all the women and children out of the city by railway to the various departments. The Bois de Boulogne is now used as pasture ground for 200,000 sheep and 40,000 cattle. There are 350,000 fighting men in Paris, between National Guards, Garde Mobile, fire brigades &c.

A German gentleman who has just arrived per Villete informs us that the very latest from Lisbon by telegrams received through France announced—

Napoleon prisoner.

General MacMahon and army prisoners.

General LeBoeuf killed.

Gener l Canrobert killed.

Crown Prince around Paris.

Prussian Head-quarters,
Bar le Duc,
Aug. 25. Morning.

Since our victories near Metz, and the hemming in of the French in their position there, those of our troops that are not required to surround them have made a rapid and uninterrupted advance.

Chalons has been occupied by them, and our advanced guards are already between that place and Epernay.

The royal headquarters are at Bar-le-Duc,

Berlin, August 27.
Evening.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* of this evening says the chief headquarters must already be at St. Dizier, Champagne.

Referring to the formation of the corps of Franc Tireurs in France, the *Official Journal* remarks that, besides the authorisation of the Minister of War, these corps, according to international usage, must be subject to French military law, and be commanded by French officers. If these conditions be not complied with the corps in question will be treated as irregular bands.

The export or transit of horses across any portion of the frontier is prohibited.

The watchword of the German soldiers in the present campaign, 'Forward, still forward,' appears to have been taken from a young English officer who was attached as a non-combatant to the 40th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, at the battle of Saarbruck. Armed with a short 'shillelah' our countryman stood well in advance of the German lines, under a terrific fire, refusing to retreat, and, forgetful of his duties as a neutral in the excitement of the moment, encouraging the soldiers by shouting, 'Forward, still forward.' The name of this gallant officer is not mentioned, but it will, no doubt, soon transpire.

JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

24, OLD BOND-STREET, LOND N.

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY PARIS, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE, Is manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER.

Atkinsons' Ylangylang. Atkinson's Trevol, and all other Perfumes, Are now manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free. Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap, Atkinson's Bear's Grease. Atkinson's Cold Cream. Atkinson's Sachet Powders. Atkinson's "Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth." Price List on application.

N.B. All Perfumes. Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters, Hair Washes, Dentrifices and Toilet Vinegar, are now manufactured in bond, increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. and E. Atkinsons' goods are largely counterfeited orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission Houses of repute.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO.
| jy29—07

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

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishe can open an account current, according to the rules estabished by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—

CITY OF LIMERICK, | CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, | CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S.S. CITY of BUENOS AYRES will be despatched on TUESDAY, 13th inst.

The R.M.S.S. "LACYDON," is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 13th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker
42 Calle San Martin.

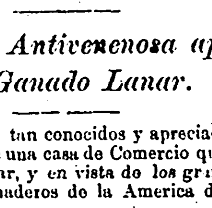
C. T. GETTING & CO.,
66 and 68
Calle de la Defensa.

BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks.)
Martells, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque."

GIN (in Cases.)
Old Tom and Hollands, marque "El Olivo."
WINES (in Cases.)
Margaux, Chalét Paullac, Port and Sherry.

WEITE SPIRIT.
HABANA CIGARS—("Carolina," and other brands.)

Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Codfish, Mustard, Pepper, and Pimiento; Table salt in barrels and glass jars; Eau de Cologne, Wax Vestas, Sealing Wax, Varnish, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Paints, comprising assorted colors, and all White; Ochre; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Reins; Bridles and Carriage Harness Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpauling Canvas; Hessians, Riding, Blucher, and Elastic-side Boots; Flour, Corn, Salt, and Wool Bags.



Acido Sulfurico Carbolico de Mockford.

Preparacion Antivenenosa aplicable, Al Ganado Lanar.

