

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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492—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

NEW AMERICAN CHURCH.

The rare and interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new church for use of the American Methodist congregation of this city was performed on the 17th with much solemnity on the site chosen for the building, near the corner of Calles Corrientes and Maypu. From the plans of the architect, Mr. Hunt, we can judge that it will be exceedingly tasteful in design, and an ornament to our city there will be entrances from both of the above streets, and attached to the church will be a school and parsonage. The site is admirably chosen, and was bought a couple of years ago at the moderate price of £6,000.

Among those present we noticed—the American Minister, Hon. Robert C. Kirk, Mr. Consul Clapp, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Messrs. Naulty, Tay, Prescott, Walker, Van Blarcom, Kitchen, Rev. Mr. Sauvaine, Geltis, Crosbie, McKern, Capt. Saunders, Junior, H. F. Varela, Hall, Woodley, Hardley, Gerstenberg, Migues, Manson, Ryder, Humphreys, Junior, Martindale, Juan C. Gomez, Nighten, A. White, Wesley, Negrotto, Linnay, Cook, Corominas, Cardosa, Finlay, Grundy, Ainsworth, Lopes jun., Nicholson jun.

Mdmes. Klapp, Jackson, Thomson, Walker, Parkinson, Junior, Crichtley, Stevenson, Brill.

Mdles. Walker, Bradley, O'Gorman, Dudley, Junior, Saunders, McLean, Fitting, Rodriguez, Murray, Anderson, Thomson, &c.

The ceremony commenced with a prayer from Rev. Mr. Jackson 'Behold, O Lord, the foundation stone,' which was followed by Hymn 959 sung by the choir. Then was read 'The Heaven is Thy throne and the Earth Thy footstool' which concluded the preliminary devotions.

Mr. Consul Clapp addressed the assemblage—
"I congratulate all of you, my friends, on this most happy occasion. We have come to lay the foundation of a new edifice for religious worship, and in separating ourselves from the old church, we leave behind us many hallowed associations, but we exchange it for a new building more suited to the requirements of our congregation and to the spirit of the age. At the same time, I also congratulate the citizens of the Argentine Republic, because every new church is a gain to the country. All real progress is founded on religion, and we have nowhere example of a country attaining to greatness without religious institutions and principles. If England or the United States were bereft of the strong religious sentiment, I believe their greatness would pass away. And if in this flourishing city of Buenos Ayres you took away the fine churches around us, the place would fall into barbarism. It is a good sign of the future that Argentines devote so much care to churches and schools, the groundwork of national greatness. When this church is completed it will be an ornament, and pointing with its spire heavenward, it will remind us, in the midst of our everyday occupations, that there are higher and nobler cares than wealth or material greatness, and that there is a better land beyond this life, where, I trust, we shall all one day be united."

Mr. Kirk then proceeded to lay the foundation stone, depositing therein a Bible, Hymn-book, Discipline, Church Almanac, list of Building Committee, coins of the Republic, and copies of the Daily and Weekly STANDARD.

He said—I lay this Corner-stone I look around me on this solemn occasion and observe that most of those assisting are foreigners. Some of you have come from North America, others from Europe, to make your homes in this hospitable country where the law allows you liberty to build temples for the free exercise of worship. This scene recalls to the minds of all of us scenes of early childhood, with which our tenderest memories are associated. This church when finished will be an ornament to Buenos Ayres and will reflect much happiness around.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson then said "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost we lay this corner-stone of the Metho-

dist- Episcopal church, Grant Thy blessing upon this work."

Don Juan Carlos Gomez then said, "I regret that I must address you in Spanish, for I could rather wish to use the language of Washington and Franklin, who inculcated the first principles of civil and religious liberty. I, a Catholic, come to congratulate you upon the work to-day, for it is to your country we are indebted for the tolerant principles of the age. It was the founders of American Independence who taught us to be men and brothers, and now we of Spanish America hail you as brethren, although the Inquisition would have burned you as heretics. We Argentines congratulate you on the event of to-day and rejoice with you."

Mr. H. F. Varela then rose and said "It would be ungrateful if an Argentine stood by in silence after hearing the flattering remarks paid to my country by the representatives of the Great Republic. I have gladly come to take part in this celebration, not as member of your church, but as a wandering pilgrim of Humanity. I join in common with many others in this solemnity of laying a new temple to the Most High in this free and prosperous country. Here around me are earnest men and tender women, who will view with pride the completion of this sacred pile; and when their hearts are borne down by grief or affliction they will come hither to ask comfort from the Giver of all Good. It is for us Argentines a pleasing thought that the blessed hand of the foreigner not only brings us railway iron, but also the more ennobling gifts of moral and religious teaching. The meeting then dispersed."

We have been favored with the following particulars of the dimensions, &c.

Size of Church 17 x 27 varas.
Lecture Room, 12 x 17.
6 offices, each 5 x 7.
The residence for the minister above offices and lecture-room; the whole structure to cost \$1,60,000. To be built in Gothic style, with spire 120 feet high.
The main audience-room will seat about 400 persons.

MUNICIPAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Municipality has hit upon a new idea, which we welcome as a step in the right direction, namely, to publish a monthly report of its proceedings. During the month of September they have issued the following licenses:

	Each.	Proceeds.
2 Lottery Offices.	100,000	200,000
162 Billiard-rooms.	1,000	162,000
5 Ball-alleys	1,000	5,000
30 Kittle-grounds	1,000	30,000
295 Carriages, 4 wheels	359	103,250
65 Do. 2 do.	250	14,300
49 Carts, 4 wheels	200	9,800
1322 Do. 2 do.	150	198,000
20 Do.	60	1,200
197 Bar-als		22,775
		\$746,625

The mortality during the month was about the average, the interments being 339 in the Recoleta and 143 in the South Cemetery, to which add, say 8 for the English cemetery, giving in all 490, or about 16 per diem. This is equal to 34 per mil per annum, supposing our population to be 200,000, or 37 per mil on the census returns. This is 50 per cent. over the London average, and is about what we usually read for Liverpool or Birmingham. Our population is twice and a half as dense as that of London, which explains how our mortality is so much greater.

It is remarkable that in the South cemetery there were 116 males to 27 females interred, whereas in the North the women exceeded the men, being as 178 to 161. Of the total number we find the following classification:—

Infants	216
Adults	266
Males	277
Females	205
Total	482

It will be seen that 45 per cent. of our mortality is among infants, so that among adults the ratio is per-

baps no heavier than in European cities.

It may be fairly said that B. Aires is favorable to longevity, since we find of 190 adult persons interred in the South cemetery no fewer than twelve had passed the term of three score and ten, and one of them had reached the patriarchal age of 130. Of those who had passed eighty the ratio was four per cent., which, we think, is higher than what is usual in Europe. The decade of greatest mortality was that between thirty and forty.

The Hospital returns (Mon) show as follows:—

Argentines	81
Italians	79
Spaniards	35
French	28
S. Americans	32
Swiss	12
Germans	11
English	9
N. Americans	8
Various	20
	315

Of this number 63 died 172 left cured, and 80 remained under treatment, the mortality being exactly 20 per cent.

The *vasura* service, for cleaning the streets, is now much improved, the Municipality having provided since September 12th seventy new carts and 129 horses.

The report says nothing about financial matters.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Directors of this Company, containing the report for the past year, and a map showing the intended lines of extension to the Salado, Las Flores, Azul, &c. That the new lines will prove a paying concern we cannot entertain a doubt, seeing the wonderful increase of traffic as shown by the Company's accounts for 1869 as compared with the previous year. Moreover, it is clear that, if the Chascomus line can pay 8 per cent. on a cost of £10,000 a mile, the proposed branches ought to yield even more on so low a cost as £1,000 per mile, which is the estimate laid down.

The following are the returns for 1868 and 1869:—

	1868.	1869.
Gross receipts	£99,128	124,877
Working expenses	£50,207	65,223
Net profit	£48,921	59,654
No. of passengers	482,613	578,512
Goods, tons	22,376	47,184
Train-miles run	165,239	190,999

Thus we find that the increase in the gross receipts is 26 per cent., and in the net profits 22 per cent. The working expenses are 52, as compared with 50½ per cent. in 1868, of the gross receipts. The number of passengers shows an advance of 23 per cent., and of the total number two-thirds are second class and one-third first class.—Mr. Banfield ascribes this increase chiefly to the number of small agricultural farmers, Basques and Italians, settling along the line. The development of the goods traffic is still greater, showing an increase of 46 per cent., owing to the quantities of tallow coming in from the graserias, the growth of agricultural produce, and the considerable gain on bullock-cart competition.

The comparative quantity of produce from the South conveyed by railway and bullock-carts, since the opening of the line, has been—

	By Rail Per Cent.	By Bullock-cart Per Cent.
1866	201	731
1867	311	651
1868	44	56
1869	56	41

The wool crop of 1869 fell so far short that the arrivals in the South Market up to December 31st shewed a decrease of 20 per cent., and yet the railway carried 29 per cent. more wool than in 1868.

The tramway traffic shows an increase of 13 per cent. in the receipts, the luggage traffic 22 per cent.; the train miles run 16 per cent. and the receipts per train mile 8½ per cent. over the previous year. In the goods traffic the chief increase has been in tallow, which is nearly half as much again, and in grain and hay we observe near-

ly 4,000 tons, whereas in 1868 there was none. Finally the nett profit per train mile was 6s. 3½d. against 5s. 11d. for 1868.

