

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

471—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

WAR IN EUROPE

Arrival of Liberia.

Loss of English Ironclad 500 lives lost.

Peace demanded by the World.

London, 13.
(Reuters Telegram.)

O'Gorman
to
STANDARD.
October 8, 1870.

Liberia arrived.

H.M.S. Captain foundered off Corunna—18 men saved out of 509.

The Captain was an iron turret ship of six heavy guns, 900 horse power, and cost over £400,000.

Duke William Mecklenburg Schwerin wounded.

Gaulois says England sent note to Prussia demanding armistice. Great excitement in London on departure of Thiers, who has left London for St. Petersburg, thence to Vienna.

Toul, bloody repulse. French outnumbered Prussians.

Mitrailleuse caused terrible havoc. 10,000 Prussians killed and wounded. Immense loss of officers.

Soisson summoned to surrender. Garrison bid Prussians come and take it.

Ovation in Paris on this intelligence.

Great feeling in England for peace. England, United States, Russia, and Austria about to combine to enforce peace.

Peace doubted on London Stock-exchange.

La Plata arrived in Rio on the 3rd.

Patagonia Mails

Four Days Later

Prussian Terms of Peace refused

McMahon still alive

The Royal Mail Steamer La Plata has just arrived at Montevideo with the following most important intelligence.

Patagonia, Rio 4th.

Previous news confirmed.

Four hundred thousand Prussians on Paris.

Paris resists, with 300,000 men.

Laon capitulated, and blown up; supposed treachery.

Other French places still hold out.

MacMahon in Belgium.

King of Prussia asks peace, with 40 million pounds sterling, half of the French squadron, Alsace, and Lorraine.

Terms refused.

The French officers state that they will burn their ships before delivering them to the Germans.

Private advices represent Generals Frailley, Lebouf, and Canrobert, said to be dead, as amongst the most valiant defenders of Metz.

STILL LATER.

4.30 p.m.

Paris garrison made several sorties. King went treaty with Republican France; requires regency.

Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son.

Provisional Government interview with Bismarck. Former replied preferred disaster and defeat than accept terms proposed.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW MINISTERS.

We take from the *Correspondencia de Portugal* the following sketches of the members of the Provisional Government of the 3rd French Republic.

Gen. Trochu, President of the Council: Jules Louis Trochu, a brave soldier, was born March 12th 1815. He

was at first opposed to Napoleon's Coup d'Etat of December 1851, but afterwards served the Empire as a loyal soldier. He was named General of Brigade in the Crimean campaign, and distinguished himself so much in the Italian war that he was made a General of Division.

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born at Lyons, March 21st 1809; he is one of the most fluent orators and able lawyers of the day, and acted as secretary to the Minister of Interior in 1848, under the 2nd Republic. He is a man of commanding talent but an unstable politician. His hatred to the Empire blinded him so far as unintentionally to aid the Prussians by withdrawing much moral support from the Government when the war broke out.

Jules Simon, Worship and Public Instruction, was born at L'Orient, Dec. 31st 1814; he is a man of high integrity and much respected, an eminent philosopher and pure Republican, well known as a popular representative, of old standing and moderate views, a fine speaker and special defender of the working classes. A Republic after the ideas of Jules Simon would be the most perfect form of Government. He is a disciple of the philosopher Victor Cousin, and his works are in much request on all topics of popular education and the improvement of the working classes.

Gambetta, Minister of Interior, has always been one of the most fearless propagators of democratic ideas, which he has zealously maintained in the press and the election hustings. He is a man of great genius, but regarded with less confidence among upper classes than with the proletarian order. He is supposed to have been cognizant of the machinations which Prussian gold fomented against the empire of Napoleon.

Rochefort, a man that commands no esteem, his name being looked on with abhorrence by the better classes for his lampoons upon Napoleon through the columns of the *Lanterne*, which is said to have been in the pay of Prussia.

Garnier Pages, born at Marseilles July 18th 1803, was member of the Provisional Government of 1848 and Mayor of Paris. He has been several times elected Deputy and enjoys the reputation of being an honest man.

Eugene Pelletan, born at Rouen Oct. 29th 1813, is a distinguished writer and journalist, but an indifferent orator and politician. He has written numerous works on Liberty and Progress.

Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance, was born at Paris Dec. 24th 1821; he is a noble orator and lawyer and has been an assiduous apostle of Republican ideas. His reputation as a financier has yet to be made.

General Le Flo, Minister of War, was born Nov. 2nd 1804; he is an old popular representative and having opposed Napoleon's coup d'Etat was expelled from France, but was afterwards induced to accept the Empire and prevailed on to return.

Dorian, Minister of Public Works, was born January 27th 1814, and has long been Deputy of the Opposition.

José Maguin, Agriculture, was born January 1st 1804; he was a Member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848.

Admiral Fourichon, Marine, was born January 10th 1809, and has never been a Republican. In the National Assembly of 1849 he supported the policy of Napoleon, but subsequently opposed the Empire. In 1859 he became again reconciled to the Imperial Government and has lately served as Admiral of the Baltic fleet.

Mameel Arago, was born at Paris June 7th 1812, and is nephew of the famous writer of the same name. His uncle's name at first gave him much weight, but he was soon found to be merely a vulgar and daring man. He is a lawyer by profession and threw himself with much ardor into the affairs of February 1848. He entered the Chambers, and mounted the tribune to protest against the Regency and insist on the maintenance of the House of Orleans. He afterwards served as a Commissary of the Republic.

Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Minister of Justice, born at Nismes April 30th 1796, has always stood in the foremost

ranks of advanced Republicanism, was a member of the Provisional Government and Minister of the Republic in 1848, since when he has acted as a lawyer and Deputy.

Glaiz Bizoin, born at Quintin March 9th 1800, is an eminent lawyer and has often been elected deputy. In the time of the 2nd Republic he was elected by 100,000 votes, and was again returned in 1863.

OUR LISBON LETTER.

NUMBER II.

Lisbon, Sept. 19, 1870.

I wrote you by the Liberia on the 16th inst. I had rather a short notice to make the necessary arrangements, as the Douro arrived on the 10th in the morning, but was, as usual, put in quarantine; the mails being delivered that evening, and next day being Sunday, all the parties were out in the country. However, I got all the information I required, and I have now made all the necessary arrangements to send you always the very latest telegrams. On the 12th inst. a mail was made up at the Post Office and closed to go by the Liberia, and knowing you would be anxious for the latest news, I sent you a long telegram by cargo, but as she was delayed taking in cargo, she was detained until the 13th, and the Post Office authorities made up another mail by her, and closed it at 12 o'clock of that day, as the La Plata, which sailed on the same day, closed her mail at the same hour as the Liberia, and, as I intended sending you Telegram No. 2, and Letter No 1 by the La Plata, I send everything by the Liberia, as the general opinion here was that she would arrive out there first, as she was going direct, and the Pacific boats are considered here much quicker than the Royal Mail, so I hope she arrived out at Montevideo first, and that you had a great victory over all the other papers. I see in the STANDARD of the 11th August, in an article under the heading "Armies of France and Prussia," that regarding telegrams received at Lisbon, they all come through France, and hence must be regarded as one-sided. Allow me to say that of two telegraph companies here, one is the Continental Telegraph Company, by which we receive telegrams from England, Germany and other parts of Europe, which come through France to get here; any telegrams that come by this route since the war began are not believed, unless they are official; but we have the English Submarine Cable, between Lisbon and Falmouth, which was laid down and inaugurated in June, that brings all the news that can be relied upon. It is entirely English, and conducted here by Englishmen. By this route we have often news here in one hour from London.

What a dreadful calamity the loss of the turret ship Captain was; it caused a sad gloom throughout the southern and western districts of England. There were only eighteen men saved, as I mentioned in my telegram; they landed at Corcubion, near Coruna, but as yet we have no further details how she was lost; in fact, since the Prussians have got near Paris, we have been from three to four days without receiving the overland mails from England, which is a great drawback to trade. Now a new arrangement has been made, and the mails come by way of Tours, instead of by way of Paris.

Nothing but persons talking about the war. If peace is not made, the bombardment of Paris will be a fearful calamity. They say they have stored the catacombs with thousands of barrels of petroleum, to be exploded on the Prussians entering the city; the petroleum is to be forced by hydraulic pressure through the city. The Hotel de Ville and the Louvre are mined; all the wells are to be poisoned, and the bakers supplied with strychnine. It will be dreadful; but the general opinion is that peace will be made before the destruction commences.

We are inundated here; all the hotels are full with Germans and other foreigners from Paris and Havre, which have been obliged to leave. They say that what her brave armies have not done, her raw recruits and

citizen soldiers will hardly accomplish, that everyone in Paris is armed to the teeth, but that they are afraid when the dreadful struggle comes the different parties will commence fighting, and that there will be a revolution. All the French wish for peace, and are savage with Napoleon. I was talking to an Englishman yesterday who has just arrived from Paris. He says it is most heartrending to see the state Paris is in; the Bois de Boulogne is converted into a cattle market; all the houses are burnt and pulled down, and that France is over head and ears in debt, all brought on by Napoleon, immense loans he made to build ironclads, and other things which he could have done without; all ambition; and when he declares war he has no army. They say there is no prospect of peace for the present. General opinion is, we have to see a great deal more yet. MacMahon has turned up at Port-aux-Bois, in Belgium. He has addressed a letter to the French Ministry, in which he says that he had received permission from the Prussian Government to be removed to that place. MacMahon says he is a prisoner of war, and that as soon as his wound is better, which the doctors say will be in five or six weeks, he will ask to be removed to some German town. Canrobert, they say, is in London; it is said he escaped through the Prussian lines, disguised as a priest. The Empress and Prince Imperial are in England.

We are in a bad way here; the elections come off to-day; result not yet known.

I have sent you a long list of the very latest telegrams, which I hope you will receive first.

19th.—No papers to-day, as this is Monday, but send you two of yesterday's. I see in the papers arrived this morning from England, 15th, that the Empress and Prince Imperial are in Hastings, and keep up constant communication with Napoleon at Cassel. She had rather a narrow escape; she was in the same gale that the Captain was lost in; she crossed over in Sir John Burgoyne's yacht. The Emperor seems to be enjoying himself at Wilhelmshole; it is, by all accounts, a beautiful place.

The beautiful garden at the Tuilleries has been converted into an encampment. What destruction!

The survivors of the Captain say the cause of her being capsized was her iron masts and immense guns in her turrets, which made her top-heavy.

The Cordillera arrived here on the morning of the 16th inst, sixteen days from Rio.

I have sent you Telegram No. 3; directed to O'Gorman; they are the very latest. Great excitement here about Rome and the taking of Vincennes. No more news.

There is another line of steamers going to run to your port from Glasgow; the first steamer leaves Glasgow on the 17th of next month; they are very fine, large steamers; they call here, Medicoit & Co. are the agents here for them; the Astoria, Capt. Marr, is the first one. I just hear the Patagonia will be detained so I will send you papers of the 20th. I remain, dear sirs,

Yours truly,

E. M.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON ROME.

General Cadorna having received orders from the Italian Government to occupy Rome and the Papal States set forward with a large army, marching through Montefiascone, Viterbo, Civita Castellana, Bracciano, and Civita Vecchia, till reaching the walls of Rome. On September 16th he sent a flag of truce to General Kaulzeller, telling him that resistance would only involve useless bloodshed. It seems the Pope ordered his troops to lay down their arms, but the Papal Zouaves refused, and were joined by numbers of citizens ready to oppose the besiegers. The Italian troops were well received by all the towns through which they passed. The Italian fleet was at Civita Vecchia on the 17th.

The proclamation of General Cadorna to the Pope's subjects is as follows:

"Italians of the Roman Provinces!—The King of Italy has confided to me a high mission in which you must co-

operate with me very efficaciously.—The army, which represents our national unity and concord, comes to you with open arms to protect the liberty and destinies of Italy.

"You will be called on to prove to Europe that you know how to exercise your civil rights and at the same time respect the spiritual power and dignity of the Pope.

"The independence of the Holy See will be inviolate in the midst of civil liberty, much more so than under the protection of foreign powers. We do not come to bring war, but peace and order. Neither shall I interfere in the government or administration that you may choose. My duty simply is, to preserve public order and defend the inviolability of our common country.

"R. CADORNA,

"Lieutenant-General.

"Terzi, Sept. 11, 1870."

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 30th.

A new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Viscount San Vicente, as follows:—

Foreign Affairs—San Vicente, President of Council.

Interior—Deputy Correa de Oliveira.

Justice—Baron de Tres Barras.

Finance—Councillor Torres Homem.

Marine—Deputy Pereira Franco.

War—(pro tem.) General Caldwell.

Agriculture—Dr. Teixeira Junior.

It is believed General Osorio, Viscount Pelotas, has been summoned to take charge of the War portfolio, which General Caldwell holds pro tem.

The new Ministers will present themselves before the Chambers to-day.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

Sunday.

General Suarez encamped on the arroyo Cangue with 4200 troops.

Gen. Caraballo in town with 740 infantry and 2300 cavalry.

General Suarez took away from one of Don Tomas Drysdale's puestos 1,200 sheep, on Saturday, and all the horses.

A Frenchman named Don Julio, about 6½ leagues from Paysandu, was plundered of his cattle and horses last Friday by Gen. Suarez's troops.

Caraballo refuses to resign his command, and may have a fight with Suarez if the latter tries to dismiss him.

All the shops shut in Paysandu. Troops refuse to recognise Caraballo.

Several officers left for M.-Video on Sunday.

IMPORTANT FROM SALTO, B.O.

October 3, 1870.