Esta preparacion cuyos efectos son tan conocidos y apreciados por los Ganaderos de las Colonias de Australia, es invencion de una casa de Comercio que ha hecho estudio de las enfermedades que padece el ganado lanar, y en vista de los grandes resultados que ha dado se ofrece á recomendarlo á los Ganaderos de la America del Sud, seguro que surtirá muy buenos efectos.

A la vez que destruye toda clase de miseria es una prevencion contra la sarna, la cual siendo antivenenosa, se puede aplicar tambien a los corderos sin temor alguno; no contiene ni venenos minerales ni alkalis fuertes, los cuales como es sabido suelen ser tan perjudiciales a la lana.

Muy notables son sus propiedades curativas y anticepticas, su uso evita la contagion, conserva el pellejo limpio y suave, y contribuye que el peso de la lana sea mayor.

El modo de aplicarlo es no solo muy sencillo sinó mas barato y eficaz que el Tabaco.

En el certificado que a continuacion se estampa se verá el modo de aplicarla; dicho certificado es de un gran Ganadero de Van Diemen's Land recien lo ha usado, obteniendo muy buen exito durante mucho tempo.

Se recomienda al Publico el uso del ACIDO SULFURICO CARBOLICO DE MOCKFORD; un galon es suficiente por 50 galones de agua, es preciso poner cuidado que la proporcion no sea mas que de 50 a uno.

Nosotros aplicamos el mismo calor que con el Tabaco. No se necesita asufre, es un desempestante poderoso y por fin no cuesta la tercera parte que el Tabaco, es mucho mas sencillo y barato y por lo que hasta ahora se ha visto no apesta en lo mas minimo a la lana.

Se vende en Barrilitos de 5 a 10 galones en Casa de los

SRES. ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.
No. 7—CALLE BOLIVAR—7.
Buenos Ayres.

A quienes se puede dirijir para tomar mas informes asi como para la nota de Precios.
335 1m sp 23

JOHN WALKER,
97—Calle Defensa—97.

In continuing the Business of the old Firm, has much pleasure in offering an entirely new and more complete and carefully selected Stock of Groceries, suitable for Camp and City Customers.

Just received, a superior lot of

ALFALFA SEED.

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

132, 1m.i13

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Loncagüe

Agencia Calle Victoria No. 598, frente ala Plaza de Lorea.

Sale todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde deldia de la vispera.

6p d11 LA EMPRESA.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA (hermano)
257—PIEDAD—257.

Se despachan boletos de marca en el dia de muy lindas bases, y se recibe toda clase de comisiones.

ITINEARIO
De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los Miercoles

LA NACIONAL, para la Capilla del Señor y Zarate, sale todos los dias pares; regresa los nones.

LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.
P. DUFOUR.

EL COMERCIO, para el Monte, sale de la Estacion Jeppenor los dias 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 1, 6, 11, 16, 21 y 26.
Empresario—
E. VALDOVINOS

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale todos los dias nones, regresa los pares. Para el Baradero, sale los dias 3, 9, 19 y 27 de cada mes, regresa los 6, 12, 22 y 30.
Empresario—
C. MERLINO.

CORREO DE CHACABUCO y JUNIN, sale de Chivilcoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes, regresa los 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28.
Empresario—
B. TAVAREZ.

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivilcoy, regresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los nones.
Empresario—
F. GARCIA.

NOTA—Carga y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257, hasta las 5 de la tarde en vispera de la salida, correspondencia, 10 de la noche.

LA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobes y Saladillo.

Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes.

Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires—
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Para el Saladillo sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.

Sale del Saladillo para Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.

Empresario—Rafael Saborido

Agencia en Buenos Aires Calla Rivadavia No. 239. Las salidas son de la estacion Merlo.

FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL ESTADO

Para el 25 de Mayo—El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, seguirá su Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes:

Sale de Buenos Aires los
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 27 y 29

de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el die al 25.

Regresa todos los
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 26, 28 y 30

por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8¾ de la noche

9 de Julio
1, 7, 13, 19, 25
Regresa
6, 12, 18, 24, 30.

Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE.
CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Desde el 1° de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensagerias desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Paz, pasando por Chivilcoy, antiguo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Bragado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loncague y Campamento General Paz.

Salidas—De Buenos Aires y Chivilcoy al Bragado todos los dias nones.

Idem del Bragado al 9 de Julio y General Paz, todos los pares.

Regresos—Del General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias nones.

Idem del Bragado a Chivilcoy y Buenos Aires, todos los pares.

Agencias—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuari No. 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, almacen de los Sres. Terroba y Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarrietu; 9 de Julio, almacen de los Sres. Begoña y Hnos; General Paz, los mismos dueños y empresarios ¡provisoriamente!!

Carga y encomiendas—Se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde vispera de su salida. La correspondencia hasta las diez de la noche.

Nota—Cada pasagero tiene opcion a una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el esceso pagará precio de tarifa.

Otra—La empresa se encargará de espresos, no omitiendo sacrificio de ninguna clase, para corresponder y merecer la confianza del publico.

LA EMPRESA.

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

Regresa los dias
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, del Bragado.

Ajencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239.
Empresario y dueño—Mauricio del Vall.

MENSAGERIAS
(Union Argentina.)

Para Salto, Rojas, y Junin, Sale de Chivilco los dias pares y Regresa los nones.
Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)

Para Navarro y Lobos sale de Mercedes los dias nones, y Regresa los pares.
Empresario,
NICOLAS ESCOBAR.
9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL—LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA.

ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos. 441 y 443.

Se previene al publico que para mayor comodidad de los pasageros esta administracion ha resuelto que las galeras que salen para los puntos arriba indicados en los dias—
3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 26, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias—2, 7, 13, 17, 22 y 27

En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Estacion Jeppener.

Los equipajes y encomiendas solo se recibiran hasta las diez de la mañana del dia de salidas.

Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.

Empresario—
MIGUEL M. LUPO

Febrero 9 de 1870.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUD

Esta Diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4° de Enero de 1870 del modo siguiente.

Saldrá de Buenos Aires para Dolores, Ajo y Pueblo General Lavalle, los dias 1, 11 y 20 de cada mes, y regresará para los mismos puntos los dias 6, 16 ó 25.

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO.
José Miguelos,
Manuel Balejos,
Casa de Negocio de D. Benito Tisoni.
Estancia de Pardo,
" de Piedra,
" de Nogoles.
" de San Isidro,
" Palermo.

El Carruaje para el Pueblo General Lavalle saldrá de la Casa de D. Rento Tisoni, por lo de D. Alejandro Laferrer y casa de nogocio de D. Virgilio Yardalé.

Administracion en Buenos Aires, Buen Orden, numeros 152, 154 y 156.

En Chascomus, Hotel de D. Pedro Marin.

En Dolores, Hotel de la Amistad, casa de D Pedro Luro.

| fab22 LA EMPRESA.

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO—Los abajo firmados ponen en conocimiento del publico en general que desde la fecha han establecido una diligencia para Lobos por el camino de Matanza, saliendo de la estacion Merlo ferrocarril del Oeste por el primer tren, todos los dias pares y regresa los nones.

Agencia en Buenos Aires 257 Piedras, En Lobos Hotel del Sr. Stangui.

Mayorales y dueños.
M. Saborido y J. Estangui,

Setiembre 8 1870.

LAS DILIGENCIAS.
COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS Y CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para Chivilcoy, Bragadó, Poso Pampa, 9 de Julio, Loncagua, y Fuente Geal. Pas.

Sale todos los dias Domingo para los puntos indicados.

Encomiendas se reciben hasta las 5 de la tarde d la vispera.

Agencias—
27—CALLE SUIPACHA—27
Y
598—CALLE VICTORIA—598.
—sp 8

ADVERTENCIA PERMANENTE

A fin de cortar todo genero de dudos respecto del modo como realisamos nuestras ventas en Remate, y con el objeto tambien de que el Público tenga conocimiento de él para su Gobierno.