Several new works were completed during the year, viz. sheds at Barracas and Chascomus for the reception of tallow, new machinery and workshop at Barracas, a tank at the Lomas, a station and goods-shed at Burzaco, besides extending the tramway to Plaza Parque. Sixty open, and as many covered, wagons are in construction, also 3 powerful goods engines.

The report acknowledges the receipt of £10,000 from the Government of B. Ayres in release of the guarantee. The necessary capital has been issued, and the materials shipped, for the new branch to the Salado. The company has purchased land adjoining the B. Ayres terminus for enlarging the station. The traffic returns from 1st January to March 20th 1870 show an increase of £5,114 sterling over the corresponding period of 1869.

The Board do full justice to the able management of Mr. Banfield and give special thanks to the Buenos Ayres Committee for the arrangement with the Government. Mr. Edward Ashworth of Manchester has been elected a member of the Board.

THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

Great attention is caused by the remarkable rise in the value of landed property in the suburbs during the last few months, and some people affect to treat it as an ephemeral rage which will pass away as quickly as it has sprung up. Meantime it is very easy to see the cause of the phenomenon, and a little reflection will convince most people that Buenos Ayres is now entering on a new and better phase of existence, in which the suburbs will attain an importance heretofore unknown.

The traveller who visits Paris, London, Dublin, and even Liverpool, is struck with the magnificent suburbs in which the business men of those cities establish their residences. It is not merely the nobility, the wealthy bankers, or opulent merchants, who have luxurious palaces in the most fashionable quarters of the outskirts. It is almost every shopkeeper, clerk, or employe in those vast trading cities who makes for himself a little *Ras-urbe* accessible by railway or steamboat in a few minutes from his office or warehouse. Nay, there are many people in London and New York who live 20 or 30 miles from town, and yet come to their office every day.

Hitherto Buenos Ayres has had no suburbs, except that for a few months in the year people go to have a mouthful of fresh air at Belgrano or Flores. But now we are on the eve of a remarkable change in our way of living.—Rents have risen so enormously in town, and the public health has so much deteriorated from overcrowding, that since the introduction of tramways there is quite a rush for the airy and healthy localities of the outskirts. What matters it whether you live now in Calle Saavedra or Calle Florida if you get a comfortable house: the one is as near as the other to the Bolsa or the Theatre. Formerly it was impossible to live in the remote parts of town unless you kept a coach, but now for a mere trifle you can go at all times and seasons to any part of the city.

We have always maintained that these tramways would be an incalculable blessing to the city, and especially in allowing the population to expand. Mr. Coghlan shows that Buenos Ayres is three times as densely populated as London, our inhabitants to the square mile being in the following ratio as compared with London and Paris:

London	21,000
Paris	47,000
B. Ayres	61,000

There are numbers of tenement houses being constructed everyday with the utmost disregard for sanitary considerations. For example we see houses of 10 yards front by 70 in depth with 100 holdings, each of which will be tenanted by 5 or 6 persons. Thus we find the population of an ordinary camp town crowded into a space such as usually serves for one family. During the recent epidemics the doctors reported numerous instances of three or four hundred persons huddled to-

gether in tenements of such dimensions as we give above. Strange to say these "conventillos" are increasing in every street, to find accommodation for the immigrants that land in hundred, every second day, upon our shore.

With the growth of tramways (and, thank God, they are pretty numerous) the health of the city will notably improve. In a couple of years the roads to Flores and Belgrano will be continuous lines of terraces, cottages, and country-houses with tramway cars passing every 5 minutes, gas, water-works, policemen, coster-mongers, news-vendors, apple-stands, shoe-blacks, cross-sweepers, nursery-maids, children, perambulators, hurdy-gurdies, velocipedes and all the other elements of modern civilization.

GREAT GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE STRAITS.

SPLENDID GOLD SAMPLES.

Yesterday we received from Mr. J. Malcolm some of the finest and best samples of Argentine gold that have been yet exhibited in Buenos Ayres; and we invite those of our readers who take an interest in such matters to inspect them. The gold was found in the region of the Magellan Straits, and is not, like most of the samples going, little specks of the precious metal in pieces of rock, but pure gold nuggets, weighing say two pennyweights each. If the gold were found in any other country than this of course there would be the greatest noise made about it; but here the Government people are so busy with other matters that they have no time for such trifles.

The two pieces of pure gold, if seen by a Californian or Australian digger, would prove indeed a rare temptation to start at once for the Straits of Magellan, where, according to what we hear, any quantity of the precious metal can be had for the trouble of looking for it.

The party who brought these samples from the straits, and who is known to Mr. Malcolm, can give every information as to locality, etc. Doubtless the Straits of Magellan is an out-of-the-way place for a new California, but the region is, comparatively speaking, unexplored, and who knows but that within a stone's throw of Puerto Arenas or Port Famine a Sacramento or a Ballarat may yet be discovered.

We fulfil our duty in calling attention to this important matter, and acquainting all who are in search of millions that the samples are on exhibition at our office, and can be seen at any hour. Pres. Sarmiento and Gov. Castro should be the first to call for the nuggets, for if these samples indicate the existence of the precious metal in any large quantities, then there is an end to all deficits in the Treasury, and sending the hat over to Europe to raise foreign loans.

THE EMPEROR'S PRISON.

Wilhelmshöhe, the residence named for the temporary abode of the Emperor of the French, is one of the prettiest and most pleasant of Royal Palaces in Germany. It is within three miles of Cassel, from which city a straight avenue of linden trees leads to the chateau. A charming domain on the east slope of the Habichtswald mountains is attached to it. The hot-houses are very extensive, and in the flower garden is a waterfall 133 feet in height. A temple of Mercury is half-hidden among the trees, and from it there is an ascent to the highest part of the grounds, marked by an octagon building, surmounted by a giant statue of Hercules, in whose club 9 persons can be seated. Cascades descend from the octagon 900 feet, with large ornamental basins at intervals. There are pheastries and a Chinese village.

The chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, however, is the great fountain, one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 12 feet in thickness and 190 feet in height. The river Fulda is utilised in every possible way to increase the attractions of the park and grounds.

THE MONTEVIDEAN WAR.

END OF THE REVOLUTION.

The plausible news of a Blanco and Colorado coalition reached this city yesterday morning. Few corroborated, all doubted, but none denied it. The terms proposed by Aparicio, and if we are to believe the rumour, accepted by the Government, reveal the wretched trifles which give rise to the revolutions in that unhappy country. 1st. The recognition of all the Blanco officers and Gefes in their present rank. 2nd.—The throwing open the election booths to voters of every color. The second clause in this new treaty of Montevideo has a slight tinge of nationality, but the first clause shows what in reality the whole row was about. Aparicio, Medina, Bastarica and all the other officers have been merely fighting for their pay, and when we contemplate all the sorrows the Banda Oriental has undergone since the breaking out of this revolt, we feel willing to admit that it would be better to give all these chiefs their rank and pay of field-marshal than continue this harrassing war.

Convenience and policy urge a peace which perhaps Colorados dislike; patriotism, as we suppose is out of the question. The Banda Oriental, once the garden of the Plate, is to-day an almost ruined land; and since the Montevidean Government is utterly impotent to put down the present revolt, the next best thing to do is make a peace, so simple in its terms that it seems more like the settlement of an account than the celebration of a treaty where the rights, the honours, and the lives of a people and a nation are concerned. Yet such, after all, is the history of the Banda Oriental; there is nothing whatever surprising in the present 'sandango,' nothing wonderful in its wind-up. True, the country is called upon to support far more military officers than the National army requires, and perhaps when the roll-lists called over there may be more officers than privates; but situated as the Banda Oriental is at present, the compromise is necessary. If peace cannot be purchased on cheaper terms than necessities to all these officers, the sooner the bargain is struck the better, for the country is on the high road to headlong ruin.

Viewing the prospects of the belligerents in the most impartial light, it appears that the Blancos are sufficiently strong to hold the camp, although too weak to take the city; on the other hand, the Colorados are too strong to lose the city, yet too weak to hold the camp. At the rate things are going on, the present revolt might last any given number of years, as the revolution is a draba game, and neither party can win. Under such circumstances any compromise is desirable, and if the terms proposed be accepted, there appears to be some guarantee for a permanent peace, inasmuch as all the Blanco officers will have a vested interest in supporting a Government of which they themselves are the principal creditors.

The Battle of Cerralito was the turning point in the history of this present campaign. For a long time there has not been such a decisive engagement in the Banda Oriental. Both parties claim the victory; but, according to every version, both parties got well licked. The second edition of this memorable battle at Soriano was also an unpleasant affair. A good many on both sides were sent to the other world, and even to this hour it is open to question whether Bastarica lives or not.

Supposing that the terms now proposed are accepted, let us hope to see Blancos and Colorados all settling down in Montevideo. If the chiefs of the contending parties could so arrange it that each party might take turn about in the administration of affairs, it is possible that these perennial revolts could be avoided; thus, for instance, for the year 1871, let the Blancos rule in full sway, and in the year 1872, let the government be Colorado. By so arranging, all parties would have a fair chance. It is by no means fair that the Colorados should so long 'rule the roast' when more than half the country is Blanco. A turn-about policy is all that is required to keep the country quiet; but quietness in the Banda Oriental at best is but a dream; the natural state of the country is revolt; the present peace may hold for a while, but only for a while; new military men will soon spring up who will also want their grades recognized; to accept them is to saddle the country still further in debt, whilst to refuse is to give rise to another revolution. The cow is nearly milked dry; nevertheless, peace at any cost is indispensable.

BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Experience has already taught us how difficult it is to write an intelligible description of any battle from the mere statements of passengers; yet, if there is a task more arduous, it is to amplify from the laconic despatch of a General to his Government, and render an official report, which few can understand, intelligible to the general public. The importance of a victory is generally measured by the trophies of the conquerors and the number of killed and wounded. Not so with us; we estimate a victory by the noise of the rockets in the street and the number of bulletins issued by the papers. The *Republica* yesterday published the news of the battle in its regular issue, yet it attracted no notice whatever until about 10 o'clock a.m., when the fizzing rockets passed over the house-tops, carrying to all the joyful news of the issue of bulletins. Before us lie a pile of bulletins; around our table are gathered passengers from the Uruguay fresh with news; the map of poor Entre Rios is stretched out before us, and yet, with all these aids, we confess to a difficulty in describing the battle. The task, to be done well, appears as directly to the imagination as to facts. Rivas' 'parte oficial,' Nelson's note! what do they amount to? Simply that there has been a fight, the enemy got whipped, ran away, and are pursued by the Government troops; nothing more; how many killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, neither Rivas nor Nelson says. The battle therefore, judged by these official documents, was a small affair. Now listen to the accounts by the passengers.

Everyone knows, or, at least, ought to know, that for the last three months Lopez Jordan has been clearing out, and Gelly, Rivas and all the others after him. At first this blind-maid's buff system of warfare was understood, owing to Jordan having swept off all the horses. But horses were bought up by the thousand; sovereigns and ducalians were scattered through Santa Fé and Banda Oriental for every 'manaron' far and near, and at last the troopers were mounted. Jordan now found that his old tactics would do no longer, and therefore he betook to something new, namely, Oriental feints, or sham-fights. At one or two places he tried this on with almost unlooked-for success. The battle which we now describe arose from this extraordinary tactic. Jordan spread out his men on the river bank merely for the purpose of a sanguinary sham; he was, however, pushed too hard, and a fight ensued which would have been more decisive had Jordan been taken prisoner.

At daybreak on Wednesday the neighing of horses and the screeching of 'coro-teros' acquainted the outposts of the Government army that the enemy was near hand. Long before Aurora's beams touched the tops of the algarobas which fringe the river the bugle called the men to arms.

On the other side of the river Jordan's men could be seen distinctly; some watering the horses, others taking 'mate,' and anon regiments passing by. Evidently both armies must have bivouacked within hail of each other, and by a strange coincidence the belligerents came face to face, although it was generally supposed that the Government troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. Still, from the accounts at hand, they appear to have been marching in different and diametrically opposed directions.

Well, when Rivas saw by the evolutions of the revolutionists that they meant to stand fight, he prepared for battle. Jordan, perched on a towering alce, scanned the plain, and, knowing how far appearances go in this country, stretched out his whole army in a sort of half moon, single file. Nine thousand Jordanites were there, and their appearance was certainly imposing; the infantry in the centre, and the cavalry on either wing. Rivas, when he saw the very extraordinary front which the enemy presented, at once perceived the blunder, and adopting the Crown Prince's tactics, determined to throw all his weight on one point, pierce it, and then double up the remainder.

Loud and enthusiastic were the cheers and shouts from both sides when the battle began; they were to be heard over the roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry. The generous and confiding hopes of Jordan that Rivas' cavalry would charge at the outset with such violence that there would be no getting them back, induced him to open lauces in his ranks for the advancing troopers, but he counted without his host; Rivas' cav-

alry tore down the slopes in splendid style and, lance in hand, charged the rebel cavalry. Jordan's men wheeled, opened a gap, and let the cavalry pass. Such was the impetuosity of the charge that the Jordanites were hardly able to effect the movement, and Jordan's right wing was thrown into confusion. A horse to horse fight ensued, Jordan's men cursed and shouted at their opponents for not fighting in the regular way. Rivas had now got the range, and balls were flying hot and heavy around the alce hedge where the rebels had encamped. But the rebel horses had not been trained, the Entre Rianos wanted to fight, but the horses were unmanageable. Away scampered fifteen rebel horsemen, and in an instant the whole division followed. Meanwhile the infantry had as yet taken no part, nor did they betray much disposition to interfere.

'Dé lo vueta!' roared the captain of the guard. The enemy's left wing and centre were at once engaged. They fought, but Jordan's men had the sun in their eyes, having their faces to the east.

Jordan's multitude, for one can hardly call them an army, still presented an undaunted front, and, amid the ruin of their hopes, still hoisted with flickering resolution the banner of Entre Rios. There was no time now for flags of truce—the infantry were engaged, and away off on the hillside were seen Vidal and Ocampo deploying to the rear.

The Entre Riano troops, though brave and rebellious, had not the military genius—they did not see where the vital point of the battle lay. The fall of Gualeguay, the loot at Concepcion, and the 'free-and-easy' at Gualeguaychú were now forgotten by the Jordanites and avenged by the victors. Down came Vidal and Ocampo's divisions, and the rebels were all but surrounded.

A charge of the right wing of the rebel cavalry caused a momentary diversion, but they were driven back into the wood. Now Jordan himself could be no longer seen on the field; the rebels made one last effort to drive the Government troops into the river; but Rivas's men knew well the day was theirs; they held their own against all odds.

The enemy wheeled and escaped into woods, morasses, &c. Rivas pursued the fleeing foe for four long leagues. Gelly started off towards Gualeguay to cut off the enemy from escaping in that direction; and thus understood as the steamer that brought the news passed.

The following is Rivas' official account:

"To-day I came upon Lopez Jordan at the bend of Santa Rosa; he at once drew up in battle array, presenting a front of 9,000 men. After a fierce battle I defeated him.

"I have followed him up to this point (Talar), and to-morrow I shall continue the pursuit; he makes for Callá.

"Receive my felicitations, *Ignatius Rivas.*"

Colonel Nelson's report is as follows:

"Dear Colonel Gainza,

"I enclose Rivas's despatch. You will perceive by it that the rebels have been completely cut up at Santa Rosa, as also the 'persecution' of the rebel forces to Callá.

"Let me felicitate you on this splendid victory.

J. Nelson."

Colonel Borges writes from Paraná that the fight has been a terrible one. Three times the enemy charged and were driven back, and the pursuit was kept up for four leagues.

In the Government troops some cavalry officers killed and wounded.

We await the next mail for further particulars of this memorable engagement.

THE BLOWING UP OF LAON.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on Sunday—The principal subject of conversation to-day seems to be the blowing up of the citadel at Laon, which is alluded to by the press of all shades as "heretic," "sublime," "something that will live in history," &c., &c. No one has yet condemned the act, which is thus described in the *Vercins Nouvelliste*—"General Vinoy's corps left Laon at six a.m. on Tuesday. At six p.m. three Uhlans presented themselves at the gate and demanded admission, which was refused. The mobile fired on them. Three Uhlans were dismounted and made prisoners, and one inhabitant received a bullet in the leg. At six p.m. on Wednesday three more Uhlans arrived with a flag of truce,

and one was admitted after having his eyes bandaged, but the general would not treat with him; in consequence of his rank being insufficient. On Thursday more Prussians appeared, and a lieutenant-colonel presented himself as parlementaire, and was received by General Theremin d'Amé, who refused to surrender the citadel, but, the town being open, the maire came to terms for it. The general still persisted in his determination to hold out, when he received a telegram from the War Minister to surrender, as the place was not in a state to defend itself. In consequence of this despatch, received on Friday, two officers of the Mobile, M. de Chezelles and M. de Berthoud, were sent to the Prussian camp to hand over the town and place of Laon. Towards noon a corps of Prussian infantry, a thousand strong, preceded and followed by cavalry, escorting a group of superior officers, entered the town with their band playing. A portion of this force immediately marched to the citadel just before occupied by the mobiles who laid down their arms and were declared prisoners of war on parole. At the moment that the mobiles were defiling, a fearful explosion was heard. It was the powder magazine which had blown up. It is said that a great number of soldiers and civilians in the neighbourhood were more or less severely wounded; roofs were blown off and windows broken in Laon and even at Vaux." There is no mention made in this account of the number of Prussian officers and men blown into the air which engaged in taking possession of a place which had capitulated. The telegrams from Laon, be it remarked, state distinctly that the town was subjected to no act of violence. That one man with an insane thirst of revenge should blow up friend and foe comes within the scope of our imagination, but that this act should be lauded by the whole French press is a sad spectacle. The staff of the *Liberté* comments this unsoldierlike act in an article which contains this paragraph—"They had life safe; their honour was worth more than life; they could not refrain; they are dead." Is it therefore permitted in war to lay down your arms, and, when the enemy's back is turned, to fire on him? The blowing up of Laon to the French mind equals the blowing up of the ship *L'Orient*. In 1792, Verdun, which was then devoted to confectionary, was summoned to surrender, and the maire and the military commander disagreed, as the maire and General Theremin d'Amé did at Laon the other day. In a fit of despair, General de Beaurepaire retired to his quarters and blew his brains out. It was decreed the honours of the Pantheon, and over his tomb was written, "He chose death rather than yield to tyrants."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

In the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Hastings we have history repeating itself with a vengeance. How many members of Royal families and of dynasties, exiled from France, we have had to welcome in this secure, safe, and kindly island of ours, even within the last forty years, it takes an effort of memory to recapitulate. To begin with we have received and sheltered both branches of the Bourbons, Legitimist and Orleanist. Men, only now of middle age, can easily recollect the sight of Charles X. at Holywood; and of the Duc de Bordeaux, taking his forenoon walk on Portobello Sands. Eighteen years later came fugitive Mr. Smith, who landed with a carpet-bag at New-haven, the representative of the Monarchy of July.

The Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, after a life of marvellous vicissitude, was at that time another exile from France. He, the dark, reticent brooding observer of men and opinions, saw his opportunity and seized it, ruled supreme for well-nigh twenty years; and now he, too, has again become an exile, and his son has sought shelter where the father came before. Who is to come next we forbear to speculate, and indeed there is no necessity for further materials to the most enthusiastic preacher of homilies on fallen greatness, and on the general instability of every country but England.

We hope it is superfluous to express a wish that the delicate boy, of whose personal characteristics nothing but good is known, and we certainly had no share in producing those calamities which have rendered him for the time a wanderer, may be treated with that respectful courtesy which becomes his position. Because he is young, innocent, and an exile—because, too, his father proved a staunch friend to England—the Prince Imperial should receive cordial and, above all, unob-

trusive deference. He must not be mobbed and hustled by inquisitive Britons, eager to stare at a conspicuous victim of the great convulsion which has now shaken Europe to its centre.

The warning is necessary because the occasion is favorable for the indulgence of that private curiosity which is a failing of so many Englishmen. Paterfamilias, his wife and brood, at present abound at the watering-place to which the young Prince has repaired for shelter; and, since they have nothing else to do, the temptation to gloat over the spectacle of a young Prince in exile will be well-nigh irresistible. We hope they will moderate their enthusiasm. Who can tell what fate may be in store for the young prince, or what effect may be produced on him in after life by his first impressions of England and the English.

STATE OF PARIS.

The cry is gone forth that if France can only gain time she can win. It is important for the Germans that the war should be a short one. If the contest can be prolonged, the German Army of Occupation must be reduced, as the whole business of the Fatherland is at a stand-still while the war continues on the present scale. Can, then, France prolong the fight? The answer to this question depends upon several considerations, one of which is the victualling of Paris. Suppose that the population of Paris, reduced as it has been by many departures, may be reckoned at 1,500,000—a very low calculation—have they food enough to last for any length of time? There are collected in the Bois de Boulogne, and in various parks about Paris, 220,000 sheep, 40,000 cattle, and 12,000 pigs. The Parisians were told yesterday in their papers that as they consume about 1,000 sheep per day, and 700 oxen, it is evident they have food enough to last for a very long time. This calculation, however, is by no means to be depended upon. You may remember that about two or three years ago there appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes* an article written by M. Maxime du Camp, in which he gave every possible information as to the consumption of food in Paris. I will give you his list of live animals consumed in one year:—341,253 oxen, 219,641 calves, 209,615 pigs, 1,707,266 sheep, 3,725 horses, 109 donkeys and mules; total of cattle, 2,451,612. Now this implies a daily consumption not of one thousand, but something like 1,680 sheep for each day. It implies a daily consumption, not of 700 oxen, but of 1,500 oxen and calves; and, taking all together, it implies a daily consumption of 6,800 head of cattle. If one were now to make a simple calculation, the result would be that, having 220,000 sheep; 40,000 beasts, and 12,000 pigs, in all 272,000 head of cattle, in the Bois de Boulogne, we have meat enough to last forty days. But it seems to be forgotten that along with this fresh meat Paris consumes daily an immense quantity of other fresh food. Thus, it disposes of some 16,500,000 head of poultry and game in a year, which means 46,000 birds a day. It swallows forty and a half million pounds of fish a year, which means 110,000 lb. a day. As for oysters, it requires 100,000 a day. Then for eggs—what do you say to 670,000 a day? Of green vegetables and fruit there is an enormous quantity consumed every year, but it is difficult to tabulate the amount. Of less perishable commodities, such as flour, I do not give you the statistics, because it may be assumed there is ample store on hand, as the bakers in Paris are all bound to have a three months' supply in their cellars. But, taking account of the perishable stuff alone, it appears that if the figures of Maxime du Camp are to be trusted, there may be food enough in Paris for something like a month.

A calculation of this kind, however, is almost superfluous now, for, in spite of the show of resistance which the Republican Government is making, it is a hundred to one that they will come to terms very soon. They are making preparations as hard as they can; they are loud in protestations; they brandish their swords on high. You should have seen with what a classical air some of the National Guards, in memory of Harmodius and Aristogiton, wreathed their weapons with myrtle, and when the myrtle milled them with laurel. But they will make peace fast enough. They have assumed the Government to save the country and to beat the enemy. They have the will to fight, but they have not the energy to do so with an exhausted exchequer, with a discomfited army, and with divided counsels. See how the truth comes out by degrees.

On Sunday there is the delirium of delight, the people are so delighted at the change of Government that the disaster to their arms goes for nothing—a bagatelle scarce worthy of a thought. On Monday the delight tones down, but the people show an immoderate disgust of everything on which the Imperial seal has been set. They knock down even the medals, or pictures of medals, won at the International Exhibition, because they bear the effigy of the Emperor. It is a wonder they do not throw their coin into the melting-pot because it bears the image and superscription of Cæsar. It is evident that it would not take much to make them disown the war because of the Imperial hand in it. But no, they cannot do that, because it would be a confession of weakness. They must show fight, but they are sure that it will not be necessary to fight—the moral force of the Republic will conquer, and the armies of the Germans will melt away like snow before the Republican idea and the fraternization of peoples! On Tuesday morning the tone is firmer—War, War, War! The fight must be carried on, and great is the din of preparation. What happens on Tuesday night? One of the ablest members of the Republican body—one of their most distinguished leaders, M. Louis Blanc, comes forward and gives definite form to the feeling about the war, which had been implied though not expressed in the delight of a Republican triumph. He boldly counsels the Government and France to disclaim the war as one of the misdeeds of Imperialism. Louis Blanc is a man of great eloquence and authority, and we may depend on it that if he will not at once carry his party with him he will at least divide it. A divided party cannot, if it would, sustain the war. Here is a grand dilemma. The feeling in France for the war is so strong that if the Republican Government make peace on any terms by which the humiliation of France should be accepted, it will be discredited—indefinitely discredited. And yet the Republic is so content, so triumphant in the mere sense of its own existence, so inclined to reject anything sanctioned or started by the defunct Empire, and so divided in its own counsels as to the continuance of the war, that peace will come right soon, and one can now only wish that the rulers of the country should avoid the follies and the suffering of a fruitless resistance.

You will say that you foresaw this result long ago. True; but it was by no means so clear here, and I do not think that people in England have any conception of the passion with which the French cling to the war so long as they saw a chance of unity and continuity of action in the Government. There was something very grand in the passionate intensity with which every Frenchman insisted that France must not be broken; and if any Government could have held together, they could have fought to the last stick. It seemed as if we were to behold a phenomenon something like that which presented itself in the American war. In that mighty conflict the South had the first successes, and it seemed impossible for the North to win. Now, last week the position of France was somewhat similar, though in a much more intense degree. It was overrun—it was dethroned—never had an army such disaster, nor a people such humiliation to retrieve. But all the more intense was the passion of the people not to be conquered all the more furious the determination to fight for ever—until the honour of the country were saved and the enemy driven from its soil. If they had a Government to hold them together, any Government with unity and continuity of action in it—a Dictatorship—they would have gloriously gone on fighting, even if it were like Widdington on their stumps. You were incredulous in England of this intensity of purpose, but it was a fact. It was, and is, a fact so strong that it is impossible to say for certain that the passion may not arise again and assert itself with a furious, giant power, in spite of disaster, in spite of confusion, in spite of the dangerously self-satisfied complacency of Republican triumph. We do not take sufficient account of the immeasurable pride—the just and noble pride—of the French in their own history. How can people with such a history as their scepter such a defeat as that which now they have to face? Do not be surprised if they refuse with scorn to accept it, and by some sudden turn see their way to go on fighting so long as they have a drop of blood left. At present, however, appearances are all against such pertinacity. The Republic is too pleased with itself, and too divided in coun-

cil, and it will be glad of an excuse to end the war, even if hereafter its chiefs may have bitterly to rue such weakness.—Times.

WAR ITEMS.

News had just been received, by means of a spy, of a somewhat summary execution, by orders of General Bazaine, which took place in Metz this morning. It appears that two French officers, captains in the Line, had refused to obey some order given to them which had reference to outpost duty, upon which the General, without going through the form of a court-martial, ordered them to be shot in the presence of the division, which sentence was almost instantly carried out. I told you that the French had turned 750 Prussian prisoners out of Metz. Now, the common courtesies of war demanded that a like number of French should be sent in return, but until yesterday no orders had been received. Then, however, Prince Friedrich-Carl intimated that 750 French prisoners, chosen from different regiments of those taken at Sedan, should be sent into Metz as soon as possible. The reasons for this are, certainly diplomatic, not to say cunning. Bazaine pretends that the news from Sedan is false: when these 750 prisoners go in to Metz and tell their own tale—he will be unable to stop their mouths—it is hoped that the moral effect will be of considerable use in shortening the duration of the siege.