This morning, 4 o'clock a.m., the steamer Saturno arrived, bringing Major Saens of the battalion 24 de Abril, with despatches from Caraballo, who is at Paysandu with men, after having routed the Blanco army under Medina & Co. I have seen and spoken to this officer; he is a very respectable person, and he assures me that the Blancos have been badly beaten by Caraballo's army, he having recognised among the dead commanders, Amelivia, Solari, Bernabe Rivera, and Bastarria; all the latter's infantry corps was totally destroyed. Caraballo has taken a great many prisoners, and a great many of Caraballo's cavalry ran away at the commencement of the fight. I have also spoken to several other persons from Paysandu, arrived by this steamer, and they corroborate what Major Saens reports. I have seen Caraballo's letter to our Chief of Police; he reports a complete victory for the Reds. If this is the case, the Blancos are one for. Of course, at this moment the bells are ringing furiously, and rockets and cannon are firing away in the Plaza.

The *Saturday Review* says that during the late disastrous campaign the French soldiers showed clearly by their wonderful fighting and endurance that they know not when they are beaten, a species of heroic ignorance it was long the fashion to consider an exclusively British privilege.

THE RIOT IN ASUNCION.

Whatever influences are at work in Paraguay, whether climatic, political, or commercial, there is some thing in the land that engenders trouble and breeds row.

We have already published the facts connected with the riot in Asuncion, and to-day we give further details, taken from a correspondence in the Italian newspaper; but why supply more facts respecting an occurrence which none can extenuate, and all must deplore?

In a small community such as Asuncion, one newspaper may be of use but two are a nuisance; the trade and population of the place are insufficient to supply news to fill or money to support rival organs; and if the genus of Gutenberg has placed the world under a debt which never can be discharged, so also the troubles of humanity have been immensely increased by the bickerings of party newspapers.

That this melancholy affair in Asuncion can be a lesson to us all here, is another grave error. Asuncion is not Buenos Ayres, nor never will be—the sorrows of a small hamlet, dubbed a city but disowned by trade, can teach us nothing; true we have Italians here by the thousand and printing offices in every street, but our public is an enlightened one, free from the gunpowder of national animosity which infests and lurks in holes like Asuncion.

Asuncion, Sept. 25th. "We had a terrible occurrence here last Friday at 4 p.m. The Italians called a Meeting with reference to an article in the Regeneracion about the death of a Paraguayan woman, who committed suicide with a gun belonging to an Argentine, whereas the Regeneracion tried to make out that she was killed by an Italian, and insulted all our countrymen.

"The Italians then published the following Manifesto and called a meeting: "Italians! The Regeneracion, a native paper, after vilely insulting the Italian name, not only refuses satisfaction but renews to-day the most degrading charges against Italians. Let us unite and in dignified order show such a race of vile calumniators that Italians are always worthy of their great country which has had so many ages of enlightenment. Italians! At 4 p.m. to-day on the River-side in front of the Capitania."

"The meeting took place at the hour appointed, and indignation was manifested on every countenance. Several speeches were delivered in sense of moderation and the maintenance of order, after which the meeting quietly broke up. Some, however, instead of retiring to their homes, went to the Regeneracion office, broke in the doors, smashed the machinery, and threw about the types and books. Some of the workmen resisted with arms, which exasperated the rioters, and a Brazilian named Lima was killed, besides some wounded, and two escaped.

The Paraguayan police came up and fighting began, the police firing on the Italians, the latter replying with their revolvers. After a combat of an hour and a half the Italians took to flight. "Nothing could equal the consternation through the city, which seemed like a place just taken by storm. Numbers of Italians were arrested that night, including some of our most respectable men. The Paraguayan troops, joined with the Brazilian, committed acts of barbarity and sacked several houses. Over 300 arrests were made, some of whom were released on heavy bail, others were put in irons.

"We are all in the greatest alarm and consternation."

Luigi. Another letter, to the editor of the Nazione Italiana gives a more lengthened statement, viz—

Asuncion, Sept. 30th. "A Paraguayan woman who sold cigars entered the house of an Argentine named Duarte and sitting down at the table began to play with a revolver, which went off and shot her dead. The Regeneracion made up a story that an industrious native woman went to the house of an Italian who owed her 3 or 4 reals, and the Italian after shooting her with a revolver beat her to death. Some Italians wrote to the editor, Sr. Decoud, asking him to rectify such a statement, but Decoud next day merely stated that Duarte was not to blame and that the editors were too well known to be gentlemen. A committee then proceeded to wait on Decoud, who treated them with arrogance and threats. The Chief of Police was asked to settle the matter, but this only made it worse. Decoud, since the withdrawal of the Government subsidy of \$800 a month, was in open opposition to Government, which added fuel to the flame. Meantime the Italians, getting hot-headed, printed proclamations calling a meeting at the River-side. Decoud had often said that his types would cost blood and money.

"The chief of police, Rufino Taboada, attended the meeting to pacify matters, and perhaps by secret arrangement. He called together the Committee and Decoud to settle the difficulty, but Decoud refused to attend. The Committee then asked Taboada what they should do? to which he replied 'Whatever you like.'" Then a number of Italians went to the printing-office, threw everything into the street, and killed (it is said in a barbarous manner) 3 men who tried to make resistance.

"The police were at once called out and began firing at Italians on all sides. General Vedia's adjutant was shot by them and an Italian bayonetted through and through. Sig. Riccardo Fazi, formerly editor of an Italian paper was shot in the head (wounded), and for all that night and next day it was enough to be an Italian to be brutally thrown into prison. The firing went on even after nightfall, and when the Paraguayans had beaten the Italians, after a desperate resis-

tance, they began to sack the houses of Italians. The night of the 24th was one of horror and lamentation; one Italian family had lost father and son, and several fell victims in the fury and sack of the Paraguayans. The city was a battle-field.

"It is rumored the leaders will be shot, and the Brazilian Consul has written to the Government demanding justice to be done. It is said 500 Italians have been arrested, and the chief offenders are in irons. The following police edict was issued on the 24th—

"All Italian residents must present themselves within 48 hours at the 'Policia' to give their name and address. Those who fail to do so will be severely punished."

"It was rumored that 500 Italians were assembling at the suburb of Lambaré to make a descent on the city and liberate those arrested. It is therefore believed that numbers of them will be set at liberty, but those in irons will be retained, although great efforts are being made for their release.

"The Voz del Pueblo has ceased since the 25th, so that we have no newspaper at all. All of us, Italians, are in hourly danger of being arrested for the police respect no one in the shape of an Italian. We know not where to turn, the Italian Government having left us unrepresented here. Many people censure the Italian Minister at Buenos Ayres for not having named a Consular Agent like the rest, to look after us here. It seems the Portuguese Consul interests himself in our behalf.

"We all condemn the assassins who committed such crimes, but we no less warmly protest against the barbarous conduct of the Paraguayan authorities towards all Italians for the crime of some of our number.

"The Foreign Committee, including Sig. Burrone for the Italians, have protested to President Rivarola their horror of the occurrence and demand that justice be done: this has a little tranquillized people's minds, but the persecution of Italians continues. There is no talk of shooting the prisoners, but they are still in irons and barbarously treated."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPORT.

B. Ayres, Aug. 1st. Messrs. Senators and Deputies—

In fulfillment of the Constitution I submit to you the report of my Department, and I am happy to inform you that our relations with all foreign powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

Mariano Varela. BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Government appointed D. Adolfo Carranza special plenipotentiary for exchanging the treaties already concluded, viz. of Commerce and Navigation, and for the Extradition of Criminals. The Governor of Jujuy having complained of Bolivian troops crossing our frontier and committing some disorders we applied to Pres. Melgarejo, who answered that he had taken measures for punishing the guilty parties, and was anxious to maintain the most fraternal relations with us.

BRAZIL.

There are still before Congress the Treaty for Extradition of Criminals and a Postal convention. Our relations with Brazil are most friendly, and the questions arising out of the Triple Alliance have been most amicably arranged.

CHILE.

The Postal and Extradition treaties have been exchanged and are now law. The protocol in Annex C. will explain the motives which prevented the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce. The Chilean Government wanted us to throw open both our sea-ports and land frontier to a free interchange of the products of both countries, but our Plenipotentiary explained the causes that prevented our acceding to such a proposal.

UNITED STATES.

Our relations with the United States are very satisfactory and the labors of our Legation at Washington will be found in Annex D.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

Political events in the sister Republic induced us to issue strict orders to the Governments of Entre Rios and Corrientes to have a close watch on Oriental refugees who might try to invade Banda Oriental. Every possible effort has been done in this sense to prevent Oriental refugees from abusing the hospitality of this country.

PARAGUAY.

Congress already approves the arrangements concluded by the Allied Powers with the Provisional Government

of Paraguay, and the notes exchanged with reference to the occupation of the Gran Chaco. Altho the negotiations were long the utmost harmony prevailed towards arriving at a conclusion satisfactory to all parties.

PERU.

The Peruvian Government has accredited Dr. Luis Mesones as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Legation solicited from our Government permission for Spanish Consuls to interfere in cases of intestate succession, and as the Spanish Government agreed to reciprocity we conceded same. For the full discharge of the Spanish debt a few documents only now remain to be settled. It is for Congress to decide whether the Forced Loans levied off Spaniards in the War of Independence are to be included in the Debt. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires has proposed a Consular convention between the two countries.

FRANCE.

The French Legation proposes a convention for the Extradition of Criminals, which is under consideration. The labors of our Minister at Paris will be seen in Annex I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The various notes exchanged between the British Chargé d'Affaires and our Government, with reference to security for the lives of British residents, will be found in Annex J.

ITALY.

The treaty for Extradition of Criminals between Italy and this Republic is now in full force. The negotiations respecting the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, which expires on Sept. 4th, are not yet concluded. We have submitted a counter-project to the Italian Minister, who has forwarded same to his Government.

PERU.

Extract from a letter of Gen. Pedernera.

Lima, Aug. 18th, 1870.

I feel greatly obliged to you for the news you give me about the Central Argentine Railway to Cordoba, and its probable prolongation to Tucuman, since this line will remove many of the difficulties which at present hinder the produce of the Interior finding its way to the litoral of the River Plate.

For my part I can confidently state that, from what I have seen with my own eyes in the very spots where we fought for our independence. South America has made great strides in the path of progress. Thus Chile has done a great deal, so much so that I scarcely recognised spots I knew during the war, and which I have now visited again. Chile has two great railways—one from Valparaiso to the capital, Santiago, nearly fifty leagues in length. The other from Santiago to the South, about seventy leagues long, and which greatly benefits all the towns, villages and hamlets on its line—the part of the country it traverses being the most populated of the South. Chile is also progressing with regard to public education, which it has been able to protect during the long period of peace it has enjoyed.

I will now give you some slight sketch of the progress of this republic, which I know thoroughly, and which, in spite of its large income, had hitherto remained stationary. A rapid change is now taking place, and two great railways, which are to cross the Andes, are now in course of construction. One starts from the port of Islay to the south of this capital, in the direction of Arequipa, from whence crossing the Andes, it will go to cards the Northern frontier of Bolivia, through the department of La Paz. The other, starting from the sea side, and passing through this city, crosses the Andes, to reach the fertile valleys of the Tana, and then will go towards the banks of the Amazon, and this line will most likely be concluded in the course of four years.

Besides these two main lines there are six others of less extension—two of them in the direction of the sea, one to Callao, two leagues long, and the other to the port of Chorillo, a favorite place of resort and bathing station, two and a-half leagues distant from this city. Another line is that between this city and the port of Huacho, to the North, a distance of forty leagues, of which half is finished. Another from Pico to the town of Ica, a distance of twenty leagues, of which more than half is done. Then there is one in the South from the port of Iquique to the salt mines, and another in the North, from the port of Pisco-mayo to the valleys of interior, which for the present is to be twenty leagues long.

but may hereafter become twice this length.

Besides railways there are other improvements to be noted, more particularly in this city, both with regard to its ornament and salubrity. At present it is being thoroughly drained by large aqueducts, which are to carry off all the dirt, and at the same time a better kind of pavement is being laid down in the streets.

Agriculture is also making satisfactory progress, both in regard to sugar, cotton and rice; in other branches of produce this industry is not much advanced, because good land, which is so abundant with you, is here very scarce.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The Araguaya steam navigation subsidy bill has received the Imperial sanction. It grants 40,000\$ annually, for thirty years, for the navigation between Itacajú and Santa Maria; authorises grants of land along the Tocantins and Araguaya, with the condition of not cutting the timber within a mile of the river; and authorises surveys of the embarrassed water, from Santa Maria downwards, with a view to improving it or to making a marginal road around it.

A decree of the 20th inst. grants a five years' privilege to Joaquim Thomas de Brito, for the introduction of steam machines for making corks.

One of the 24th gives a ten years' privilege to Francisco Windhausen, for the introduction of ice and cold air machines.

Another for same date gives John C. Pedrick a five years' privilege for the use of his inventions for the preservation of food.

Another of same date grants to Engineers Paulo José de Oliveira and Joaquim Pires Carneiro Monteiro a fifteen years' privilege for the introduction of R. W. Thompson's patent road steamer and vehicles into the Provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará. The introduction and use of the machines must be effected within three years; and no indemnity may be claimed in case the Legislature do not ratify the privilege, whether it be or be not carried into effect.

Col. Manoel José da Costa, N.G., of Pernambuco, has received the title of Baron de Moraes; and Sr. Antonio de Souza Leao, of the same province, that of Baron de Morenos.

In the city of Rio de Janeiro the slave population attained in 1849 its maximum of 110,602, and the slave births were likewise then at their maximum of 2,170.

In 1870 the slaves have decreased to 50,092, and the births in 1869 did not exceed 700.

Sr. Noberto de Souza Silva, of the Secretariat of Affairs of the Empire estimates the slave population of the Empire at 1,609,573 persons, namely 875,047 males, and 734,626 females; as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Provinces, Males, Females, Total. Lists provinces like Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piahy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, City of Rio, S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Goiás, Mato Grosso.

At Sorocaba, in S. Paulo, Manoel Mendez Ribeiro born in 1759 died on the 31st of July last, at the age of 111 years.