Prevenimos que en nuestra casa de Martillo, no admitimos ninguna clase de articulos, sea cual fuere su valor, sinó para ser vendido á la mejor postura, al contado y sin retirar lote.

En cuanto á Fincas, Terrenos, Buques de alguna dimension o cualquier otro objeto considerando como bien vaiz, y que no pueden ni deben (segun el Codico de Comercio) venderse por menos de los dos terceras partes de su valor.

Prevenimos que las ventas de estos, que no se nos autorise por escrito a realisarlos al mejor precio, publicaremos en los Avisos correspondientes, el 'precio minimo' por el cual pueda venderse, con el objeto de que los interesados asistan al Remate si les parece conveniente o no asistan si jusgan lo contrario.

Asi evitamos el engañarlos al ofrecerles vender lo que no se puede, sinó por un precio dado.

Queda pues el publico en pleno conocimiento de nues frances condiciones bajo las cuales aceptamos to lo trabajo que se nos contie.

FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,

Is now showing an entirely New Stock of

COATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS,

For Autumn Wear

CHARGES MODERATE—FIT GUARANTEED.

55-Calle Defensa-55

30,xp,feb5

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,000, LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings. Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of produce.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modest rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details, from 11 to 3 daily, No 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
a31

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £160,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be erected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones; Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

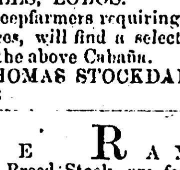
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
118. ly—a

PIPER'S
Champagne,

Imported by
WEDEKIND, FEHR, and CO.,
23 and 25 Chacabuco.
276,1m,sept17

BALL'S
PATENT
Sheep Shears.

On Sale at
L. J. ISAAC AND CO.'S.
261,6p,sept17



RAMS.

CABAÑA DE SANTA ANA, ESTANCIA DE VIÑALES, LOBOS.

Estancieros and Sheepfarmers requiring Good Rams at moderate prices, will find a selection of first-class animals at the above Cabaña.

THOMAS STOCKDALE.
393, 3pss, 1mws,s28

NEGRETE RAMS,

Of the Thorough Breed Stock, are for Sale at the Estancia Santa Maria, Donselaur Station Southern Railway, till the end of September.
230,15p,sept14

WOOL PRESS.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, a strong and well-made Hand-lever Press, very suitable for the Camp, for either Wool or Hay. Has been used for Wool for a short time.

Apply for particulars at the Office of the Standard.
254,14p,sept15

REMATES.

POR A. J. BULRICH.

Importante y Grandioso remate de 28 Lotes de Terreno

En las calles Salta, Cochabamba y Santiago del Estero todas empedradas, el terreno todo cercado de Pared.

El Domingo 28 de Octobre á las 3 de la tarde, se rematarán á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado estos magnificos terrenos entre dos Tramways, á saber:—

Los lotes y pomenores irán mas tarde,

POR A. J. BULRICH.

Belles artes: Aguarelas de Aguyari, Cuadros al óleo de Manzoni y Troncoso, broncés de gran mérito, grabados y fotografiias selectas y adornos artisticos de un gusio especial. Calle de la Piedad núm. 122.

El Martes 4 de Octobre á las 12 en punto se rematara á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Aguarelas—Una gran coleccion de las mejores gguarelas conocidas en el paise. Hechas por el renombrado artista José Aguyari, compuesta de una variedad como ser costumbres del país, vistas de estancias sobre la costa del Parana, vistas de Venecia, cabezas de un gran mérito etc. etc.

Cuadros al oleo—Algunos lienzos del afamado pintor S. Manzoni. otros del no menos conocido V. Troncoso, algunos lienzos antiguos é infinidad de pinturas que estarán à la vista.

Bronces—Una coleccion de estatuas y grupos de gran mérito traida de Italia por un aficionado, otros bronces de Paris de mucho gusto y muchos adornos de zinc imitacion bronco.