It appears that when the Emperor of the French resigned his sword to the King of Prussia, he was so poor that his Majesty the King of Prussia was forced to lend him 2,000 thalers (£300). This is a fact so strongly asserted by the Prussian officers, that I have thought it perhaps as well to repeat it; although I am free to confess from my humble knowledge of the Emperor's character, I thought him the last man in the world to be found destitute of the sinews of war. A somewhat novel affair took place at the outposts this evening, which I had the pleasure of witnessing immediately after its occurrence. An old woman was seen by a Prussian "Doppelpost," or double sentry, of the 23rd Regiment engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. As her occupation was harmless, their attention was naturally drawn away to the vineyards. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats and taking aim at the nearest Prussian sentry, shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and, raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French tirailleur so disguised, when an advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. The General told me that the actions around Sedan were principally confined to artillery and m-trailleuses.

It is very hard to conjecture what the position of his Majesty the Emperor will be at Cassel. It appears that this year there is to be a sort of international exhibition at that place upon a small scale, and that the authorities will trade upon this important fact there is no doubt. They have applied to Government for a mitrail-leuse as a further attraction. A proclamation of General von Goben posted in Ars this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot. The population still remaining in the country are so tired of the fearful life they are leading that I feel certain that they would be glad of peace upon any terms. The manufactories are, of course, all closed and their men are now employed in making works for the Prussians round Metz, although they are obliged to send patrols to drive them out of their houses and compel them to work at bayonet's point. The people of France are now in a position to realize the words which M. Thiers made use of when he informed the French nation of what the consequence of a war with Prussia would be. The obloquy with which that shrewd and far-seeing statesman was covered, and the insults he had to put up with from French officers, many of whom sent him challenges for daring to assert that the French army was no match in its then state, for the Prussians, have been fully compensated by the results of this disastrous war.

The Rosario papers announce that H.M.S. Beacon has left that port, destination unknown.

COUNT BISMARCK'S TERMS OF PEACE

Clermont-en-Argonne, Monday, August 29.

Yesterday evening, just after I had posted my letter to you, I had half an hour's conversation with Count Bismarck, and, as his Excellency was well aware that he was talking to your correspondent, and that "anything he said might be taken down in writing, and used against him," as they say in the police courts, I have no hesitation in sending you the substance of his remarks about the conditions of peace to be demanded of France. "We might," said the Federal Chancellor, "form Alsace and Lorraine into an independent neutral State stretching from Luxembourg to Switzerland, and so protecting the whole of our western frontier against France. But who is to guarantee the neutrality of such a State? Then, too, the people would be always waiting to return to France, to which they have so long belonged. As to we ourselves annexing Alsace and Lorraine, I do not see the use, far less the probability, of our doing so. We should have a discontented people to govern, and besides, more increase of territory has no attractions for Germany. But we must have security against an attack from France. So long as she possesses Strasburg the whole of South Germany is at her mercy; we have no fortress till you get to Ulm. Strasburg, therefore, and Metz, probably, we shall take and hold permanently if our arms are ultimately victorious. Strasburg shall be our Gibraltar. You say that the French will hate us fearfully for taking their two best fortresses, and will perpetually be seeking to revenge themselves. I grant it; but it is certain that they are already so enraged against us that they will endeavour to revenge themselves in every possible way. The best thing we can, therefore, do in the interests of peace is to take the power of doing mischief out of their hands. The Germans insist on that. You say you hope we shall not meddle with Holland. My dear sir, we do not dream of it; the Dutch are not Germans, and German unity is what we want. I assure you no German dreams of trying to annex Holland." Count Bismarck then spoke very strongly against the franc-tireurs, and pointing to an article from the *Pigaro*, translated in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which he held in his hand, said that on their own shewing the franc-tireurs were assassins, and could not be considered as forming part of the regular French army.

I ought to state that I in no way sought to "interview" the Lord Chancellor. He had expressed a wish to see the *Pall Mall Gazette*, English newspapers being rare articles here, and on going to call for them I was asked to step in and smoke a cigar with the great Minister.

WHY THE EMPEROR MADE WAR.

A correspondent says:—"A story is current in Paris which would account for the difference between the paper and the effective force of the army, and which to a certain extent explains why the Emperor rushed into war, although he knew that he was unprepared for it. Of late years his Civil List has not been large enough to provide for the lavish expense of his Court, his largesse to his adherents, and the secret service money which was required to keep up the love of Imperialism among his subjects. About two millions sterling were therefore yearly taken from the Ministry of War, and handed over to him. This largess was concealed by stores figuring on the accounts which never had been bought, and looting the money which was paid into the military treasury by those who were drawn for the conscription to enable the Government to buy substitutes. Regiments, consequently, which were nominally 2000 strong, only had an effective of 1500; the money for the substitute, and the supposed yearly cost of that substitute, were appropriated to the Civil List. When the Emperor was obliged, a few months ago, to yield to the cry for parliamentary government, he knew that the next Legislative Assembly would contain so many Constitutionalists that, even if there were still an Imperial majority, the scandalous fraud would be brought to light. His only chance, therefore, was to wage war; a successful campaign gained might put off parliamentary government, or, if that were impossible, the falling off of men and stores might be ascribed to the war. Marshal Lebauf hoped that even with the small force at his command one victory might be

won, and that a glorious peace would then be concluded. He and the personal adherents of the Emperor were in the secret, but they were all tarred with the same brush; and they felt that they must sink or swim with their master, and that, for them as well as for him, the only chance of impunity was in this one victory. But when the chief robs, the subordinates will rob too. The Emperor and his Minister of War found that they could not well count on the men and stores which they imagined they possessed. Food and ammunition were found to be wanting for a moment across the frontier; hence the delay to attack, and the frequent disasters. I give this story as I have heard it from persons in a position to know what has passed behind the curtain. What confirms it to my mind is, that many personal adherents of the Emperor who have occupied official positions, and had no private fortunes before the Empire, notoriously spent double their salaries, and are now the owners of houses, estates, and other equally solid investments."

THE MANIN BARABINO.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE LOSS!

A subscriber has favoured us with the following further description of the loss of this ill-fated Italian barque that burned to the waters edge with 120 passengers on board bound for the Plate.—

"The destruction of a ship by fire is truly at all times a most appalling spectacle, but when it is known that a number of fellow-creatures have also perished, it becomes doubly so; and in one of those terrible dramas the Murray (just arrived in Melbourne) played an important part, although she was powerless to rescue many from the devastating elements. Captain Begg gives a graphic description of the occurrence, from which it appears that on the night of May 26, in lat. 23 deg. 40 min. S., long. 37 deg. 50 min. W., one of the hands at the masthead reported a singular illumination astern, and on closer inspection the reflection became more apparent, and after a short interval it was affirmed to be a ship on fire. In order to clearly ascertain the truth the Murray's course was changed, and all sail made. The distance was then computed at 50 miles, and after sailing for an hour there was immediately seen to be a vessel on fire, and in the excessive darkness of the night it was indeed a most appalling spectacle, as a nearer approach disclosed the form of a large ship being devoured by the flames, which shot high aloft, lighting up for an immense distance the surrounding gloom. At 2 a.m. the distance was considerably lessened, and the Murray closed with the burning wreck, having previously prepared her boats for lowering, with hands at the davit-falls, and every possible arrangement was made to meet the emergency of the case. Then a bitter cry came from the watery darkness, and the boat was lowered, maintop-sail hove back, and a gallant crew pulled away into the shade of night towards the sound. There was found a water-logged boat with four men clinging to her, whilst every wave rolled completely over them. Subsequently it was known that this boat had been lowered from the burning ship, and a rush of passengers made to her, consequently she filled, and only four survivors were left to tell their miserable tale. The Murray remained close to the burning spectacle until daylight, when she stood towards the vessel, which was one mass of flame from stem to stern. Her masts were gone, and the deck fore and aft added fuel to the fire, and as day dawned it was seen with delight that three other vessels had been attracted to the scene, and as the ship drifted down on her, people were seen clinging to a wreck of floating spars which hung to windward. A schooner was near, which sent away a boat to assist, and the Murray's boats were also engaged in the work of rescue. Although a strong breeze was blowing all but two were taken off. At this juncture the wind and sea increased, so as to render it impossible to make further exertions, and the two unfortunates were in such a position that the boats could not get near them, and they seemed quite exhausted and insensible to the efforts being made to save them. The whole scene was of a most exciting and lamentable character, as from subsequent inquiries it was found that the ill-fated ship was the Manin Barabino, an Italian barque, bound from Genoa to the River Plate, with 150 passengers on board, besides the crew. On comparing notes afterwards it was found that over 120 were lost by fire and water."—*Australian Paper*.

LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

INTERESTING LETTER.