We are glad to learn that the directory of the São Paulo Railway Company has renewed the contract with Mr. D. M. Fox as superintendent engineer-in-chief of the railway for four years longer.

By the will of the late Lieutenant José Carlos Pegoira, of Campanha, in Minas Geraes, freedom and about 2400 acres of land have been left to his slaves.

Five more have also received liberty by the will of the late father Luiz de Souza Lima, of the same town.

Marsal Victorino José Carneiro Monteiro arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul upon the 27th in the steamer Guapore, on a visit to his native province, Pernambuco, from which he has been thirty-years away.

The bill on Judiciary Reform, now entering on its third reading, received 172 amendments in the course of its second reading in the Chamber of Deputies.

The diamond revenue collected in July at Diamantina amounted to 21,361,086, being the largest yet obtained in a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Heine have been performing with much applause in the S. Luiz Theatre, and their concerts have been honored with the presence of the Emperor and Empress.

M. Emmanuel Liáis has received the appointment of Director of the Imperial Observatory at Rio de Janeiro, under a contract entered into with the ministry of Agriculture and Public Works.

Under date of the 27th of August the Foreign Office has issued a circular to all the Brazilian presidents of provinces, instructing them to make known that Brazil remains neutral and will strictly adhere to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris, April 16, 1856, namely, that privateering is abolished; that the neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, except contraband of war; that goods of neutrals, except when contraband of war, may not be seized under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, to be obligatory, must be effective, that is, maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the enemy's coast.

Before the departure of the United States flag-ship Lancaster for the River Plate, Admiral Lanman gave a splendid lunch on board, after which dancing was kept up with much spirit until evening, when all the guests departed delighted with the generous hospitality of the Admiral and with the courtesy of all the officers of that splendid frigate.

Professor Hart, who accompanied Professor Agassiz in his Amazon explorations, arrived in July at Para, accompanied by another professor and twelve students, with the purpose of devoting six months to further researches into the formation of the Amazonian basin.

In Pernambuco the inhabitants of one of the streets have had a scare. An escape of gas having occurred in the kitchen of a tavern, apparently coming from the dirty water grate, the proprietor tested the gas by applying a light to it. A small explosion took place, and fire was communicated to the large sewer in the street, in which, accordingly, explosions occurred in two places with reports like cannon shots, blowing up the pavement and greatly alarming the passers.

In Rio Grande do Sul Dr. Antonio de Padua Hollanda Calacanti, Municipal Judge of Santo Antonio da Patrulha, was murdered on the 30th July last by three men, who were lying in wait for him. A young man with him was spared. The assassins took away all the papers in the murdered man's possession, and it is believed that the instigation to the crime was a legal decision which he had shortly before given in regard to land.

The Germans in the city of Rio Grande have subscribed \$100,000 for the relief of those wounded in the European war, and have agreed on forwarding \$150,000 a month for a year should the war last so long.

A person writes in Ceará from the Serra da Aratanha communicating an account of a phenomenon going on there in a locality upon the slope of the range. For three miles a rent running north and south has appeared in the earth, in some parts extending deep, and in others interrupted. Madly water is seen running below. This rent has formed and widened slowly.—Anglo Brazilian Times.

FRENCH NEWS.

We are informed that M. de Moneys d'Orlières, proprietor of the Chateau de Brestanges, one of the most considerable personages of the country, had been attacked by the poison, and burned alive on the previous evening, on the fair green of Haute-faye, near Nontron. According to reliable information, it seems that some unknown person had spread a report

in the fair at about four o'clock in the afternoon that M. de Moneys had cried 'Vive la Republique! à bas l'Empereur!' and that he was sending money to Prussia to make war upon us. Presently about 500 people from neighbouring communes assailed Mr. de Maillard, a landed proprietor at Beausac, and M. de Moneys, who were in a yard separated from the fair by a narrow road. M. de Maillard contrived to escape, but they rushed upon M. de Moneys, seized him, struck him, and dragged him to the end of the village, crying 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France! We must hang him for having cried 'Vive la Republique' and having sent money to the Prussians.

Two inhabitants of Haute-faye went courageously to the aid of M. de Moneys; they succeeded in getting him into the courtyard of the Maire, and sheltered him in a smithy. But the furious crowd, swelling in numbers, got hold of him again, and many struck him with sticks. The Maire got him into a sheep-shed, and closed the door. The assailants opened it, seized M. de Moneys, stripped him, beat him fearfully, dragged him dying to the fair green, put him into a dry pond, covered him up with fagots, and set fire to them. The wood being green, so the person brought a bundle of straw, and while the unfortunate gentleman writhed in torture, many of these scoundrel strikers up the fire until he was reduced to a cinder. M. de Moneys was thirty-two years of age and was a friend of order, and devoted to the Emperor. Five arrests have been made, and the police of Nontron are actively engaged in following up the authors of the crime.

The works for the fortifications of Lyons, commenced long since, are being continued with so much the more activity that General Count de Palikao, who for a long time commanded the district, is thoroughly convinced of the strategic importance of the city.

The Committee of Defence have decided to burn all crops and produce in the Departments of the Seine and Marne and neighbourhood on the approach of the Prussians.

Madame Abel Douay has returned from Besançon to Besançon. Despite all the researches he has made, her eldest son has unable to find the remains of his father. The account is confirmed that on the first approach of the Prussians, General Douay went to Besançon hastily from Weissenburg to see to his family, after having given orders to his division. The officers of his staff were about to rejoin him when he was struck by a howitzer shell in the chest. He had scarcely fallen down when a shot struck him again and killed him; they raised him but he was no more. They carried him into a farm-house, but the Prussians were advancing. The farm-house took fire, and there is every reason to believe that the body of General Douay was burned.

INCIDENT AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

While a mob of 60,000 of the people was pushing through the Tuilleries the workmen and soldiers fraternized in the Place de Hotel de Ville and shouted 'Vive la Republique.' An artillery brigade crossing the square took up the cry. At 3 o'clock Gambetta, Cremieux and Keraty ascended the steps of the Hotel de Ville followed by a crowd. On taking their seats Gambetta said 'Fellow-citizens, we have a double duty, to proclaim the Republic and defend the country from the invaders.' At his request E. L. Arago, brother to the Frianyir, was elected Mayor of Paris, and Keraty named Prefect.

Gambetta said 'We must diminish crime by liberating all political prisoners' (cries of Vive Rochefort).

Jules Favre, Picard and others arrived. Some one called attention to the splendid portraits of the Emperor and Empress and wanted to tear them down, but Gambetta getting on a bench said 'We suffer them so long let us now turn them with their faces to the wall' which he did, amid great applause.

Rochefort and Carnet arrived. A committee of defence was named, but as Rochefort was not of the number the mob obliged them to add his name.

RUMOUR OF TREASON AT THE TUILLEIRES

The story of treason in the household of the Empress proves to be a mere fantastic deduction from certain incidents of a domestic nature that lately occurred in the Tuilleries. Mile. Stephanie Tascher de la Pagerie has occupied for years, with her mother, the Comtesse Tascher de la Pagerie, an apartment in the Palace of the Tuilleries. The family of the Tascher de la Pagerie, it may be remembered, is nearly related to the Emperor, and

the father of Mlle. de la Pagerie occupies a position at court. The countess, a princess of Tours-Tassis, near relative to the King of Prussia, died a few months since. The King and Queen, as was most natural, wrote letters of condolence to Mlle. de la Pagerie. These letters were mentioned to several friends, who probably spoke to other friends of the kindly relations existing between that wing of the Tuilleries and the court at Berlin. On the arrival of Trochu, it was found that the apartments allotted to him in the Louvre were not sufficient to accommodate his staff. Mlle. de la Pagerie, under any circumstances intending to remove to other lodgings lately, willingly gave up her apartments to the general. The removal of the furniture was seen and remarked upon, and an outcry was raised that the Empress had discovered a plot, and had been obliged to send a lady implicated in it out of the country. Mlle. de la Pagerie is greatly distressed and outraged at this calumnious accusation, and all her friends are waiting to defend her.

ITALIAN RIOT AT ASUNCION.

The riots at Asuncion took place on the 23rd. The number of victims is not so great as was at first believed, and it does not appear that the Argentine troops took any part in the matter. General Vedia's aide-de-camp Fraga, being accidentally killed by the Paraguayan police. The original cause of the disturbance seems to be confirmed, namely the Regeneracion had published a statement of an Italian having murdered a Paraguayan woman. A meeting of Italians was called on the river side on Friday 23rd, and after some exciting speeches the whole assembly, numbering two hundred or more, armed with revolvers, &c. made a descent on the Regeneracion printing-office; killed or wounded all the operatives, and then set fire to the place.

The foreign residents held a meeting at the Theatre on Sunday 25th ult. to protest against the recent atrocities, in these terms:—

'We the peaceful and laborious residents, declare to the Government our abhorrence of the murder of the printers and setting fire to the Regeneracion office by a gang of assassins on the 23rd inst., and we earnestly desire the maintenance of peace and order, and offer all our support to Government for the vindication of the law and speedy and inexorable punishment of the criminals.'

Signed by the Committee. Dr. Juan A. Chaves, for the Brazilians.

D. Arturo Hartogg, for the Germans. D. Antonio S. Lobao, for the Portuguese.

Dr. Miguel Gallegos, for the Argentines. Dr. Luis R. Fors, for the Spaniards. D. Luis Burrone, for the Italians.

Mr James Harrocks, for the English. Dr. Sierra Carranza, for the Orientals.

Mr Luis Dufour, for the Americans. M. Jean P. Lalanne, for the French.

His Excellency Sor Rivarola, Acting President, replied to this manifestation in the most flattering terms, thanking the foreign residents in the name of the Paraguayan people, and promising every effort on his part that all might live together in harmony. The Brazilian Commander-in-Chief, General Guimaraes, has called on the Government to see justice promptly done, in the following note:—

Lead-quarters, Asuncion. May it please your Excellency,

In the attack yesterday on the Regeneracion office a Brazilian compositor named Fernando Araujo Lima was barbarously murdered by a gang of assassins: he had served five years as sergeant of volunteers, and was a peaceful, industrious man. His blood must be avenged in the most rapid and efficacious manner. I had warned the police of the coming danger, and offered any number of Brazilian troops necessary to preserve order; but, as my offer was not accepted, I must now demand full justice on the murderers of my countryman. The particulars of the outrage are related by Candido Piquilo, another Brazilian, and compositor in the same office.

'When the mob rushed into the printing-office the unfortunate Araujo, along with Piquilo and some others, shut themselves up in a room off the courtyard, the assassins following them and trying to break in the door. The compositors called out to the mob they were only workmen in the establishment, but the mob broke down the door and fell on the unfortunate men. One of them, an Argentine or Oriental was dragged into the street and stoned to death, while Araujo was

was killed in the courtyard with stabs in the breast and neck.'

Jose Auto Guimaraes.

The President's secretary, D. Candido Bareiro, replied as follows:—

Asuncion, Sept. 24th.

'The Government regrets exceedingly the murder of an inoffensive Brazilian by a gang of assassins. Your demand for prompt and efficacious justice shall be satisfied, in case we discover the real offenders, as we confidently hope to do through the energy of the committee we have appointed of the Chief of Police, the Criminal Judge and D. Otoniel Peña. The police authorities could not have foreseen the riots, which have resulted from the sudden excitement or intoxication of the Italians. We have to thank you for your offer of troops, and shall avail ourselves of it when necessary. Be assured that the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced on the criminals who have shed blood in so brutal a manner.'

Candido Bareiro

The Chief of Police makes a very ridiculous report of the awful occurrence, treating it as a trifling affair, almost the result of accident, caused by 2 or 3 drunken men: it is this—

Asuncion Sept. 24th.

'An attack was made yesterday on the Regeneracion office by some Italians, who killed a Brazilian compositor named Araujo. The Regeneracion in its issue No. 146 had stated that a native woman was murdered by an Italian, whereupon the Italians demanded of the editor a retraction of the charge. In the next issue a rectification appeared, but not in the terms demanded by the Italians, who again applied at the Regeneracion office but were not attended to. This gave rise to a meeting yesterday at 4 p.m. which terminated peaceably, but when it was over 2 or 3 drunken men who happened to be passing the Regeneracion office knocked in the door, got inside, and set fire to the place. In the confusion the Brazilian Araujo and some others were murdered, besides some wounded, and notwithstanding my activity we arrived on the spot too late to render assistance, but succeeded in arresting over 200 persons.'

Rufino Taboada.

The Brazilian Consul in reply to the above makes the following pertinent remarks, condemning the flippant tone of the report—

'It cannot be termed an accidental or fortuitous occurrence, or the act of two or three drunken men, when we find a mob of several hundred men with fire-arms and daggers attack a printing office, destroy the furniture &c. with hatchets and pick-axes, murder two of the printers, chase the rest down the street and attack them again in the Café Moka. I deem it right to lay your note before Gen. Guimaraes, the commander of the Brazilian garrison.'

The Medico de Policia, Dr. Zubiaga, reports as follows—

'In the corridor of the printing-office, stretched on a litter, I found the corpse of Fernando Antonio Araujo, apparently about 24 years of age; it was stiff, shewing he was dead some hours. There were 4 dagger wounds, two in the neck, one in the left, and another in the right lung, which last would cause instant death.'

I found also Javier Deniz, aged 20, struck by a revolver bullet in the left shoulder. His wound was already bandaged and doing well.

'In the Brazilian Marine Hospital I found Manuel Rivero, a Portuguese, aged 30, with a bullet wound in the stomach, and Robert Sales, an Oriental, aged 19, with a wound in the head, another in the stomach, two in the breast, and two elsewhere: both these cases are very grave.'

Returning home to draw up this report I heard firing going on at the Regeneracion office, and going thither found a Paraguayan soldier stretched on a board, bathed in blood: his name was Martin Sosa, aged 20, shot with a revolver, in great danger.'

A more detailed account of this dreadful affair is given in the report of Sor. Michelena, an agent of the Police.