Grabados y fotografias—Una coleccion variada como ser paisages, grupos, costumbres, retratos, marinos, animals etc.

Adornos—de porcelana de Sevres, Biscuit, Saxe y de gusto delicado y especial.

Siendo esto el primer remate de esta clase que se dá entre nosotros, rogamos à las personas de gusto y aficionadas se sirvan visitar la esposicion de lo que ofrecemos en venta.

La esposicion tendrá lugar desde el 22 de Setiembre hasta el dia de remate.

122—PIEDAD—122

POR A. J. BULRICH.

De un terreno de esquina Potosi y Sarandi, en lotes.

El Domingo 9 de Octubre á la 1 en punto del dia venderemos al mas alto precio y dinero de contado:—

Un terreno de esquina, compuesto de 68 varas á la calle de Potosi (empedrada) por 25 de fondo á Sarandi.

Oportunamente daremos los detalles de los lotes.

Preparar el dinero que es una buena pichincha.

Por mas informes Piedad 141.

ADOLFO BULRICH

De un lindo y productivo establecimiento de campo conocido por de Alto Redondo partido del Monte a 6 leguas de la Estacion Jeppener Calle de la Piedad No. 141.

El jueves 6 de Octubre a la 1 en punto del dia se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la estancia mencionada:

El campo se compone de cerca de 1/2 legua ó sean 760 varas cuadradas de superior calidad, 5 puestos, la estancia principal, córrales etc.

Todo en buen uso y apto para tener un buen establecinto, ya para cria de ovejas, hacienda vacuna o para poner una graseria.

Hay tambien de 3 à 4000 ovejas cruza Lincoln, algunos padres y como 12 caballos.

Creemos escusado entrar a recomendar esta estancia, las personas interesadas pueden cerciorarse de lo que dejamos dicho ya yendo en persona a visitar el establecimiento ya sea mandando inspecionarlo.

Para ver los titulos o por mas detalles al rematador Piedad núm. 141.

El remate se efectuara en nuestro Escritorio.

ADOLFO BULRRICH.

En Barracas al Norte, Calle General Brown.

Importantisimo Remate!
50 lotes, 2 manzanas

El Domingo 16 de Octubre a la 1 punto del dia se venderá a la mas alta portura y dinero de condo estas dos manzanas divididas en preciosos lotes al alcance del mas pobre jornalero.

Dista media cuadra de la calle Larga, por donde pasa el tramway que va desde el puente hasta la Recoleta, quedan detras do Santa Lucia y de la quinta conocida por de Vignal.

Oportunamente repartiremos los Planos.

Por mas informes Piedad 141.

GREGORIO SOLER.

Grande e Importante Remate.

El Domingo 2 de Octobre a la 1 en punto de la tarde, vendere la quinta conocida por de Rivadavia, en lotes, para mas comodidad de los compradorrs.

Nota.—Esta magnifica propiedad esta situada entre las calles Santiago del Estero, Europa Comercio y San Jo e, llamo muy seriamente la atencion de los compradores pues solo dista tres cuadras de la Plaza de la Concepcion.

Mas detalles y planos en oportunidad.

Por mas pormenores ocurran a casa del rematador, calle Peru 232 ó en la Bolsa de Comercio

POR F. MADERO Y CA.

12° Gran Remate de Carruages y Caballos de tiro y de Paseo.

En su Casa Calle de Bolivar No. 14.

El Miercoles 5 de Octubre á las 12 en punto de la mañana venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote, varios carruages flamantes y usados por cuenta de introductores, fabricantes y particulares y cuyo detalle es el siguiente.

NOTA—Se previene á todos los que quieran aender algun carruage ó caballo se sirvan prevenirlo anticipadamente á fin de poderlo publicar en el pormenor lo que es de mucha importancia.

LAND AUCTION AT LAS CONCHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9th, at Noon, a Manzana of Municipal Land, marked No. 211, on the banks of the Tigre, between two streets lined with trees, divided into Lots by the Surveyor, Octavio Pico.