H.M.S. Inconstant, at sea, off Cape. "Fruisterre, 8th Sept., 1870.
"My Dear Father,
"We have been, one might say, witnesses of the most terrible tragedy in naval records. The Captain must have foundered in a gale we had the night before last in the very middle of the fleet. Everyone has perished—in number more than 600, and over a third of them, in all human probability, were drowned in their hammocks. As nothing was seen of her yesterday morning, and as the fleet all day yesterday, and again this morning, have been employed in picking up her boats, fragments of spars, upper works, and what is more ominous still, bits of polished mahogany that formed part of her fittings between decks, nobody permits himself to hope. We were the nearest ship to her, and the last that saw her before the height of the gale. A terror and awe indescribable are over everyone on board.
"Nobody could have believed that we should have come with but little damage out of weather that would produce such a disaster to a ship like the Captain. She was the famous exponent of Captain Cowper Cole's turret and low tree-board theory, and the poor man was on board of her himself to observe her performances. Mr. Childer's son is one of the victims. One very ominous sign about the debris we have been picking up is that we passed over the very same spots where this morning we have been picking up spars, etc. Yesterday all I saw tended to the belief that everything had been drawn down into the vortex, and is taking some time to detach from the wreck.
"We have been ordered to get up steam at full speed, and to make the best of our way to Plymouth, to report to the Admiralty. I do not think the Commander-in-chief would give orders tending to terrify people in England, if he thought that there still existed any chance for the poor fellows; in fact, the admiral has made a general signal to the fleet, expressive of his sorrow at the terrible loss.
"The general theory is, that she was taken aback, her stern port either open or burst in by the waves, and that she filled, and went down by the stern.
"If such be the case, she would not have taken more than a quarter of an hour to settle, and the weather was such that no boats could live.
"No bodies have yet been found, or will be for some time probably, but we picked up to-day a portion of the bowsprit, with some poor fellow's black handkerchief tied to it. He had evidently attempted to make himself fast.
"All hope is now given up (about 11 a.m., September 9, 1870). We have started on our way home with the dread news.
"A terrible accident occurred on board within the last 10 minutes, as though the last two days had not been sufficiently pregnant in horrors. A gun, at exercise, fetched away, and passed over a man, killing him instantaneously, and wounding two other men.
"It is wonderful (though, under the circumstances, natural enough) to see the whole ship's company completely awe-struck as they are. We certainly, within the last three days, have sipped of horror to repletion.
"Your affectionate son,
"M—".

The *Dyessa* says:—"A few days ago a young girl, fourteen years of age, disappeared with a boy of eighteen, in whom she conceived every manly perfection centred. The father of the young fellow applied to the tribunals for leave to prosecute the girl, stating that his son was the most innocent of living beings, and quite incapable of running away with a young lady; she must have carried him off by force." The "governor" evidently thinks no "small beer" of himself and his progeny.

The United States Government is contemplating a subsidized line of steamers between New York and the Plate. It has always been a matter of surprise here that such a step was not adopted long ago.

Seventeen bills for the aggregate amount of \$406,530 m.c. have been lately protested by the Provincial Bank. They were given by purchasers of public lands, who were unable to meet them.

The Gironde took on her homeward voyage over 677,000 francs in specie from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro and Bordeaux.



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

JNO. A. SCARLETT,

Graduate of Bell's Commercial College, Chicago, 289, xp, sept 28

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

THE NEW AMERICAN CHURCH CELEBRATION.

The lateness of the hour at which the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this new church terminated on Monday, precluded the possibility of our giving in yesterday's issue aught but a hurried report of this interesting proceeding. The subject, however, calls for remark; the discourses made on the occasion, and the extremely unostentatious character of the ceremony speak to the heart of all who are above sectarian prejudice. The influence of religion, so very ably dilated upon by the Rev. Mr. Consul Clapp, will find echo in the hearts of all whether Catholic, Protestant, Presbyterian or Methodist, and the laying of the foundation stone of a dissenting church in a, strictly speaking, Roman Catholic

country, is a sublime proof that the "dead past has buried its dead," and we are all improving. We have no desire to attempt a homily on this subject, interesting though it be, but dissenters in this country have been so liberal in their donations to help the building funds of new Catholic churches throughout the country districts, that we seize the occasion to reciprocate in a true spirit of Christian fellowship to lend hand to the work, and help our Methodist brethren in their cause so noble.

From our narrow survey of the affairs of mankind, it is difficult to deduce any limited principle of universal morals. But Mr. Clapp has said it, and we endorse the sentiment "that every new church is a gain to the country." It is urged by many that the creation of churches of different creeds tends as it were, to segregate communities, and herein Religion germinates discord; but from the walls of our prison house we view things in a conditioned light, we grope, and shall it be said, that we grope in vain, we may not all travel on an identical path but our goal is the same; and even with the light afforded, can we not read the permanent tendencies and ultimate issue of all human affairs? The complexity, insignificance and glare of all trifles which make up national and even individual character in a measure obscure the great axioms of Religion—of human life. Each man is straitened in his sphere of observation, and of thought, and his experience, what does it amount to when compared to that of the whole human family?

A river or a mountain will suffice to cause a difference of language between peoples; geographical position, the antipathies of race, discordance of tastes have since the world began contributed to differences of religion. So apparently inextricable is the confusion, and so many are the seeming anomalies of all that falls under personal notice, that man's existence often assumes the semblance of a game of chance, although the unseen hand of Providence directs everything for the wisest and best.

The laying of the foundation stone of this new Methodist church even as a municipal event signifies much, and though a stranger to the flock, we unite with the congregation in their hopes that it will be an ornament to the city. More still, we hope that winnowed of all sectarianism, the doctrines preached therein will have for their only purpose to guide the mariner on life's 'solmen main' to that Haven of repose for which we all aim and hope. We have nothing now to do with evangelical doctrines, or the teachings of the Methodist church, and we feel certain that the members of that church will take no offence at our remarks, but, controversialism in any shape is objectionable, much more so in small communities such as Buenos Ayres. We all travel on the road of life as best we can; the accident of birth, home influence, and early associations have more to do with a man's religion, than perhaps divine or Evangelical preachers are willing to admit, but the empire of these influences over the soul can rarely be disturbed.

Heart and hand we offer our humble aid to our brother toilers, the members of this community. Churches and schools are the ground work of all true advancement, and without them we retrograde. Soon we hope to see the spires of the new temple pointing upwards. The site is admirably located, and more convenient for the members of its congregation than the old one. In the very centre of the busiest portion of this city, it is as it were, an oasis of the soul, free from the contaminations, the sorrows and miseries of life; a wayside inn where the prospects open to us during our confinement in this sublunary sphere will be brightened, teaching the horizon as distinct as it is near.

BELGRANO TRAMWAY.

The following is the translation of a petition, numerously signed, presented last week to the Provincial Government:—

"Most excellent sir,
"We, the undersigned proprietors in the town of Belgrano, and in the Calle Santa Fe, present ourselves before Y. E. in the most respectful manner, and say,—

"1st. That the Calle Santa Fe, in its prolongation to Belgrano, being an important road of communication for the inhabitants, and for the traffic of agricultural and horticultural produce, was one of the first, if not the first, along which it was sought to establish a tramway; but, unfortunately, the realization of the undertaking, claimed by interests as great as they were pa-

tent, has been retarded, on account of the concessions given or asked having lapsed or been declared null for lack of jurisdiction.

"2nd. That of all the concessions asked for, that of Messrs. Craufurd and Co. is the only one to-day that has a legal standing, and is, even if any others existed, the most convenient, because, being on the narrow gauge system, its cheaper construction would allow of considerable reduction in the fares and freights, because the employing of small locomotives would ensure the quickness and regularity of the service, and, lastly (and this is of great importance), because the tramway starting from the Central Market can give to the horticultural produce that enters Buenos Ayres by the Santa Fe road and the adjoining ones, an easy and cheap means of transport, to the benefit of both producers and consumers.

"Appealing therefore to these motives of preference and of public convenience, and anxious that our interests should not suffer any longer,

"We beg that Y. E. may deign to lend your immediate consideration to the proposal of Messrs. Craufurd and Co., confidently trusting that Y. E. may see the justice of giving it a favourable solution."

Among the signatures appended to the above are the names of some of the largest and most influential proprietors in Belgrano and the neighbourhood of Calle Santa Fé, among others those of Plowes, Lamas, Matti, Villafane, Llambi, Eastman, Gowland, Islas, Cardoso, J. M. Martinez, Cranwell, Benn, Igarape, Carballedo, Gueric, Corvalan, Mon, Bustamante y Galup, Solanet, Montravel, &c.

The above document has been remitted by the Government to the Provincial Chamber of Deputies, together with the plans and surveys of the whole line proposed to be constructed by Messrs. Craufurd and Co., and we understand that a majority of the Chamber are in favour of authorising the Government to give the required concession.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday

An invoice of 300 needle-guns and a supply of ammunition and clothing arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres for the Government troops. The needle-guns were given to the Urban battalion. The *Tribuna* says the Blancos had laid a plot to steal the needle-guns, but failed. It is rumored they have equipped the steamer *Leopoldo* as a cruiser under the command of an Englishman, to chase the Government vessels, arming her with 4 brass swivel guns that had been concealed in a quinta near the Gas-house: of course this is a canard. Meantime the authorities here still feel uncomfortable, not knowing at what hour the Blancos may again appear before the city. The National Guards are kept in the barracks, constantly under arms. It is said Colonel Fidelis has got up a select body of frontier men, waifs and strays, to invade Cerro Largo in support of the Government, 'making a diversion' as they call it. All the Government forces are somewhere near the banks of the Uruguay, where Caraballo, Suarez and Berges had a conference last week. The interior is entirely in the hands of the Blancos.

"Raising the wind" is now the chief task of the Government, and the *Siglo* of this morning publishes a project of law by the Finance Minister to emit 2½ millions (£500,000 sterling) in paper-money. This system of 'watering the stock' will ultimately reduce a Montevidean paper dollar to the present value of a Buenos Ayres dollar, say two-pence English. The emission is to be monthly, viz. half-a-million dollars at once and a quarter of a million every succeeding month. In this manner the Government will stave off its difficulties, and at the end of 9 months another emission can be ordered, if, as is likely, the Government be still "hard up." National bankruptcy doesn't matter much. The Junta Bond-holders may perhaps then get, at 50 per cent. discount, some of the money overdue to them for years back.