Sept. 24th.

'In company with Dr. Zubiaga I proceeded yesterday to the Regeneracion office, where we found a guard on the door. Remains of the type cases and furniture were still burning in the street and convinced me that a terrible occurrence had taken place. In the courtyard we found the corpse of a printer named Fernando Araujo, murdered by the Italians, and another printer, Javier Deniz, wounded in the shoulder. A Portuguese merchant, Francisco Gomez Jardim, aged 25, told us he saw the sad affair, and related as follows:—'About 5 p.m. there were 8 or 10 persons, including prin-

ters, in the office, when a noise was heard outside as of a mob. The printers judged at once it was the Italians, after the meeting, who were coming to sack the place; they shut the front doors, but a number of Italians had got in at the back, and came and opened the door. The house was at once filled with the rioters, who commenced breaking everything and throwing the types into the street. Some of them set the room on fire, while others attacked a room at the end of the house, where some lodgers and the printer Deniz were shut up, firing into the room with revolvers and wounding Deniz, but the others escaped through the back.' A woman servant named Maria Rivas who saw the murder of Araujo said—'Araujo was escaping from the Italians and rushed into my room, the rioters pouring in after him. They asked him 4 times to cry Viva la Italia, which he refused and then they killed him.' Two others, mortally wounded, had been sent to the Brazilian Hospital, where we proceeded to visit them, namely Roberto Sales and Manuel Rivero. On our return, about 11 p.m. we heard firing again going on at the Regeneracion office, which we found was between the Paraguayan guard and another mob of Italians armed with revolvers. One of the soldiers and Sor. Fraga, General Vedia's aide-de-camp, were mortally wounded.'

The Chief of Police informs Mr. Secretary Barreiro that he attended the Italian meeting in person, and the Italians promised him to keep the peace, but suddenly attacked the printing-office and wrecked the place in less than 5 minutes, killing and wounding the operatives although they met with no resistance. He reports 3 or 4 men killed, besides several wounded, and 148 Italians arrested by the police. Secretary Barreiro has ordered the release of those against whom there is no evidence. The Regeneracion was the organ of the opposition to the Pres. Rivarola's Government, and Secretary Barreiro has therefore thought fit to offer the editor all the types and material heretofore used for printing the official paper El Paraguay. A second account of the fight on the night of the 23rd says it was between 2 picquets of Paraguayan soldiers, perhaps by mistake, and Adjutant Fraga seems to have been killed by accident.

AMUSING DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

On Monday evening the Nat. Senate took up the petition from President Sarmiento, asking permission to absent himself from Buenos Ayres during the recess, to attend the opening of the Cordoba Exhibition, in March 1871. The committee in reporting on same advised the House to grant a leave of absence for 40 days and an allowance of 30,000\$fts. for travelling expenses. In the 1st reading it was passed nem. con., but in the 2nd. Dr. Quintana proposed 20 days as sufficient; the vote, however, was given for 40, as proposed by the Committee.

Senator Elias opposed the grant of 30,000\$fts. as exorbitant, to which Senator Rojo replied that besides travelling expenses His Excellency would have to buy several things that might otherwise remain unsold.

Senator Quintana thought ten or fifteen thousand would be quite enough, and was supported by Senator Oroño who said 1,000\$fts. per day for travelling expenses was extravagant: the latter added that it would be highly improper to ask His Excellency to buy all the 'clay' unsold at the Exhibition, and oblige him to return to Buenos Ayres with a cargo of stones for example.

Senator Rojo—Or of wool! Senator Oroño—Yes, but even if he brought wool (laughter) he would be shorn, since everyone knowing him to have money would be trying to have a pull at his purse.

Senator Victoria proposed to leave the sum to the President's discretion. The voting was then as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Votes. For 30,000\$fts. 2 votes. 10,000 8. 15,000 5. 25,000 4. 20,000 3. 16,000 10.

The last sum was therefore voted, there being seventeen Senators present.

The funeral of Araujo and Sales, two printers murdered in the Italian riot at Asuncion, took place in that city on Sept. 24th, being attended by an immense crowd of people. Colonel F. Nery made a moving speech on the sad occasion.

Linand de Lesseps, who both earnestly urged her to fly at once; but her high spirit made this a most unpalatable counsel. It was a cowardly, 'une lachete' to desert the Palace. She would rather be treated as was Marie Antoinette by the mob than seek safety in an unworthy flight. For a time all persuasion was useless; but at length her Majesty's mood calmed somewhat, and she saw the utter uselessness of remaining.

Attended only by the two companions we have named, the Empress fled through the long gallery of the Louvre; but suddenly her course was stopped by a locked door. The little party could distinctly hear the shouts of the crowds who were invading the private gardens of the Tuilleries. M. de Lesseps, to gain time, proposed that he should go out on the terrace, and get the soldiers to hold back the people for a few minutes, while in addition he would delay the crowds by addressing them.

The resort to this expedient was not necessary. Madame le Breton found the key, opened the door that had obstructed their progress, and gave egress to her Majesty—who, accompanied only by her tried friend, issued into the street at the bottom of the Louvre. There they hurriedly entered a common fiacre, not without a risk of detection on the spot; for a diminutive gamin de Paris, not more than twelve years old, shouted, "Voilà l'Impératrice!" Luckily no one about heard or heeded him; and the cab got safely away with the two ladies.

They drove to M. de Lesseps's house in the Boulevard de Malesherbes, where the Empress sat until she was joined by M. de Metternich, who did what he could to facilitate her departure to a place of safety. Later in the evening, the Empress, still accompanied by Madame de Breton, drove to the Gare du Nord, escaped all detection—thanks to the thick veil which she wore—and at seven o'clock rolled safe and unsuspected away towards the Belgian frontier. I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

VOYAGEUR.

Carlton Club, Sept. 8.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S JOURNEY TO ENGLAND.

The Times gives the following account of the journey of the Empress Eugenie from France to this country:—"Her Majesty reached the York Hotel, Ryde, after the usual time of opening the establishment in the morning, on Thursday, fatigued, as at one would necessarily be on landing after crossing the channel in a 40 ton cutter yacht under storm canvas, in the teeth of a strong north-westerly gale, but not presenting in other respects a different appearance in manners or dress from any English lady returning from a yachting excursion who had been overtaken by somewhat rough weather. The Empress was accompanied by Madame Le Breton, the only one among her personal attendants whom she had permitted to accompany her. One of the gentlemen in attendance had accompanied the Empress from Paris and conducted her safely by carriage to the port of embarkation for England. The other gentleman of the party was Sir John Burgoyne, the owner of the cutter yacht Gazelle, which had brought the Empress and her two attendants safely across the channel from a French port.

"The facts connected with the Empress's departure from Paris, her embarkation at a French port on board an English yacht, and her arrival in England, may be briefly told, as coming from an undoubtedly authentic source. It had become evident that the Tuilleries was no longer a safe residence for the Empress, among the signs of the times in this respect being the plundering of the Imperial apartments and the private effects of the Empress by the upper servants of the Imperial household. The Empress therefore, determined to stay no longer in Paris or in France, and without luggage of any kind, and in a plain carriage, she left Paris and drove to the port of Deauville, near Trouville. But even here means had to be sought for reaching England, or fortunately for the fugitives, the Gazelle cutter lay in the harbour, and was to sail on the following day for England with Sir John and Lady Burgoyne. Lady Burgoyne had arrived on board that evening from Switzerland, but the yacht, with Sir John on board, had been lying some ten days in the harbour waiting Lady Burgoyne's arrival from Switzerland, which had necessarily been much delayed by the present state of things on the Continent. The first intimation Sir John Burgoyne received that other persons

wished to cross to England in the Gazelle with Lady Burgoyne was a few hours before the time appointed for the Gazelle to weigh her anchor, when the Empress presented herself, announced her rank and difficult position, and claimed his protection as an English gentleman. There had been no suspicion by Sir John Burgoyne of the Empress's presence in the port. Under such unexpected conditions he acted as an Englishman would act; Lady Burgoyne was introduced to the Empress, who became her guest for the voyage across the Channel. It was not, however, before her time, which had already been fixed, viz., at seven o'clock on the succeeding morning, the 7th instant, that the Gazelle gave signs of leaving harbour for England, and then, with a large British ensign flying from her peak, she sailed leisurely out of the harbour in charge of a French pilot. At 7.30 a.m. the pilot was discharged, and the Gazelle stood across Channel for England. For 30 miles from the French land the little cutter had a fair wind, but then the wind suddenly chopped round to the NW, and the remainder of the voyage was made under a three-reefed mainsail, foresail, and storm jib, in the teeth of a fresh gale. The Gazelle's seamen knew nothing of the Empress of the French being aboard, but they may probably have made a few guesses among themselves relative to her rank. However that may have been, no man left the deck during the night's work across, and every one seemed anxious to shorten the distance between the two lands as much as possible. The Gazelle completed her voyage across the Channel by dropping anchor in Ryde Roads at 3.35 a.m. on Thursday. After landing at Ryde from the Gazelle the Empress crossed by steamer to Portsmouth, and proceeded to Hastings to join the Prince Imperial, by the South Coast Railway and Brighton."

THE GARRISON OF PARIS.

TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION TO THE TROOPS.

On September 13th, a few days before the Prussians came up, General Trochu, Governor of Paris, held a grand review of the National Guards and Garde Mobile to the number of 200,000 men, and addressed to them the following proclamation:—

"No general has ever before had such a spectacle before his eyes as you now present to me. Three hundred battalions of citizens, armed, equipped, and organized by the populace for the defence of Paris and Liberty. Let foreign nations who doubted you, and let the armies who are marching on, know your stern resolve. Let them learn that a few weeks of misfortune have done more to elevate France than long years of peace did to debase us. The spirit of self-sacrifice animates all of you. In your unity of purpose lies your salvation. With the large number of our garrison we shall have guard mounted each day by 70,000 men. If even the enemy by assault or surprise should open a breach and get into the city he would then have to fight the barricades that we are throwing up, and his forces would melt away before our ten lines of defence. Be confident, therefore, that Paris is safe behind the hearts of her citizens and defended by 300,000 bayonets.

"National Guards of the Seine, and Garde Mobile! In the name of the Government of Defence, whose representative I am, I thank you for your patriotism, and now let us take in bands the nine sections of defence. Let there be order, tranquility and zeal every where. And remember that in these days of trial you are made the police of the city. Be ready to bear everything with constancy and we are sure to conquer."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Lord Baltimore, so long looked for, has entered port; she brings to the STANDARD the signed for Gong—beneath the arch leading into our office we purpose placing it, and the dull Megathirian sound of this Chinese invention will summon the public whenever important news is received.

On Sunday night a man who once figured conspicuously in the Rosas epoch, and whose name was connected with some very tragic scenes, fell dead in a well known dance house. This summons to the other world in nothing interfered with the boisterous hilarity of the scene around, the dancers kept on heedless of grim death stalking in the room; the corpse and empty bottles were removed. Well may our colleague exclaim, Such is the life!

The weather is dry, dusty, and unhealthily; rain was never more wanted. Half the alibies of the city are dry, and but for the water supply municipal sorrows would be still greater. There is a roaring trade carried on in water, almost every second family in the city has to buy water; bathing has to be abstained from owing to the heavy expense, a fresh bath every morning costs more than the marketing for a large family. Sir John Coghlan is unable to get water fast enough into the houses. We want a good swimming bath, where the vigorous and robust can tumble in every morning to cool the tablets of the brain and refresh the system; but Bankart, who left so long ago for England to start a Swimming Bath Company, has never returned—mayhap the poor fellow has been caught in Paris, and with our colleague Bernheim of the Republica, is now defending the ramparts.

The intense excitement caused by the European news published on the four preceding days calmed down considerably yesterday, and already the hours are counted till the arrival of the next steamer, which is expected to be the Valdivia, of the Pacific line; although a few days before her the French packet is due. The Liverpool steamer of the 20th should arrive about the 17th, but we have already news from Lisbon to that date. The private telegram published yesterday, to the effect that the French Government had accepted the terms offered by Prussia, viz., £200,000,000 and half the French fleet, is not generally believed. Those who read the German papers, official and non-official, are convinced that the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine will be a 'sine qua non' on the part of Bismarck, and this is naturally the very point France may be expected to reject to the last. A careful comparison of the various conflicting accounts to hand shows that none of the neutral powers have the slightest idea of forcible intervention, as was stated in some of the earlier telegrams by the lately arrived steamers. The German residents here all believe in a prompt peace, as soon as Paris is taken; but there is a wide difference of opinion amongst others as to the resistance that city will make. Private letters from Franco agree with newspaper accounts as to the awakening spirit of the people all over the Republic, and a stiff resistance at Paris would raise it to frenzy point and prolong, if not alter, the aspect of the war. Such is the view taken by most of the leading English papers. We have a long wait before us till the next steamer comes in, and from day to day we shall publish from the immense quantity of materials to hand, such extracts and correspondence as will serve to prevent our readers' interest in European events from flagging.

H. E. Baron Herbert, Councillor of Legation to Admiral Petz, who is on a special mission from the Austrian Government to the River Plate Republics, arrived here yesterday morning from Montevideo, and took up his quarters at the Hotel de la Paix. We salute this distinguished gentleman, and wish him a pleasant sojourn amongst us. Baron Herbert is, as we already published, of ancient and illustrious Irish descent, his branch of the family being for a long period settled in Austria.

The following paragraphs from an English contemporary may interest our readers:

"It may not perhaps be generally known that when a place is besieged, every person in it, of whatever nationality, is liable to military service; so that should Paris defend itself, any Englishman in London, with a rifle may be called upon to shoulder a rifle and lend a hand."

"For some months past a magnificent residence has been in course of erection in the neighbourhood of Senoaks. The general belief down there has been that this residence is for the Emperor of the French. It is believed to have provided retreat there."