Lots 1 to 6	contain	17 1/3 x 45½ varas.
Lot 7	do	14½ x 45½.
Lot 8	do	101/3 x 45½ and 19½x46
Lot 9	do	16½ x 45½ and 25x46
Lots 10 to 15	do	17 1/3 x 45½

Train leaves 25 de Mayo Station at 9.45 a.m.

For further particulars, at 14 Calle Bolivar.

ANOTHER AUCTION AT LAS CONCHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2d, at the conclusion of the above, we shall dispose of four Private Lots, each measuring 10 by 75 varas, in the same street as above.

BUILDING LOTS AT ALMAGRO

AUCTION
By MADERO & Co.

5 MANZANAS CUT UP IN LOTS.

Situate between Calles Rivadavia and Victoria.

ON SUNDAY, October 23d, the lands lying W. of Plaza Once de Setiembre, called Carranza's Estate, bounded on the E. by Sillitoe (now Lowry), on the W. by Calle Almagro, on the N. by Almagro's lands, and on the S. by Calle Victoria.

The situation is healthy and agreeable; and the Billinghurst Tramway will soon connect it with the city. The Lacroze Tramway is only 1 cuadra distant, the Cuyo line 5, and the Western Railway alongside. The new gas Company is now established hard by, and the water-pipes already reach within 2 squares.

Almagro will soon be the favourite suburb of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars etc. apply 14 BOLIVAR.

MORE BUILDING LOTS AT CONCHAS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAN, OCTOBER 9th, at D. Dumaso Campo's Quinta, opposite the Tigre Railway Station, 14 Lots, as follow:—

Lots 1 and 2	with	10 x 92 varas.
Lots 3 and 4	with	10 x 91 "
Lots 5 and 6	with	10 x 90 "
Lots 7 and 8	with	10 x 89 "
Lots 9 & 10	with	10 x 88 "
Lots 11 & 12	with	10 x 87 "
Lots 13	with	10 x 86 "
And Lot 14	with	46 x 76.

Situate on the street going to the Plaza, 100 yards from the river.

RECEIVED DIRECT,
(FROM PARIS).

A Choice and most Fashionable Assortment of—
Ladies and Girls' Straw, Chip, and other Summer Hats.
Ladies Silk Mantles.
Childrens' White and Buff Piqué Dresses.
Boys' Brown Holand Suits.
Ladies' Corsets.
Parasols from the cheapest to the richest class.

ENGLISH STORE,
195—CALLE PIEDAD—195
(Between Florida and Maipu.)

N.B. Camp Orders carefully executed.

A large Stock of Ladies, Girls, Boys, and Babies' Boots, always on Sale. 247,1m,sept15

ROBERT HUNTER,
ENGLISH DRAPER.
133 Calle Defensa,

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,
43—CALLE DEFENSA—43
Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
198,xp,m20

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker,
166—CALLE VENEZUELA—166.

COMMISSION AND STEAMBOAT AGENCY,
OF
RUBIO & FOLEY,
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 12.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

ROUTE BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

The splendid National Steampacket
VILLETA,
Of 850 Tons,
Captain J. O. MORSE,

Will leave this Port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Five o'Clock, and will return every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

This Steamer has besides excellent accommodation, independent rooms for families.

TARIFF OF PASSAGE:

Cabin passage..........	$f.6
Steerage do.,..........	3
Ton of Cargo..........	3
Gold	¼p 000
Silver	½p 000

Parcels—Conventional.

For Victoria and mouth of the River Gualeguay,
The National Steampacket
AGUILA.
Will leave once a week, taking passengers cargo, and parcels, at the same price as Sailing Ships.

Service of the Port.
The Steamer TRIUNFO,
Is always anchored at the point of the Mole, ready to take and bring passengers to and from the Steamers that anchor in the Outer Roads, and will also employ in towing at moderate prices.

Agents,
RUBIO and FOLEY,
Mayo 12.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER and CO.,

CALLE RECONQUISTA 144.