Among the latest arrivals from Chile is a wonderful lady acrobat Miss Forrester, called the Queen of Air, who performs the most daring flights in space. She is accompanied by her husband, M. Airec. Mlle. Patti is expected on the 16th and will give 8 concerts before leaving for Chile. Mlle. Passi takes her farewell, through the papers, of the opera-going public, on her departure for Buenos Ayres. Mr. Fantony Solis, a famous Spanish exile, who got some railway concession has returned to Spain, hoping to see a Republic there.

The Austrian frigate *Dobau* lies to far out for people to go visit her, drawing 21 feet of water; she is a splendid vessel, carrying 29 guns, and 2,198 tons burthen, with engines 300 horse-power. She has sailed round the globe during the last two years. It seems Van der Weydé is going to take a photograph of her.

Saturday.

The rumor that Lezica and Lanus had taken up the new loan for 2½ million dollars (£500,000) at 70, caused paper-money to improve very notably yesterday and to-day; from 14 discount it has risen to 10½ with a buoyant tendency. It is believed the negotiation will be formally concluded on Monday. D. Agustin Castro is most generally spoken of as the successor to Duncan Stewart in the Finance Department.

People arrived from the camp report the bulk of the Blancos at Maciel, about 6 leagues from Durazno. Meantime a panic prevailed here some nights ago on the rumor that 1,000 invaders had been seen near the Cerro The National Guards were under arms, and we expected a 'diversion' of some kind.

It is believed the Blancos of Buenos Ayres are arming the *Leopoldo* at the Tigre, with some other vessels.

Miss Forrester makes her debut to-night at the San Felipe.

The Andes and Agamemnon are hourly expected from Europe.

Monday.

Last Wednesday, according to the official organ, the Blancos established their head-quarters at Porongos. The report about their intending to form a distinct seat of Government at Artigas or Cerro Largo seems to be premature. Neither have we confirmation of the statement that General Bastarrica died at Mercedes of wounds received in the battle of Corralito. The Paysandu paper says that President Battle is expected up there, perhaps to hold a council of war and conciliate the views of Suarez, Caraballo and Berges, but the *Tribuna* says that His Excellency meditates no such journey. It seems the Government is bent on sending another diplomatic mission to Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Julio Herrera Obes is spoken of in connection with same.

The rumors of an arrangement between Aparicio and the Government were at first believed by many, and it is now generally understood that the Blancos did make overtures of this kind, but the Government has not accepted them.

Much annoyance is felt at the continued cutting of the Telegraph wires, but it is useless to think the Government will pay any attention to the public interests in this regard, when, on the contrary, we see them persecuting the company in a most flagitious manner.

Three battalions of National Guards and the Voluntarios Orientales had musket practice yesterday. Some days last week the Custom-house was again closed and the 'scare' has not yet passed over of seeing the Blancos again encamped on the Cerrito.

As regards the new loan 2½ millions, it is now stated that the Government have received a more favourable offer than that of Messrs. Lezic and Lanuz. The latter would take it at 70, receiving for security an additional import tax of 4 per cent.

The President begged of Mr. Duncan Stewart to withdraw his resignation of the Finance portfolio, but the latter is obstinate in cutting his connexion with the Government.

It seems Councillor Paranhos is daily expected on a special diplomatic mission to this Government, the purport of which has not transpired.

The French frigate *Ciré* entered port to-day. The French residents had a solemn celebration on Thursday at the Concepcion chapel, and a sum of money was collected for the wounded.

Caraballo has published an order at Paysandu, disgracing his Chief of Staff, Colonel Saldanha, and Colonel Montero, as deserters.

The 2nd Cazadores mutinied to-day and tried to kill an officer, not wishing to embark for Paysandu: 8 men are under arrest.

WOMAN'S VIRTUE.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,
I hope you will kindly give publicity to the following observations, as society and morality demand the contradiction of the obnoxious principles contained in the 'Cosas' of 'Orion' in Thursday's issue of the *Tribuna*.

The article in question begins with these words—

"I am going to describe the sad condition of the honest woman." Ho

goes on to say that 'honesty' in woman is coupled with 'grief,' 'parity' with 'misfortune,' 'glory' with 'tears,' 'the light of virtue' with 'nights of woe.'

"The honest woman," he says, "drags behind her the chain of her virtue, without finding any one who will assist her to bear its weight."

If I understand correctly, 'Orion' means to tell us that honesty, virtue, and purity in woman are the inevitable sources of pain and unhappiness, and being so should of course be shunned as the inveterate enemies of her well-being. He represents virtue as a chain whose weight is insupportable, and his qualifying it as such would lead one to suppose that it was intended as an advice to his female readers to dispense with this uncomfortable encumbrance.

He tells us, that society not only tolerates the infidelity of a husband, but even applauds it. That the more husbands a woman allures from their hearts, the better it will be for her. That no one will defend or console the wife, and that society in general will hasten to render homage to her rival.

"Such as we are to-day, 'the continues' woman only serves to be seduced, if she be beautiful and poor.' To be flattered and deceived it she be rich. To be despised, if she be poor and plain."

"She is not beautiful? Then she must be rich. And with the money she gives to buy a husband or a lover, he will be enabled to buy another woman."

I knew we live in an age of depravity, materialism and selfishness; but I also knew that there existed among us, the seeds of honesty, purity and truth, and that wherever they displayed their unstained banner, it claimed and received the respect and admiration even of the dregs of humanity. I knew that those virtues were often accompanied by sorrows and sufferings; but what I did not know, is, that a man of letters, of prestige, an orator, a statesman, would promulgate and defend such degrading principles; would endeavour to poison further our already corrupted age, and lend his influence for the promoting of social depravity; for how can we expect to have a moral people with a corrupt press?

Thank God, there is still to be found among us the nobler qualities that adorn human nature, and woman particularly distinguishes herself in acts of abnegation, love and virtue. Witness for her a mother's love, a wife's sacrifices, and the numerous temptations to which she is exposed. She is not only the ornament, and sweetener of society, but also its modeller, and therefore exercises even more influence than man, over the destinies of the world. If at any future time we reach the goal of virtue, it is woman who will accomplish it!

Consequently such cynical opinions as Orion gratuitously gives us are a slur upon humanity, a dishonour to himself, unreconcilable to what really is, and may be productive of consequences which, I am sure, he did not calculate on in writing them.

Let us therefore hope he will turn his talents towards a nobler aim than that of inoculating the virtuous with his sophisms, and that the Almighty may ere long give him proofs of the triumph of virtue even at the present day.

Yours,
W. K. J.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AFTER SEDAN.

We found the hill side north-west of Sedan covered with dead men and horses. The village in the hollow between the hostile lines was not much knocked about, and there were few shell marks on the road leading up to the summit. But once arrived at the point where the Prussian fire had begun to tell, we found traces of its terrible effect. Here lay a dead horse in the middle of the road with saddle and bridle, just as it had fallen. Here was a Frenchman shot through the head, behind a small clump of earth, where he had taken shelter in skirmishing. Then there were several more horses and men lying upon the road; and at length a slight breastwork to either side, carried along the ridge of the hill, and full of French soldiers who had died in its defence.

The ground began to be ploughed up with the shell fire from the opposite rising ground, where the Prussian artillery so long remained. Near the two trees and the cottage prominent on the summit were traces of the sharp fighting which I had observed the previous day. A mitrailleuse battery of four pieces was surrounded by dead bodies; horses and men were lying on all sides—I cannot quite say in heaps, but very thickly scattered. At one place

there were horses as thick as they could be; but this was a little further down the slope to the southward, where I had seen that gallant cavalry charge. The chasseurs a cheval and the chasseurs d'Afrique had dashed along the hill-side, half hidden in the dust which they raised, and had been destroyed by a steady fusillade. Here lay the famous light horsemen, with their bright uniforms dabbled in blood, and their fiery little steeds crushed and mangled by Prussian shells. Most of the men and horses now on the field were dead, but some few wounded men yet lingered in agony, with white rings tied to sticks that were planted beside them as a means of calling the surgeon's attention when he should have time to revisit them.

The badly-wounded horses, more fortunate for once in being brutes, had been killed to put them out of pain, and only a stray horse slightly wounded stood dismally here and there, wondering, perhaps, what it could all mean.

Behind the scene of the light cavalry charge is a ravine that separates this shoulder of the rising ground from that immediately above Sedan. In the ravine there had been great slaughter at the end of the fight when the French were crowded from different points.

Up behind the woods on the furthest summit of the rising ground was all the debris of a rout. It had been clear, even from a distance, that the beaten army struggled hard. Yet, nevertheless, they had been beaten, and here were arms thrown down, waggons abandoned, caps and coats, swords and rifles of every branch of the service, lying scattered on the ground.

Some considerable body of troops, cut off from Sedan by the advance of the Prussians, had tried to break through to the town, and had been dispersed or captured.

The whole of the northward and north-eastward slopes—of what we may call from this side the country—at the back of the town showed traces of this crowding together and of the cross-fire of German artillery, which had begun so soon as the circle of the attack became narrowed to a sufficient degree.

Nearly a hundred thousand men, as now appears, were hampered and shut in by no less than two hundred thousand of their enemies. No amount of devotion could extricate the French army; when once it had become the centre of a converging fire. The ghastly wounds inflicted on most of the French dead, whom I saw upon the hill, showed that they had fallen under an artillery fire, and the ground was in many places so ploughed up that a blanket could scarcely have been laid on it without covering some spot where a shell had exploded. The thick woods at the back of the town were full of wreck and rubbish—abandoned waggons, with the dead horses at the side, to show why they had been so left; stores of biscuit, harness, and soldiers' knapsacks were still very plentiful as one approached the village of Bazelles, southward of Sedan, where the Bavarians had fought. The village was on fire, and the streets presented shocking sickening sights to scare away the inhabitants again for a couple of days more, should they now return. The half-burnt bodies of Frenchmen and Bavarians were being brought out from among ruins, and laid by the roadside—men yet living, but terribly wounded and scorched, were moved on litters to beyond the stifling smoke of the conflagration. There was reason to fear that many poor lads had been literally roasted when the fire came upon them, and their wounds forbade all hope of escape. This village was, perhaps, the gloomiest part of all the acres of pain and death spread around Sedan.