Our home colleague, The European Mail, takes the following encouraging view of the prospect of this country, while paying a well-deserved compliment to the late Minister of Finance, Sr. Gorostiaga:—

"Taking a general survey of the fiscal situation of the Argentine Republic, we think it may safely claim to be in an eminently prosperous and solvent position. The only drawback, as stated in our last, is the existence of civil war in Entre Rios, and until this unhappy affair is settled it will be an element of disturbance and a cause of anxiety to those who have at heart the elevation and progress of the Confederation. We share the views of the Brazil and River Plate Mail when it says that it is confident,

though it may be at considerable cost, the National Executive possesses the force and stability requisite to surmount any difficulties which expiring gauchismo, in its final struggles, may put in the way of the national advancement. On the whole, we have to offer Sr. Gorostiaga our sincere felicitations that he has been enabled to place so clear and so encouraging an account of the finances of the Republic before the Congress of his country—an account which cannot fail to strengthen its already high credit on the Exchange of London, and enhance the value of all its existing securities.

The finding of the body of General Urquiza's son, who was murdered in Concordia last April, is a melancholy romance. A boy chasing partridges in the camp some few leagues off from Concordia stumbled over something in the long grass and fell. He at once looked to see what it was that tripped him, and to his astonishment he found a large sack, which, on being opened, revealed the corpse of the late J. C. Urquiza. The remains were at once conveyed to Concordia and decently interred. It seems that on the night of the murder the assassins put the corpse into a sack, and rode off with it some leagues, when they pitched it into the long grass on the edge of an arroyo.

Last Sunday was another red letter day for the auctioneers. No fewer than 27 auctions were announced for that day. The well known firm of Florencio Madero & Co. disposed of countless building lots at high prices, the aggregate value of which is estimated at five million dollars, or over £10,000,000 stg. Where the capital comes from for these huge investments is the mystery. The Italians, as usual, mustered strong amongst the highest bidders on Sunday.

It is asserted by some of our colleagues that General Arredondo is to assume command of the army of the Paraná.

The Church of Pilar at the Recoleta is to be repaired and a subscription is being set on foot to raise funds for the purpose.

The Universal Republican Committee in this city is organizing a manifestation in honour of the French Republic.

A report was recently current at Brest that the French Mediterranean fleet, commanded by Admiral Fourichon, has received at the same time as the orders for departure, a dispatch thus worded:—"Force at any cost the port of Jaldy and destroy all the works."

Some idea of the firing of the Government troops at the late battle of Corralito may be formed from the statement in a Paysandu paper to the effect that 70,000 rounds of ball cartridge were discharged by them at the Blancos during the battle. If we remember rightly the butchers bill on the rebel side was between 250 and 300, thus showing that it required about 250 shots to hit or kill each of the Blancos. The statement is absurd on the face of it, for the infantry engaged could not carry one quarter of this ammunition, but it is probably meant as the foundation of a "little bill" for 'materiel' to be paid at the War Office.

The temperature still continues cool in Rio, the thermometer remaining at 66.

We learn from Rio that the Marquis Herval has been awarded a pension of £600 a year. The Portuguese Minister, Sr. Vasconcelos, the Russian Minister, Baron de Glinka, and Gen. Paunogo, Argentine Minister, have all received from the Emperor Don Pedro the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rosa.

We understand that the Argentine Government will recognize the French Republic when the official information of its being proclaimed reaches the President.

The 21th ult. was the 31st anniversary of the death of Pedro I., founder of the Brazilian Monarchy. There was a grand funeral service in Rio that day, and all flags were half mast high.

Four more surgeons with two tons of medicine stores lately left London for Luxembourg and Arlon to attend on the wounded.

The carriages of the Buenos Ayres Tramway were running yesterday along the full extent of their line.

The arms of the Empire are still displayed over the French Consulate in Montevideo, and several residents of that nation have addressed a letter to the Siglo asking why they have not been removed.

We received yesterday a letter disclosing a sad episode of the late riots in Asuncion. The unfortunate youth, Roberto Sales, who was one of the vic-

tims, was not an Oriental, as stated, but a British subject, son of Mr. Robt. Sales, of Montevideo. He was not employed in the Regeneration office, but had called there to visit a friend when the riot broke out. We are requested on the part of the parents of this unfortunate young man to tender their sincere thanks to all those who so kindly visited him whilst in the hospital, as also to those who accompanied his remains to the grave.

Our friend Don Carlos Escurra, of the Great Southern Railway, favored us yesterday with a copy of the last yearly report of the Directors, to which is annexed a map showing the extensions now being carried out. We are informed that the materials for the bridge over the Salado have just arrived in port.

Governor Castro took a trial trip on Sunday over that part of the railway line to Lobos, which was lately completed.

A comedy called "A Rosarina in Search of a Husband," was lately produced in Rosario with great success. The piece is said to be a favourite one in fashionable circles there.

A tramway carriage built in this city by Sr. Hellig of Calle Garantias, was set running on the Cayo line on Monday; it is apparently quite as well built as the imported cars.

A grand 'funcion' takes place to-day at the Recoleta. The 'village green' is hung with flags, streamers, &c.

Gavotti has been for some time living in Paris with her husband young Gomez. Latterly, however, that pleasant situation known as "the d-1 to pay" has been created by the appearance of "Husband No. 1," who does not confine his claims to the purse of his wife, or rather of Husband No. 2; the latter lately became so jealous that the lady resorted to the fortifier in re to dissipate some of "Love's alarms" which had found place in his breast, to resent which treatment, No. 2 did not hesitate to appeal to the thronomatic arbitration of the nearest police magistrate. The deceived youth may well sing with Elvino "Oh, such return for love like mine."

We salute Sr. Amorim, the popular Manager of the Maná Bank, who arrived from Rio in the La Plata on Sunday. We are happy to see him in the best of health.

We have to thank our friend Mr. Charles Jackson for sending us a special despatch from London with M. Jules Favre's note to the Diplomatic Corps. We received it also from our Special Correspondent at Lisbon, and had published it before Mr. Jackson's despatch came to hand; we are, however, equally indebted to him for his kind attention.

Parties requiring English papers with full accounts of the war, can find same at Claypole's in Calle Defensa; he has on hand nearly every English paper of note, charges moderately, and consequently rules the situation. Claypole's on Sunday was stormed and taken by the subscribers—no passing up or down the street until the papers were delivered.

The Zouaves of the guard now count in their ranks one duke, four marquises, seven counts, five viscounts, 20 men of letters, three tenors of the opera, four painters of eminence, two sculptors (Olesinger and Picault), one dramatist, two composers, and 370 young men without titles whose incomes from real property are on an average, over £600 a year each.

The detailed accounts of the late fighting before Metz, put the increasing gravity of the Prussian losses beyond all doubt. The 11th regiment from Dusseldorf country left Bonn 3000 strong three weeks ago, and on the 16th, the day before the great battle mustered only 1,300!

The details received regarding the loss of the Trinculo, show that her crew only narrowly escaped. On September 5, at about ten o'clock at night, the gunboat was cruising off Estepona, in a north-easterly direction from Gibraltar, when she sighted the Spanish steamer Moratin. The Trinculo ported her helm, and the two vessels would have had no difficulty in keeping clear, but the steamer nearing her, from some inexplicable reason put her helm to starboard, and ran into the Trinculo ahead of her foremast, cutting her clean in two. She sank in four minutes, and the crew, who were forward, saved themselves by climbing over the bows of the Moratin, the rest taking to the boats. One man was drowned, and a second killed; it is feared, in his berth. The first man to get on board the Moratin declared that there was no watch kept. The Trinculo was commanded by the Hon F. S. Crofton.

The announcement of the death by his own hand, on Wednesday afternoon, of D. Jose Maria Cassafouth caused a profound and melancholy impression in the city yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman put an end to his life by taking poison, which he followed up by discharging the contents of a double-barrelled pistol through his heart, death being instantaneous. Don Jose Maria Cassafouth was one of the founders of the *Tribuna*, from which he retired a few years ago with an ample fortune. He had been for some years in failing health, and to this must no doubt be attributed his tragic end. His premature death will be widely regretted, for he had deservedly hosts of friends.

The mail steamer *Biela*, Captain Carroll, will be despatched by Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co. on Sunday, the 9th inst. Letters will be received at the *Capitania* for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool up to 1 p.m. A steamer will leave the mole at 1.30 p.m. with mails and passengers.

It is said that the army under Suarez, which is still tolerably numerous, will make a last effort to conquer the Blancos and save the Colorado party. The Government is apparently resolved to fight to the last, which period, by the way, seems very nearly reached since the defeat of Caraballo. Meanwhile, those who believe that peace may be arrived at through mediation and a fusion between the rival parties, have started the following very respectable "canard":—Battle to resign the Presidency, being replaced by the President of the Chambers; Dr. Andres Lamas to be chief of a new Cabinet, which will be composed half of Whites, half of Reds; Sr. Bustamante to be excluded. This device for "making things pleasant" has but little chance of success at present, but it is well to hear any kind of arrangement talked of; some one may hit on a compromise that will please both parties and restore peace to the distracted Banda Oriental.

Madame Bemberg's Concert for the Invalidos produced, we are informed, \$52,435 mpc., a little less than the figure published by us some days ago; we were then erroneously informed.

The Deputies have cut down the allowance of 16,000 patacones voted by the Senate for the President's trip to Cordoba to half that amount, and have shortened H. E.'s vacation by twenty days. The bill has been sent back to the Senate.

For some time back the number of outrages and daring crimes in Buenos Ayres had sensibly diminished, but now they are again augmenting. On Wednesday night about half past 10 a robber tried to break into the house of Don Domingo Urien, 159 Calle Charcas; Sor. Urien fired 3 revolver shots at him but the fellow escaped. On the same night a gang of armed men murdered one Forcano at the Boca; the leader of the gang has been arrested.

We hear from Rio that Lohm, the favourite tenor at our Opera House, has won fresh laurels there, where his rendering of Raoul in the *Huguenotes* and Edgardo in *Lucia*, has created quite a furor. We are told also that Madame States was splendidly received.

We publish to-day further particulars of the riots in Asuncion. It is stated that the woman whose death caused the lamentable affair was not murdered by anyone, but shot herself with the musket of an Argentine soldier.

We find the following curious statement in reference to the sometimes called "black art" in a North American periodical. "An unknown printer of merit, never connected with Faust or Guttenberg, practised his art in Mentz as early as 1454"; also, "music was printed by letter press in Mentz in 1490."

Mr. Heine, the blind violinist who made such a wonderful impression here some months ago by his excellent playing, is at San Paulo, near Rio. The theatre is crowded every night with the "elite" of the place, the Emperor and Empress never missing a night. Mr. Heine's great piece is "Les eclair de rine," Madlle. Patti's famous song, which he executes on one string, imitating the sound of laughter so accurately, that the Fluminense, who are familiar with the original, applaud him in the most enthusiastic manner. Mrs. Heine has also made a very favourable impression by her piano playing.

We had a visit yesterday from an English settler at Bahia Blanca. This gentleman reports everything as progressing favourably in that quarter. The crops look promising for a splendid yield, though rather dry. In consequence of the prolonged drought. The extent of acreage under grain this

year is greatly in excess of 1869, and the colonists expect a remunerative harvest time. There are now sixty-six English settlers in the colony, and we are glad to have such good accounts of their prospects.

Private letters state that Caraballo did not succeed, as was stated officially, in saving his artillery after the battle of Corralito; when embarking, the Blancos being close at his heels, the guns were thrown into the water.

Cordoba is in a state of great excitement at the discovery in the Sierras of some gold nuggets and fine specimens of coal. The samples that created the hubbub were brought into Cordoba last week by a humble man, who appeared to have travelled far, and was quite "done up" when he reached Mr. Zimmerman's office at the Exhibition Palace. The samples were hastily analysed, and found to be very rich; but the romantic way in which they came to hand is so suggestive of a fairy tale, that we await more reliable information before placing implicit belief in the stupendous value of the discoveries. We have far more faith in the practical researches of the sturdy band of English miners who left Cordoba for the Sierras a fortnight ago to see and judge for themselves as to the prospects of Cordoba, turning out a South American Ballarat.

The Legislature of Corrientes is meditating the establishment of a bank in the capital of that province.

Of Caraballo's army of 300 men only 1250 succeeded in getting off to Lobos Island after Corralito; 800 of these were dismounted cavalry who took no part in the memorable charge into space which enabled their comrades to live to fight another day.

The improvements on that part of the Provincial Government-house where the Finance Department is conducted, are progressing rapidly. Great financial operations, such as are now planned and successfully carried out by the Provincial Government, require plenty of elbow room. Besides, the present offices are not up to the mark.

The concert given on Wednesday night at the Coliseum, in aid of the widows of the German soldiers killed in the war, passed off in the most brilliant manner. The "salle" was crowded, and the programme splendidly gone through. The famous war song, "The watch on the Rhine," created immense enthusiasm. We hope to give a detailed account of it to-morrow.

The Western Railway has lately imported from England thirty new trucks and a quantity of rails to renew their permanent way.

The French officers, prisoners of war in Prussia, get daily pay of seven and a-half francs for captains and subalterns, and twelve and a-half for field officers. The Prussian soldiers are obliged to render them all military honors, and in return they must always be the first to salute Prussian officers.

The Tramway Argentino is now completed throughout its entire length. In the official returns of this company it will be seen that, during the past three months, the extraordinary number of 149,988 passengers travelled in its carriages, which are ten in number. It speaks highly for the careful management of this line that, since it opened, only one slight accident occurred.

A strong shock of earthquake, accompanied by subterranean noises, was felt on the 22nd of last month in Tucuman.

The *Republica* of yesterday says that a "mitrailleur" has been sent up from the Parque depot to Concordia in order to give the *Jordanites* a thoroughly warm reception when they next turn up there. If the gauchos of Entre Rios read the English papers giving accounts of the battles in France they will certainly steer wide of this machine gun.