72,xmy23

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683.
22 ,12m,a21

SANTILLAN AND LEGUINECHE,
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
90—Calle Piedras—90
231,xp,je23

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES,

A great assortment of TEAS, at
TORROBA, BROTHERS,
MERCEDES and CHIVILCOY.
—feb1

LETTERS.
AT THIS OFFICE.

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basso Henry Brain, John W—l, Rev. I. A. Hilton Rosa Dalton, S. Durne, William Galloway Miss Gridley, John Hellier, J. Stewart, Pat. Begg, John Frayne, Henry Wriston Bucchers Thomas Conroy, Thos Martach, W. C. Meore Thomas Bertram, William Andrew Murphy, James Filan, John Reilly, Edward Dillon, William Years, Michael T. Irwin, T. Reath, George Buckels, John Kelly, E. McCadden, Captain R. S. Culver, Mr. James Coughlin, G. E. Cox, Charles Kelly, M—m. Morgan Farrell, Edward McGuire, William Reynolds, John Burn, James Whiting, Frederick Stella Scttle 2, Benjamin C Smith, Mary Anne Bassonet, Denis Doyle, Hubert McGrath, William McNally, Patrick Higgins.

Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Mosler y Ca. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cochran, Ann Smith, Joseph Edward Kelly, John Simpson, P. Walsh, Michael Casey, Michael Crooke, F. P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Johnston, Richard T. Irwin, Charles Tettenham, Hart, Ricardo Reeves, Angus Livingston, John Gover, William Birch, John Johnnson Juan Elderloy, Anne Keegan, John Murphy, John Hantor, Frederick Hodder Frederick Williams.

Stamford Raffles Flint, William Killeen John M'Guirk, Miss A. Hart, Thomas Robertson, John Carmichal, John Young, P. Winthrop A. Moore, John Connor, J. Tratey, Edmund Wall, Sr. A. Miller, William Fagan 2, Ignatio Leon, R. E. Wade, John Wood Reed, C. Collins Capt. Newlands, H Scatcherd, Captain Joseph G. Barston, Eachesley, Mrs Armstrong, Jacob Lorrain, William Cahil, Thomas Gandly, Francis Hunt, Robert M'Douall, Turner, J. Brown, John Conley Frank Coghlan, C. Kent, R. Thomas, Patrick Hogan, W. M'Feat, Samuel O. Holdcraft, Alexander Brown, Edward Maguire, Patrick Flanagan, Enrique Raneen, Wm. S. M'Ilwain, J. Carbery, J Wyse, John Lynch, John Carmichael, 2, G. French, Don Mateo Russell, J. Grossart, Louis Melá, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M'Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wollenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent., Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat W. Fullen, Guillermo Bailie, Messrs. Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Stephens, Maria Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo, Alejandro Carrasco Albano.

R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith, J. W. Longley Peter H. Longley.

Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan.

D. Geoghan, J. L. Simpson, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Whealen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green, J. Geoghan.

W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Dillon.

Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, J. Piggott, J E Reeves, W S Pennie, Jacob Turner, Carlos Hart Borland, William Hart.

Turner 2, W Howie, Louis Jones, Enrique, Borland, Enrique Borland, A. J. Sharpe, John Brown, John Paton John Hutchinson, George Parker, James M'Guire, T Bridgeman or Wheeler, Barron, C Browne, Mrs E T Simpson.

S. M. Hart, Henry Borland, W C C Morgan, John Hutchinson, R. W. Steate, E. Rodney Huxley, Dr. Mullens.

G. J Jones, James Machen Thomas, Harr. B. Downing, Henry Stevens,

LETTERS AT JOHN WALKER'S
97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

Joseph Aires, M. H. A. Atkin.

John Bell, Charles Bannon, James Byrne, John Byrne, Nicolas Breen, John Barry, John Brennan.

Patrick Corry, William Cahill, Thomas Clavin, John Crampton, Edward Cormack.