It is said that there are a great number of candidates anxious to try their hands at the Finance Ministry. The portfolio was, we believe, offered to and declined by Don Mariano Acosta. The right man for the place is now D. Norberto de la Riestra; no better Chancellor of the Exchequer could be selected.

A boy aged 14 hid himself under an empty barrel in an aim-shed in Calle Piedras a few nights ago. During the night he made free with everything easily portable, and when the door was opened in the morning was in the act of "bolting" knife in hand, when the shopman pounced on him like a cat on a mouse, and handed him over to the police.

It is expected that the President's Message on the closing of Congress will be sent to the Legislature on Sunday, when the House will adjourn for the long vacation.

Captain Morse of the far-famed steamer *Villeta* merits, not only a copy of the *STANDARD* free gratis for a year, but the thanks of the whole foreign public of the River Plate. He detained his steamer three hours after her time, to bring up the latest papers to the *STANDARD*. There was but one bulletin in Buenos Ayres yesterday, and that was the *STANDARD*'s; all the others emanated from the head source of news, 118 Calle San Martin. We lent our papers, gave our bulletins, and allowed our colleagues to copy in our office whatever they liked—the victory was so splendid that we could afford to be magnanimous. There were but two Lisbon papers of the 13th in the Plate yesterday; one brought by a German passenger, the other sent expressly from Rio for the *STANDARD*. The paper was gold—pure, shining gold! and all else was dross. In returning thanks to our excellent staff, who now hold the reins from Lisbon to Calle San Martin, we cannot forget the amateur members down in Montevideo, who keep their boats, messengers, and even steamers at our command, to achieve what may be well termed a triumph. If in a moment of such splendid victory we felt a single drawback, it was our regret that only a small portion of the River Plate public can read English; it was indeed, harrowing to see Argentines rushing in crowds into our office for bulletins, the real importance of which they could only judge by its dimensions. Before dawn we stood on the mole; before sunrise we published our bulletin; before noon we issued a whole paper. Take our poor thanks, Captain O'Morse—take the gratitude of our public. Continue in this career of usefulness, and your steamer and yourself will become a household word. You stand at the helm of intelligence; and may the waves of opposition never wash you from your post.

The steamer *Aquila* from Genoa arrived in M. Video on Thursday with 465 immigrants; she was 40 days out, calling at Teneriffe.

The steamboat *Porteña* is gone to Colonia for repairs, having been contracted for the *Salteña* Co.

It is now known that the catastrophe of the surrender of McMahon's army, a military disaster unexampled in modern history, may be mainly attributed to the ex-Emperor Napoleon. The marshal's plan was to fall back, and cover Paris, leaving Bazaine to take care of himself, as up to the present he has done. Napoleon, however, overruled every objection of McMahon to the hazardous plan of joining Bazaine, which has ended so fatally, by saying, "I can never go back to Paris, unless victorious." Still the marshal objected; but was finally commanded by the ex-Emperor to join Bazaine. The splendid cartoon in *Punch*, representing the Great Emperor on a shadowy steed, crossing the path of his nephew, while uttering sternly the single word "Beware!" has proved true to the letter.

Progress breeds wants. Hardly have we got tramways when we discover we require inspectors. The peculiar duties of the inspector, we suppose, will soon become obvious; at present nobody well knows what he is for, except it be to see that Tramway people behave themselves, which after all may prove by no means a sine-cure.

The steamer *Esmeralda* has been beautifully fitted up, and is now again on the river. This is a favourite steamer, and well known to the travelling public.

Congress has thrown out a project for building a bridge over the Rio I in Cordoba, on the road leading to Tucuman. The scheme was a good and usual one, but we suppose money is scarce; nevertheless, the House has voted \$240,000 to repair the National College building at Mendoza.

M. Boch, the popular proprietor of the Hotel Provence, is about to leave at once for France.

Our readers of all nationalities, and especially the English and North American community, will be in with great regret that Mr. William Wheelwright was seriously ill on Thursday that his family were, we understand, summoned by telegraph. We were truly rejoiced, however, on calling yesterday morning at the Hotel de Provence, to learn that all danger had passed away, and the illustrious patient was making a rapid recovery from a sudden attack on the lungs. No man is so deservedly popular with all in this country, or has done so much for its material progress as Mr. Wheelwright, and the report of his illness caused a most painful impression in town. Although still confined to his bed yesterday, Mr. Wheelwright expects to be able to leave for England on the 13th.

In the province of Catamarca there have been some great silver discoveries which have been only eclipsed by what is going on in Cordoba. Gold turning up everywhere, a regular California at Saldana, everyone flocking to the new gold region; Englishmen from Buenos Ayres, Germans and French from the up country—all the world is flocking to Saldana, where in the sands of the river gold is felt in shovel's full. Two Englishmen are now starrng it in Cordoba with trunks full of gold dust; in fact, we hardly know what to say to the whole affair. Some parties have asked us as a great favor to say nothing whatever about it for the present, but as well might they ask us to fly. We believe Consul Hutchinson, who is now in town, knows all about this gold business, and doubt not he will be happy to give his countrymen a hint or two before all the gold is gone.

A new diving apparatus has been recently imported by the parties who have undertaken to clear the port, and now apply to have the machine cleared at the Custom-house free of duty.

As usual all our colleagues claim the honour of being the first to issue bulletins of the European news on Friday. This race for editorial laurels seems, if we were to believe all our competitors, to possess the singular quality of allowing all to be first in. We yesterday gave to Cesar the merit he was entitled to, by frankly ascribing the *STANDARD* triumph to our friend Captain O'Morse. We feel pleasure in renewing our acknowledgements. Meanwhile the Judge of the race, Mr. Public, has decided that the race on Friday was the hollowest thing on record, being won in a common canter by the *STANDARD*, the rest being nowhere. We need hardly say we were "there or thereabouts" yesterday when the Patagonia news arrived.

A young man from the country, not being accustomed to tramway travelling, jumped from one of the Calle Cuyo cars a few days ago while it was in rapid motion. He went a regular header into a "pantano," but although greatly stunned, thanks to the Municipality which provides mud baths in all our streets, the rustic was not seriously hurt, and was picked up bones unbroken.

A trainway is about being laid down in Lujan from the railway station to the centre of the town.

We publish to-day the President's Message on the closing of Congress. The only sign of anything unusual going on was the mounted escort lounging in their saddles at the entrance to Congress Hall. The whole affair did not last more than half an hour.

It is said that the vintage this year in Mendoza will prove splendid; some merchants up there are making efforts to foment the wine trade with the Litoral, the cost of transport is as ever the great difficulty in the way.

At the Bazaar in Rosario last week Sr. Peñaloza presented a gold ounce to each of the stalls, as an earnest of subsequent purchases on a most charitable scale. This gentleman is evidently the right man in the right place at a Fancy Fair.

We regret to find that amongst the "religieuses" slaughtered by the Chinese in the late fearful massacre at Tien Tsin was an Irish lady called Sister Louisa, belonging to the order of Charity.

La Patti will give two more concerts in Rosario on her return from Cordoba.

An unpleasant accident happened in Rosario last week to a lady, by her wishing to follow her daughter, who had just skipped nimbly over a small "pantano," while both were taking an afternoon walk. The mother missed her footing and tumbled into the mud, but happily escaped with a fright and the ruin of a very elegant promenade costume.

The Montevidean Opera Company will be here on the 15th. Madame Passi, an old favourite of our public, is the prima donna; the other members of the Company are, for the most part, unknown to Buenos Ayrense fame.

The concert given by Los Negros at the Opera House on Friday night was a brilliant success in every way, the house being crowded in every part by a select audience. The stage presented an enchanting spectacle, the lady amateurs forming a "coup d'oeil" that could not be surpassed for beauty and elegance of "toilettes." The program, which was admirable though somewhat long, was quite as admirably executed, and the rounds of applause were enthusiastic in the extreme. We must congratulate Los Negros on the success of their efforts in the good cause of charity. A kind friend, who is a very distinguished musician and composer, sends us the following remarks on the concert:—

"The grand philanthropic concert by the Society 'Los Negros' came off on Friday night at the Colon Theatre with the assistance of the members of the Philharmonic Society and some few private amateurs of this city, before a very select and fashionable audience. The house was entirely filled, and even the day before the concert not a box or seat was to be had, except some few lunetas. The chorus of ladies and gentlemen consisted of nearly 170 singers. The stage was most brilliantly arranged, and the whole of the performance deserved every praise. The star of the evening was again Mrs. Juliet Auzon. This lady's singing is really wonderful; her rendering of Verdi's beautiful *Miserere* from the *Trovatore* was sung with great feeling and deep expression: no wonder that the audience interrupted several times by sudden and prolonged applause. In the second part Mrs. Auzon again charmed the audience by singing the grand air from 'Lucia' (*Spargi d'amarro pianto*), the 'chef d'oeuvre' of the programme; in this difficult air Mrs. Auzon showed again that she is full master of her voice. We are happy to say that this lady has become a member of the Philharmonic Society, and we congratulate Mr. Reinken in consequence; she will contribute greatly to the future success of his concerts, which have become now the rendezvous of our fashionable society. Amongst the eighteen pieces of this rather long programme we have to mention the National Hymn, which was sung by Miss Laura Igarzabal at the opening of the concert. This young lady's voice had a peculiar power combined with sweetness and determination while rendering the beautiful version of her native anthem; we could scarcely find a voice amongst our whole population, so clear and crystalline in its tone. The concert concluded a little after midnight, to the full satisfaction of the audience. We congratulate the Committee of the Negro Society, and their Director Mr. William Nicholson, on the grand and well deserved success of this concert in aid of charity."

An elderly gentleman got on the wall in front of the gas works, a few days ago, in Montevideo, fired a pistol ball through his temples, and then jumped off on the rocks beneath. He was a Frenchman, sixty years of age.

The proclamation of the French Republic naturally caused great satisfaction amongst the Argentine population, but it remains for time to prove, that such is the form of government suited permanently for the French people. We publish to-day some notes on the men composing the French Cabinet; the greatness of most of them is remarkable, and would lead to suppose that an ardent belief in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity is favorable to a long life.

The Municipality of Rosario is about following the example set it by that of Buenos Ayres, in compelling all the children attending the public schools to be vaccinated. Small-pox has been for a long time rife in Rosario, and it was high time for a vigorous effort to eradicate it. To Sr. Castillo is due the credit of having pushed through this very necessary measure.

Count de Bismark is supposed to have emissaries even among the degraded women who walk the streets of Paris, and during the coming siege they are to be transported to some country town. A large number of them have been arrested.

A number of the English army and navy surgeons have begged to be allowed to give aid in the hospitals of either camp under the neutral flag of the red cross, but permission has been refused. It is feared that allegations of breach of neutrality might arise out of such services, and the same refusal has been extended to surgeons as to combatant officers desiring to proceed to the seat of war.

The three battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th have, according to the King of Prussia's commands, been named after the following three places—Courcelles, Bionville, and Gravelotte.

Baron Renouard de Drussiere, inhabiting a handsome castle at Ruprecht-sau near Strasbourg, is said to have given information to the enemy and acted as a spy under cover of the Red Cross. The Baron was arrested and brought to Rastadt, where his trial will take place.

Amongst a regiment of Franc-tireurs which left Paris the other day is said to have been an Englishman of some fortune, married, and with a family, who is wildly fond of shooting and thinks that the 'Chasse aux Prussiens' is likely to yield better sport than any 'chasse' in France.

The Prussian barque *Texas*, from Philadelphia with petroleum, put into Stonoway on Saturday, to avoid capture.

The Patagonia and La Plata Mails.

The Royal mail steamer La Plata arrived in port on Sunday morning. The mails, thanks to the excellent arrangement of the agents, Messrs. C. W. Benn and Co., came up by river steamer, and were ashore at daylight. We have to return our best thanks to Captain Hole, of the La Plata, as also to Mr. Purser Moore for their great kindness in not only sending us our files of the "Times" and other London papers, but also in enclosing us the Lisbon papers of the 19th and the London papers of the 13th brought out by the Patagonia. Owing to the feverish excitement of the public mind and the unquenchable thirst for news from Europe, we published on Monday morning a special paper.

The La Plata has brought a very distinguished number of passengers to the Plate, amongst others Madame Borges, wife of His Excellency Señor Borges, Brazilian Minister; Baroness Mauá, Baron Bomfiglio, Sr. Lage, Comendador Lisboa, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and family; Mrs. Mackinlay and family; Mr. and Mrs. Sieber, and several others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 18.
Paris, do.
Lisbon, Sept. 19.

All day on the 18th there was fighting going on round Paris. The Crown Prince has got up some of his heavy siege guns; and since noon shot and shell are raining down on Paris. The cry throughout Europe is that if France can only gain time she will rally.

Toul and Strasburg are the best defences for Paris.

King William is determined that they must fall, and fall at once, as so long as they hold out the Germans are put to every inconvenience to send on supplies.

All peace proposals are now abandoned.

The Crown Prince with 400,000 men surrounds Paris at every point. Paris prepares for a heroic resistance. The gaslights are out; already provisions have risen in price, but the garrison, numbering some 400,000, is determined to hold out.

The Republican party has destroyed everything in the shape of railways, telegraphs, bridges, houses, &c., in the neighbourhood of Paris that could serve the enemy.

All the wells in Paris have been cleaned and inspected.

Strasburg, Metz, Soissons, Toul, Phalsburg, Verdun and Montmedy all hold out to the last.

A London telegram states that Strasburg can only hold out a few hours; the place is in ruins. General Ulrich refuses all parley; he will die on the battlements ere he surrenders.

The blowing up of Laon has put an end to all peace prospects.

On the 17th King William held a conference at Rheims; it was then decided, all the German States being represented, that Alsace and Lorraine be annexed.

Russia, Italy, United States, Austria, and England are all trying to bring about peace, but without the least chance of success.

King William refuses to treat with the Republic.

Napoleon has abdicated in favour of his son, who is at Hastings, England, and the Empress is to be Regent.

Paris refuses the Regency; peace out of the question.

The English press all clamor for ins and mediation, whether Germany or France wills it, or not, and all the papers condemn in unmeasured language the exorbitant demands of King William.

The French Republic as yet has not been officially recognized by the European powers.

Prussia only recognizes the regency of the Empress.

King William has ordered Napoleon to be treated as a sovereign, and has sent servants from the Palace to attend him.

In Nice and Mentone the Italian Republic has been proclaimed. Great riots occurred, and on the 6th such was the turmoil that there was no go-

vernment whatever in Nice that day; the public buildings sacked, prisons opened, public documents destroyed. The Italian Consulate was surrounded by tens of thousands, who shouted 'Viva Garibaldi!' In Mentone the same terrible scenes occurred.

On the 19th the Italian army entered Rome and occupied the city. The Pope remains at St. Peter's. All the ecclesiastical courts, tribunals and offices have been taken charge of under the protection of the Italian Government, but their jurisdiction is no longer recognized. The Papal troops made no resistance whatever. The Italian troops are now in possession of everything, and the temporal power of the Pope may be regarded as ceased.

King William has called out more reserves, and is now organizing another army, composed chiefly of the garrisons of Rastadt, Germstein, Ulm and Ingolstadt.

Lyons is in a terrible state; the revolutionary government is beginning to perpetrate atrocities. Serious disturbances have taken place and many killed and wounded. The prisons are full; all the principal people have been arrested.

Garibaldi is close to Lyons, recruiting his regiments of the Alps.

The "New York Herald" says that, although the American nation is opposed to European alliances, the time has come when the States must stand by Republican France. When it was known in Paris that the States had recognized French Republic, thousands waited on the American Minister in Paris, to thank him and his nation. Speeches were made, etc.

None of the French Generals announced by telegram as killed are dead. MacMahon, Canrobert, Le-Boeuf, Faily, and others are all alive and well.

MacMahon is at Pourfu-aux-Bois badly wounded.

The Crown Prince has ordered the engineers to turn the course of the Seine.

At the Arch of Triumph a formidable mitrailleuse battery has been erected.

Prussia has refused the terms of peace offered by Russia and England. Russia proposes a statu quo, ante bellum. Bismarck laughs at the idea.

The English press state that England has ceased to have any influence on the Continent.

Victor Hugo arrived in Paris on the 6th, and was most enthusiastically received; he has addressed a paper to the German people.

Garibaldi has also addressed the French people, and unsheathed his sword to defend to the last the French Republic.

At the capitulation of Sedan, it is said not a single French banner was taken.

Rocheport has retired from the "Marseillaise".

The French Republic calls all French officers serving abroad back to France.

The Moscow papers say that the Baltic after this never-to-be-forgotten campaign will be a Prussian sea, and that all the Prussian fortresses on the Russian frontier are being put in order.

Russia is making immense military preparations.

Lord Granville, in reply to Bismarck's complaint about England selling ammunition to France, said that England pursues a neutral policy the same as Prussia during the Crimean war.

At Havre there are not vessels enough to take away all the passengers for England.

President Grant has notified King William that the United States deplores the further continuance of the war.

London, Sept. 19,
2 o'clock.

Bank rate 3 per cent.
Money easy, stocks up.
Bank of France removed to Tours.
Bank of Paris, also Bank of France, about to open their banks, pro tem., in London.

THE CAMPAIGN.

In Paris yesterday the expectation was that Melun on the one hand, and Meaux on the other, would last night be entered by the Prussian advanced guards. Melun, an old Roman town,

of some 11,000 inhabitants, stands on the Seine, ten miles north of Fontainebleau and twenty-five miles south-east of Paris; and it is a point of considerable importance, for there the roads to Paris, and the cross-roads between Seine and Marne, are gathered as in a knot, so that a force stationed at the town has complete command of both banks of the Seine. Meaux—the burial-place of the famous Bossuet, who ruled there as Bishop for a quarter of a century—is twenty-four miles east from Paris, on the Marne, and similarly commands the communication on both sides of that river to the line of the Oise and Aisne on the right, to the line of the Seine on the left. Meaux and Melun are united by an excellent route between the rivers on which they respectively stand; and a few miles south of the first-named place, on that route, is Crécy-en-Brie, where the Germans are reported to be "in force." The same official despatch informs us that "they are approaching Noisy." But Noisy is in the immediate vicinity of Paris, a couple of miles out the north-eastern walls; and it would seem that this is not the place meant by the telegram—which must be sought rather in the neighborhood of Crécy, or on the line between Meaux and Melun. Possibly Kozy is meant—a small town about twelve miles south of Crécy, by which a force advancing from Vitry by Fere Champeoise and Sezanne would find a good road debouching on the Meaux-Melun route, just about midway between Crécy and the Seine. However this may be, it is beyond doubt that by tomorrow evening the greater portion of the two armies of the Crown Prince will have reached their appointed stations at a distance of ten leagues—twenty-four or twenty-five miles—from the capital, upon a front extending from Melun on the south-east of Paris, through Meaux, to Senlis, Creil, and Chantilly, at the same distance on the north. How long the pause at these points, excellently adapted for immediate bases of operations against Paris, will last, depends greatly on the success of the invaders in bringing up their heavy ordnance and supplies—the difficulty of which, inevitably increasing with every day's march, was accidentally enhanced by the recent inclemency of the weather.

The question of supplies and artillery is so important for the Prussians, that we are not surprised to find them urgently endeavouring to clear away the obstructions presented by the fortified places in their rear. The siege of Strasburg has been pressed forward with remarkable vigour, in proper form; and the surrender of General Ulrich seems to be now only a matter of terms and time. But, supposing Strasburg to fall, the railroad direct from Germany would only be open a part of the way to the German front. At present, trains run from Saarbruck to Remilly, near Metz, thence passing by a temporary line to the railway between Metz and Nancy; and on the other side of the Vosges communication is open from Mannheim by Weissemburg and Saverne to Nancy—though this road is mainly a single one. The fall of Strasburg would open a new and easier access to the Saverne-Nancy railway from the trans-Rhenane and South German lines and would shorten and facilitate the movement of supplies to Nancy. About fifteen miles to the west of Nancy, however, is the fortified town of Toul, which blocks both the highway and the railroad, compelling the Prussian supply and ammunition trains to make 'detours' to the southward by Gondrecourt and Vacouleurs. Repeatedly have the Germans sought to cannonade Toul into submission, but in vain. The commandant knows that while he holds out not a single mile of the railway west of Nancy is of any use to the enemy; and he has most honorably defended a post that causes considerable trouble and delay to the invader. Especially will the resistance of Toul be vexatious to the Prussians, if they should have to enter upon a regular attack on Paris by siege-artillery, and to drag their heavy ordnance and ammunition all the way from Nancy by sheer road haulage, wearing out horses and occupying men as guards of the convoys. This consideration may explain the renewed attack on Toul, which the Germans are said to have carried on from five o'clock on Saturday morning till nine at night; and the courage and skill of the commandant are worthy of the highest praise if, as the French accounts inform us, he really beat off the attack. It was not likely to be made without much preparation and energy; but we are told that all the enemy's assaults were repulsed, all their batteries dismounted, and 10,000 men put hors de combat. Making all due allowance

for exaggeration in this account of losses, it is plain that the Prussians have suffered a disappointing check: for the fall of Toul, in a specially military point of view, is of even more importance than the fall of Strasburg. We can hardly doubt that fresh attempts will be made to overcome the plucky resistance of the old episcopal city. Meanwhile, Metz continues to hold out against the blockade; Verdun has twice refused to surrender, and "will hold out to the last extremity;" and Montmedy on Thursday repulsed a fresh attack of the besiegers. Generally, the conduct of the French fortified towns casts a gleam of brightness on the military fortunes of the nation, and, were Paris an ordinary fortress, might lead us to expect endurance, courage, possibly success at the capital.

The explosion at Laon probably did not produce its worst consequences when it blew the Prussian staff and the Garde Mobiles into the air. King William has thought the 'sad news from Laon' worthy of a special telegram to the Queen, informing her that "after the capitulation and the entry of our troops, the citadel blew up, killing fifty Prussians and 300 Mobiles, and wounding many others—among them Prince William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the brother of the Grand Duke. The most significant passage in the King's despatch, however, is his statement that unquestionably the disaster is to be attributed to treachery." We would fain hope that here the King is in error; and indeed some indication to that effect is given in the fact that the Commandant himself was severely wounded, and that the Frenchmen killed were to the Prussians six to one. Yet it is not improbable that some unprincipled and too-dramatic Frenchmen may have conceived the notion that, if the Prussian staff could be swept away, the death of a few obscure Garde Mobiles would be but as dust in the balance against such a gain. It would seem that a number of Prussian officers of mark had entered the town; Prince William, unless we mistake, is on the staff of the Prussian Crown Prince; and, if so, it is surprising and fortunate that much more mischief was not done, whether the explosion was the result of accident or of treachery. We can hardly expect the Germans not to suspect that the occurrence was intended; and we may apprehend that the dispositions of the victors towards the vanquished will not be softened by a 'contretemps' so very awkward and ugly. Meanwhile, we have only to notice that Soissons has been summoned, and its commandant, supported by the approval of the inhabitants, has heroically replied that he would rather blow up the place than surrender; and that the departure of the Corps Diplomatique and of the portion of the Ministry from Paris for Tours has been postponed—the natural inference being, that something is expected from those overtures for peace which have been transmitted to the King of Prussia on behalf of the Provisional Government.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM

The following details of the Emperor's surrender appear in the *Soir*.

"Listen! This is a page of history. Napoleon III. having written to the King of Prussia that letter which has been published, William replied, 'Let him come himself, or he shall be treated as a simple soldier—though that he scarcely merits!' Napoleon then betook himself, in the manner you know, to the farm where the King had established his grand-head-quarters.

"When the 'calèche' reached the door of the little house, Napoleon alighted, put out his cigarette, and entered alone into the low-roofed chamber where the King, in a general's uniform, helmet on head, walked feverishly to and fro, having his hands crossed behind him. The Prince and the high officers formed a group in one corner of the room.

"It was dusk. The ex-Emperor took off his hat and saluted the King, using the German language. William replied neither by gesture nor by word; he took another step or two, then came and placed himself erect, terrible, before the ex-Emperor, who stood bent, his head uncovered. 'Sire,' said the latter, still in German, 'I come to say to your Majesty that which I had the honor to transmit to you in writing yesterday.'

"It is well, Sir," replied the King, whose face was dark with passion, and whose words hissed in the effort to contain himself. 'I have decided

that Spandau shall be assigned to you as a prison—as a residence I mean. You will wait my further orders there.'

"Sire—"
"It is said, Sir!" exclaimed the King, striking with his sabre on the dusty floor.

"*Au revoir*, then, Monsieur, my brother," said the ex-Emperor, in good French this time. He saluted the different personages present with the utmost courtesy, and went out as calm as though he had just returned from opening the Chambers.

"Outside he chose a cigarette, which he lighted from the cigar of a White Cuirassier, and prepared to re-enter his carriage, when a general officer came from the King, begging him to pass into an adjoining yard, where the King, who, as it seemed, wished to talk more at length, would send for him.

"The ex-Emperor said not a word.

"Accorted by two White Cuirassiers, he passed into the yard, where, beside a stagnant pond, a small wooden bench stood. He went quietly to sit down upon this bench, continuing to smoke, only interrupting himself to look at the water in the pond, and at the staff officer upright before him, who watched his every move.

"After a long half hour a general officer came from the King, begging him to enter the room, where William was entirely alone. They remained there an hour and a half by themselves, talking in low tones. What did they say?

"At the end of the interview, the ex-Emperor stepped into a post-chaise bearing the King of Prussia's arms."

The writer adds, that an officer of the Prussian staff told him that without the intervention of the Crown Prince and M. de Bismarck, the King would have shot Napoleon. But I advise your readers to wait confirmation for all this.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Admiralty, Sept. 12.

"The following persons, escaped from Her Majesty's ship Captain, and landed at Coreubion, north of Cape Finisterre, on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived this day at Portsmouth.

"Mr. James May, gunner; James Ellis, gunner's mate; Lewis Werry, captain foretop; James Harvey, second captain foretop; George Bride, coxswain of the pinnace; Charles Tregenan, leading seaman; John Heard, Robert Heard, William Laurence, David Dryburgh, and John Walker, able seamen; James Freeman, Henry Grange, Robert Tomlinson, Thomas Kernan, ordinary seamen; James Saunders, Francis Merryman, John Gribble, boys (first class).

Mr. Robert L. Mayne, midshipman, who was supposed to have perished on board the Captain was left invalided at Lisbon Hospital.

"It appears from the depositions of the survivors that the Captain turned bottom up in a heavy squall, and went down in three minutes.

The statements of the survivors confirm the report of Admiral Milne, that the gale had gone on increasing up to midnight. The Captain appears to have rolled heavily, and after the signal "open order" was given from the Admiral's flag-ship fresh sail was taken in from time to time, although it does not seem to have been thought necessary to keep the ship's head to the wind. Somewhere between half-past one and a quarter-past two the Captain, still under steam and sail was caught in a severe squall, and shipped a large body of water. The watch was piped for the purpose of trimming sail to restore the equilibrium of the ship; but before assistance could be had from below, and while she was still lying helpless in the trough of the sea, a tremendous wave broke over her quarter, heeling the ship completely over. She remained bottom uppermost till the air in the hull was exhausted, and then sank.

The loss of this splendid ironclad has produced a sensation in England. Not a single officer saved. Four hundred and ninety-five lives lost in three minutes.

A naval court-martial has been ordered.

The Captain was top-heavy, badly built, and another specimen of British Admiralty jobbing.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We are glad to announce to our readers the arrival in Montevideo of the Austrian frigate Donau...

He had the good fortune to be successful with the Governments of Siam, China, Japan, Central America, Peru, and Chile...