Patrick Dalton, Edward Dolan.

J. Fennell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.

P. Griffin, Teresa Guidobana, Celia Gaffin, Messrs. Getten, Mrs. Griff— (rèe Mary Murphy.)

M. Harford, E. Heavy, E. Hollaway, R. Hore, Peter Howler.

H. M. A. Jones.

James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.

S. Lavershe, William Liddel, Peter Lawler, H. L. Lowe, John Laughy.

Wm. M'Cartney, P. Malone, Wm. Manu, W. H. Makin, Hugh O'Taole, T. Ormerod.

W. M. Perkins, R. J. Pertal, M. Parker, C. Pearson.

John Scallan, J. Shaughness, J. Slavin, John Sinnott, T Staunton.

Patrick Tobin, Louis Vernet, Mrs. Wynne (Belgrano) Robert Whyte. 143,xp.sept27

LETTERS
AT No. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA

Anne Allen, John F Browne, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bird, Catherine Byrne, John Bran, James Briody, John Connolly, James Carbery, Nicholas Casey.

John Cone, James Cuffe, William Clear, Marcella Cummings, E Casey, Salto; Samuel Casey, or Coristopher Brady, Eliza Connor, Thomas Carney, Ricardo Clemens, James Coghlan, Laurence Carbery, Patrick Coyne John Cosgrave, P Corrigan, Miss N Clarke, Mrs Bridget Coleborn, Andrew Cormack.

Catherine Duffy, John Delacy, Marianno Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edwarp Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Daly, Michael Donlon, Anne Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.

Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Catherine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, P Furlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.

Anne Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Garahan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagarty 2, P Hogan, M Henesy, Daniel Hogan, S Hall, J Halligan.

Patrick Kelly, Widow Kilomett, E Kenny, M Kenny, P Keating, Hugh, John, or Michael Keegan, A Kelly, M Keegan, Margaret Killane, or J Colborn, Mrs Bridget Keena, Anne Ledwith, Peter Lynch, Martin Hays Lynch, Margaret, Bryan, or Thomas Langan.

T Duffy, of Liverpool; John Maher 2, J. M'Garry, carpenter, Margaret Maxwell, James Murtagh, M M'Inrry 3, C Mahon, Margaret M'Donnell, E F Marrco, Marcella Martin, Mr. Mooney, of Doniel; M Mulligan, S M'Cormack, E M'Cormack, Joseph Mahon, Thomas Murry, Peter Mitchel, Mary Moughty.

John Nally, John Noughten, Patrick O'Beirn, Kate O'Reilly, Mary O'Brien, Bernard O'Brien, Mary A Purcell, Michael Quinn.

Thomas Regan, Maria Rooney, Father O'Reilly, for James Keegan; Patrick Reilly, Mathew Rowan, Elizabeth Ricard, Andrew, Reilly, W Sinnott, John Scally, of Killianbrack; James Simpson, W D Shaw, P Scally, Mary Sinnott.

Andrew Tracy, Thomas Taffe, Bridget Trodden, Edward Toner.

Anne Walsh, Catherine Walsh, John Wilson Thomas Whelan, Margaret Wilson.

ENGLISH or SPANISH taught by the undersigned, who has had nearly thirty years' experience in teaching.

AUGUSTUS POWELL.

Address 96 Independencia, or care of the Rev. J. Smith, Scotch Church. 311,1m,sept23

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout.
In quarts and pints, at
JOHN WALKER'S,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
| my25

FRYDENLUNDS BRYGGERI
CERVEZA DE NORUEGA
UNICOS AJENTES
C.F. WARNHOLTZ y Ca
EN
MONTEVIDEO
Y
BUENOS AIRES
CHRISTIANIA.

TO BE SOLD.

154½ Calle Reconquista.

The STANDARD—PRINTED and PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING at the Standard Printing-Office 118 CALLE SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AYRES by the PROPRIETORS and EDITORS, M. G. & E. T MULHALL.