Admiral Petz is a distinguished gentleman, and one of the most renowned naval officers. It was he who, in the grand naval combat of Lissa, commanded the wooden line-of-battle ship Kaiser...

The gallant Admiral is accompanied and assisted by the Conseiller de Legation, Baron Herbert Rath-kael, a gentleman of Irish descent and great accomplishments...

We hear that these distinguished gentlemen may be expected to arrive here in a day or two.

We have much pleasure in saluting them, and wishing them every success in their negotiations with the Republics of La Plata.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The Official Journal publishes a letter from Mr. Washburn, the United States' Minister, declaring that he has received the mission of recognising the French Government...

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT HASTINGS.

The Prince Imperial is at the Marine Hotel, Hastings, and since his arrival he has been visited by several distinguished persons from London.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Monday evening.

The tone of the stock exchange markets to-day was more favourable than for some time past; the buoyancy of the markets has been supported by the closing of engagements for the fortnightly account...

The Funds were steady at the commencement of business, and subsequently improved nearly 1/2 on the announcement of an influx of £433,000 into the bullion office of the Bank.

Consols 92 1/2. Arg. Bonds 89-90. B. Ayres scrip 1/2 discount. do. Bonds 96. Chilean 87. Brazilian 5 per cent. 90. Southern R. R. 2 1/2. Central Argentine 2 1/2. Northern R. R. 9 1/2. R. P. Bank 10 prem. Bank rate 3 per cent. English wool market quiet. Tallow 44s. 6d.; P. Y. C.

ON CHANGE.

A well-known wool broker of the South Plaza announced to-day the arrival of five hundred arrobes of new wool. None of the buyers, however, have as yet seen it, and in fact there was nothing known about it on Change.

Since the capture of the first German vessel at the mouth of the river, no less than six German vessels have entered port: one of the last that entered sailed within hail of the Frenchman, but the German was built after the American fashion and looked like an American.

The news from Entre Rios to-day was important. Lopez Jordan, who retired to his estancia the other day, left in a private carriage for the neighbourhood of Concordia. A special committee from Villa Colon arrived at the Arroyo Grande to have a conference with Jordan, but respecting the object of the committee nothing is known.

Advices from Cordoba state that the Argentine Bank, whose doors owing to the war had to be temporarily closed, have been re-opened, greatly to the satisfaction of the commercial public of that city on the 26th inst.

We have to report the sale of the Estancia Alto Redondo, close to the village of Guardia Monto and 6 leagues from Jeppener station. It comprised half a league of excellent camp, with 3,200 sheep, corrals, peach plantation, meadows fenced in, and other improvements.

In the South produce market to-day one lot of skin wool was sold at 35 per arr.; another lot washed at 90.

In hides, 25,000 camp at 145 pesada; some lots at from 137 to 142. Sheepskins, camp, at 80 to 100 per doz. Matadero, 170-175. Grease in panzas, 33-35. Tallow, pipes 14 1/2. Wheat, several sales 165-180. Maize, rising, one thousand fanegas at 70. Other lots 56-64. Barley, 70-80. There was a little more animation in the market to-day.

There was surprise, astonishment and regret to-day at the news from Montevideo to the effect that the Montevideo Government had placed an officer in that city to inspect every message sent to Buenos Ayres. As well might the Government at once cut the wires: such an outrage has called forth a burst of indignation on both sides of the Plate.

Some other lots are expected, but the market is flat. Capones were down to-day, large arrivals, saladeros full, over 7000 in market.

The news from Europe was the sole topic on Change to-day. It was less than what was expected, and yet more than what was held.

There was a general drop in the produce markets to-day—sheepskins, hides, tallow, everything gave way. As regards wool, there is nothing doing in the article, but those who have shorn had better retain their woolsides as all things look better.

It was announced on Change to-day that the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway has agreed to have a station upon the well-known estancia of Mr. George Tomperley, at Lomas de Zamora. This will be a great convenience for residents in that thriving district.

The French packet will probably be the next steamer to bring news from Europe. The Valdivia of the Chilean line, with rates from Lisbon to the 31st inst, will be due in Montevideo on the 22nd inst.

The late news from Lisbon astonished the Bolsa, and in fact until 3 o'clock there was nothing done on Change but discuss the news. The running of the tramway cars in Calle San Martin for the first time was another event of the day.

It is not probable that we shall receive any further European news until the arrival of the French packet; she will bring Lisbon dates to the 29th; she is not due here until to-morrow week. As the anxiety to hear further news in nothing abates, we give the following table respecting steamers due or expected.

The steamer City of Limerick, City of Brussels, and we believe, all the other steamers belonging to the Antwerp and London line, were advertised for sale on the 15th Sept., and the affairs of the old company wound up by order of the court.

The new company, we understand, is putting on speedily the steamers; and the public will lose nothing by the change. As yet we have not heard the names of the steamers, but they will be larger than the old steamers, and will be all the new Lacydon sail on the 17th inst.

Our active South Plaza reporter favored us yesterday with samples of the first wool of this year's clip which came into market by the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway...

There is a little more animation in the market and new buyers making their appearance. Dry hides 142; and many lots have been sold at 145.

Sheepskins very flat particularly o-mp skins which are neglected. Good matadero 4 1/2, 160 to 180, thin skins a month ago were worth 210. Tallow in shipping condition none in market, bordales 142.

Government bills with an endorsement were done at 1 1/2, and even 1 3/4; not much offering, but there is a decidedly growing tightness in the money market. The Minister of Finance still pays 12 per cent. on money offered.

Four squares of land in Flores that cost last year \$120,000 were sold yesterday for \$200,000 m/c; purchase considered a bargain.

There is a noticeable thing in the rise in Indian corn, maize, &c. within the last few days—some 25 per cent. There is something further known from Paraguay; the very terrible news respecting the loss of the Upper Paraguay without Captain Orger, and completely sacked, has caused a sensation in certain circles, and further particulars are very anxiously looked for.

Very favorable advices were received to-day from Cordoba respecting the gold mines in that province; a party of twelve Englishmen at Saldaña report favourably.

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

Table with columns: Once de Setiembre, Oct 8th, 1870. Items include Matadero hides, Horse hides, Sheepskins, Do. matadero, Horse hair (N), Do South, Tallow in pipes, Ostrich feathers, Do midding, Do inferior, Capones, Sheep at corte, Fat mares, Wheat best, Do 2nd, Do inferior, Maize in cob, Do d sgranado, Barley, Flour, Grease in panzas, Do incruo pis do.

Cattle by the cut, 8 on 6 in m/c's credit. Wool, one new lot sold at 45, which may serve as a market rate for mestizo.

The Bond market is devoid of the least animation, there was nothing done for cash, and for the end of the month only 13,000 sold at 63 1/2. For the end of the year there is some little speculation, 20,000 sold at 61 1/2. In the liquidation prices ruled lower and the market closed flat.

Table with columns: 5,000 at 62 1/2, 5,000 61, 20,000 61, 20,000 63, 10,000 61, 55,000 63.

The Exchange market to-day assumed an unlooked for activity—some £60,000 was passed at 48 1/2; the tenancy of the market is, however, downward. The report that the Provincial Bank had voted a ban of two millions to the National Government was mooted on Change, but proves incorrect. The La Plata brought no gold for the account of the Government, but brought out £10,000 sterling for the Gray Bentos Lacing Extract of Meat Co.

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that nearly the whole of the supply of Russian tallow will be shipped off this season. The total quantity is estimated at 60,000 casks and as it is not estimated that either France or Germany will be in circumstances to import any material quantity, the greater part of the shipments will in all probability, be consigned to British ports.

Argentine securities maintain their prices Argentine Bonds rule at 90, and the new Buenos Ayres loan has recovered so much that it can now be quoted at par, but all Argentine securities that which shows most improvement is the Northern Railway; the guaranteed preferred shares are now from 91 to par, and the deferred shares, which a little while ago were selling at 26 1/2 per share, are now quoted as high as 26 1/2.

The papers from Rio are to the 5th inst. Gold still falls, and sovereigns have been sold at 10,800. Exchange values from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. The financial state of the Empire was never more promising than the former one.

The state of the Treasury is so good that no home or foreign loan is necessary, and the war taxes imposed last week will on the expiration of the year be abolished. St. Paranhos is returning to the River Plate, to close the Paraguayan treaty, and also to arrange matters of high importance with the Montevideo Government respecting the reclamations made by Baron Maua.

The sales of property in Flores attract notice. Messrs. R. Petto and R. M. purchase to-day ten squares of land from Murillo for 550,000 m/c per square. Mr. Ron has also purchased from Mr. William Wilson four manzanas at \$80,000 per square, which Mr. Wilson purchased 8 months ago for \$30,000 per square.

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Exchange was very active to-day in the morning, the rate ruled 48 1/2 and even 49, but it fell off again and in the afternoon bills were done at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. Money showed increased tightness to-day, the very best city paper was done at 12 per cent. per annum.

In the produce market to-day everything ruled so flat that some brokers quoted sheepskins as unsaleable. Produce of every description has declined since the Patagonian mails have been received, and Tallow and Sheepskins principally; nor is there much prospect of any improvement for some time.

Advices from the Banda Oriental to-day were particularly unfavorable. At San Salvador both Blancos and Colorados are doing the greatest damage. At the estancia of Mr. Theodore Prange 200 sheep of the very fine flock were killed and eaten, and all the horses of the estancia swept away.

Per S.S. Lacydon.—Lars C. Jensen, Peter L. Senesen, Peter Vasumussen, Christian Jensen, Ch. Butt-rachon, E. Feder, C. A. Wilhelm, Marie Schjot, Boigide Jensen, Nimbo-Hov, V. Hov, Olinu-Jensen, H. Hutz, L. Terason, L. Sems, G. Humand, Mee-Muller.

Per R.M.S.P. Co.'s 'La Plata', to leave Southampton Sept. 9.—For Buenos Ayres: Mr. Archibald, Mr. Co-brane, Mrs. Mac-Kinlay, Miss Lilies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Seivers, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Pears, two children, Mrs. and servant, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stuart and Friend, and Mr. H. Girling.—Pernambuco: Mr. J. H. H. Hoin, Mr. Otto, and Mr. Law.—Rio de Janeiro: Mr. Koch, Mr. Board, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Hunt and two servants.

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firm having been passed to Mr. J. W. Punch, and will be carried on under the same style of firm, J. W. Punch and Son.

The auction sales of real estate on Sunday passed off rather better than even anticipated. Suburban property still keeps rising, and parties holding real estate in well located districts find no difficulty whatever in realising at full quotations.

On Sunday Mr Madero, the great city auctioneer, sold real estate property to the value of £1,000,000 currency, and there is at present advertised for sale fully 30 millions worth of property.

Respecting the general tone of the European wool markets, Messrs Bowes & Brother, of Liverpool write per Patagonia as follows:—'Wool—We have to report a dull and awkward market, with very limited business, but no change in prices current a fortnight ago.

Consumption in France and Germany is reduced. In England some branches have increased, but on the whole the movement so far has been towards a moderate contraction.

With a continuance of war the value of fine wool is likely to recede somewhat further; while with peace—though we might see a temporary period of activity—it is probable that the lost consumption will continue to be felt for some time to come.

Sheepskins—Small sales by auction this week in Liverpool and London have gone off with spirit at high prices compared with the value of wool, but the latter will ultimately control the prices of skins—For those there has been a demand for the United States added to our local consumption, which has increased faster than the supply and the market is nearly bare.

Our active South Market reporter says—The Plaza is like the desert of Sahara, for dust, and nobody attends.

A lot of old wool at 36; another lot of fine mestiza was offered at 42 but the owner refused. Messrs. Quenda obtained highest price for light cow-hides, selling 2,000 at 46 reals. Other lots fetched 138 to 146. Large arrivals.

Sheepskins still down. Matadero station 140 to 165. Camp 70 to 100. Lambskins 9 1/2 to 11 per dozen. Horseshair, several lots at 155 to 165. Tallow, in demand, at 14 1/2 for shipment. Wh at 118 to 185. Maize 56 to 70. Flour 38 to 33. Produce still dull.

A contract for 1000 fanegas maize at 70 could not be effected.

LIST OF PASSENGERS, BER R.M.S. LA PLATA.

From Southampton—Mr J F Pearson, wife, two children, and servant; Mrs Mac-Kinlay three Misses Mac-Kinlay, two brothers, and servant; Mr Sievers and wife. Messrs A Cochran, John Miller, R H Martin, H Girling, W E Reeve, J T Christian, F J Woodfill, J C Rothhead, J Stuart, F C Casares, R P Casares, A Patrick, H St J Forsmann, A E Povyas, G Milner, Charles Burnup, P Fagan and two boys; Mrs A Dale, Miss M'Dony, Messrs A Reichs, J Atkins and son; Malmen, C S Omer, Ralphenberg, Teuler. From Lisbon—Rev R Molina, Mr J R Cardala, wife and child. Messrs—B Garcia Menendes, R J Asensio S Fernandes, V Alvarez, V Piriz del Rio, M Cardala, J Prego, J Maria de Vasquez, F Serrapio Reij, J R Puga, F A Kepner, M M Fernandes. From Rio de Janeiro—Messrs Pedro L Ba Tio, J Salustio; Delmiro S gni, and wife; Mme. Adelaide Duréli; Mr H C Sieber and wife; J Vi, Marcos do Rego, Comendador A P Oliveira Lisboa, wife, two children, and four servants; Baroness de Maua, M A do Freitas Amorim and daughter; Mme Amelia Carvalho Borges and servant; Miss Jane Robinson. Messrs J Wood, M L Riboro, V Fernandes, A Leandro de Lima, D Sta. Maria Lajo, J Bomfiglio, José da Cunha Pinto. Southampton—Schuffler, F Steinberg. Lisbon—Messrs M dos Santos, A de Souza, José Bento, Amodeo, Constanino Quende, Manuel Rial, José Rios y Revelo-tion.

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