CRICKET IN SANTA FE.

Oct. 5, 1870.

Will you kindly publish the following account of a very interesting and closely-contested Cricket match, played here on the 2nd and 3rd of September last.

The weather was delightful, the wickets good, the play fair, but the fielding indifferent; but as a horse paddock is not very conducive to good fielding this may in a measure be forgiven.

The appended score will prove how close the match was, and which terminated amid the greatest excitement in a victory for the Santafecinos by seven runs only.

How I wish estancieros could be induced to support and encourage this noble old English game, by having such matches held at their respective estancias once a year; they would

never fail to be well supported, and men (I mean of course Englishmen) would go further and sacrifice more to see a game of cricket than to witness any other kind of sport as yet introduced into the world.

All thanks are due to Messrs. Kemmis, Cookson, and Wheatly, for the great success of the match, who spared neither trouble nor expense in their determination to please, and who performed the offices of hosts "right royally."

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. SALIX.

CAMPS OF SANTA FE. versus CAMPS OF CORDOVA.

Played at the Estancia of Las Rosas, Santa Fé, on the 2nd and 3rd of September.

Santa Fé.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes First Innings and Grand Total.

Cordova.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes First Innings and Grand Total.

BUTTER versus BEEF.

I am amused at the energetic manner in which your correspondent Juan Rubio advocates the cause of a butter trade in the River Plate, and I quite agree with him that "ten thousand good ploughmen and the same number of good dairymaids would do more substantial good to the country than all the empirics in Christendom;" but I totally differ from your correspondent as to the means of catching these very desirable passengers. Paid lecturers are all very well, but there is a deal to do before the ploughmen and dairymaids can be transferred to the Argentine Republic. It requires monetary assistance, which the Legislature have set themselves determinedly against granting, besides many other arrangements of which Mr. Juan Rubio appears to be perfectly ignorant.

When the anti-slavery and anti-corn-law leagues, to which he alludes set to work to remove those blots on the civilization of England, large sums of money were subscribed to assist their movements, particularly in the case of the anti-corn-law league, which during the course of its labours raised several hundred thousand pounds sterling, and Mr. Cobden himself received a princely reward for his services. Are Argentines prepared to make similar sacrifices in order to bring over ploughmen and dairymaids? I believe Argentine emigration agents in Europe have done their duty so far as the

means placed at their disposal have permitted, and they could do a great deal more if their movements were properly seconded by the Argentine Government. When the latter have got rid of their "spontaneous emigration" ideas there may be fewer emigrants willing to leave their own country, and in the meanwhile the fertile lands of the Argentine Republic remain a barren waste.

W. HADFIELD. Cordova, October 3, 1870.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Various additional versions of the battle of Santa Rosa were published by our colleagues yesterday morning. The affair was evidently anything but a victory for the Government troops, who, it appears, are as badly off as ever for horses. This seems almost incredible, considering the enormous sums voted by Congress for remounts for the army in the field. The manipulation of this Entre Rios affair appears to get more and more out of joint as time goes on. We seem as far from the end as ever.

We understand that the races at San Vicente on Sunday and Monday passed off well, the sport being capital and the attendance large. We have as yet received no particulars of the meeting, but we understand that a well-known English estanciero, of sporting proclivities, won in bets upwards of \$50,000 mjc.

The arrivals of emigrants on Monday were more numerous than on any single day for a long time past. Upwards of 400 landed at the Mole, mostly Italians, with a fair sprinkling of Basques and other nationalities. The mole presented the appearance of a landing stage at New York, being piled almost from end to end with trunks, bags, implements, and all the thousand appurtenances emigrants manage to take with them when leaving home. The Tower of Babel must have been silent as the tomb in comparison with the din of divers tongues on the pier on Monday. We observed, and heard, several Gallegos amidst the throng; they are supposed to be the pioneers of the 100,000 of their fellow provincials who are preparing to start for the Plate.

"Either a feast or a famine!" While we are crying out for rain and more rain in this province, we observe in a Cordoba paper an expression of the general fear that the late rains seriously injured the wheat and other grain crops in that province.

We had a visit yesterday from Don Juan Malcolm, who has just returned from a five months' tour in England and on the continent of Europe. Don Juan says the Englishman 'chez lui' is not half as good a fellow as he is 'chez' anybody else; he likes the French above all, admires the Germans, thinks the Italians are wide awake, and, in fact, likes Europe amazingly. He says Buenos Ayres is not as well known or thought as much of as it should be in London, and this, which every Englishman here knows to be true, he properly ascribes to the apathy of the Governments here in not having more printed information of every kind distributed in England and on the Continent. The STANDARD is the only paper from this place read in any part of Europe; the others are used for lighting fires, for few out of Spain understand Spanish, and if they do, don't care for such readings as 'gaceticillas,' 'ronicas,' and 'cosas.' Mr. Malcolm presented Gov. Castro with a very handsome memento of esteem on his return, consisting of a magnificent History of America, in eight volumes, in English, which he bought in Germany, and a very handsome rhinoceros horn stick, with the arms of the Republic mounted in gold. Several of Mr. Malcolm's friends also received proof that he did not forget them while away, and we have to thank him for a costly gold pen, known as the 'leading article pen,' with which 'mighty instrument' we intend for the future to deal with any specially important subject. Meanwhile we cordially salute our friend Don Juan on his return to the Plate.

Count Amelot de Chaillon, French representative here, has forwarded to Dr. Tejedor, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of M. Jules Favre's despatch to the representatives of France abroad. Nothing can be done here till the receipt of official despatches announcing the proclamation of a republic in France, but it is believed that the Argentine Minister at Paris recognised the Republican Government when it assumed office.

On the 2nd inst. a shock of earthquake was felt in Mendoza; the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

A quantity of hides belonging to Messrs. Lezica and Lanuz have mysteriously disappeared from Concordia, where they were stored. The firm has asked the National Government to embargo all hides coming from that part, in order that some clue to the perpetrators of the robbery may be obtained.

In an elaborate leader on Sunday morning the Republic takes a very gloomy view of the financial situation of the country. Our colleague sums up his exposé of the way things have been managed for the last year, by declaring the Finance Minister will have to face a deficit of no less than ten millions four hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-seven patacons at the end of the present financial year. We have not as yet gone into the subject, but the Entre Rios war must have thrown the calculations of the Minister out, and a smart deficit there will be, but scarcely as large as that looked for by our colleague.

On some of the tramways the horses are rather fresh, and are addicted to displaying their heels in a manner more capricious than agreeable. Some narrow escapes were witnessed on Sunday, but the animals will soon settle down to their work; meanwhile, it is always safer to get in or out at the back of the car.

The 1st prox. is the legal term for the prorogation of the Provincial Chambers. An extraordinary session may, however, be decreed.

A gentleman who has just returned from Paris, and had a narrow escape of being mobbed as a Prussian spy, visited us yesterday, and gave us some interesting notes of the state of feeling there. The voice of the people is still for war; all the men, even the school-boys, only asked for arms to meet the enemy, and the distribution of weapons, at first slow, was in full swing when he left. The day after McMahon's defeat our friend saw in one of the metropolitan churches over 500 ladies all dressed in deep mourning, praying; all without exception were weeping bitterly; yet a few hours afterwards they were to be seen at every point where troops were departing, bidding sons, husbands, brothers and lovers farewell, with but one adieu for all—"Save the honour of France," "La Patrie avant tout."

Our sporting readers will no doubt like to hear something of an old favorite. Gauchito, the spoiled child of Argentine turf victory, has been sold to Governor Castro for the sum of \$50,000 mjc. We understand H. E. is about to despatch the famous horse to Brazil, we believe, as a present to a friend there.

The tramways are going ahead at a tremendous pace, in every sense of the word. One of the cars went so fast on Sunday that a woman was run over and killed, and we shall have more of such accidents if a slower pace is not generally adopted. People are very seldom in much of a hurry in this country, and don't care for express speed on train or tram. We never saw so many travellers by tramway as on Sunday last; the Billingham lines alone carried, it is said, over 14,000 passengers on that day. It is really wonderful the way these enterprises have succeeded here; a year ago they were pook-pooked, now we can scarcely build them fast enough.

The fabulous auction prices of Sunday last cause astonishment, and many consider that flood tide mark has been reached; very experienced capitalists and agents think, however, that we are yet 50 per cent. from that point. The slow expansion of this city has often been remarked on; and when we remember that Buenos Ayres is twice as densely populated as Paris, and three times more so than London, it is not extraordinary that the day for a general move onwards has arrived. The tramways have given the first impulse to the movement, which is only in its infancy.

Mr. John Malcolm brought out from England two splendid thoroughbred colts, one of them a son of the celebrated Wild Dayrell.

We understand that a stupid manifestation against the foreigners resident in San Luis was lately got up by some turbulent characters there. The local government was appealed to, but took the affair very coolly, telling the petitioners to apply in the proper quarter. The response is not very intelligible, and it is manifest the authorities there neither understand nor do their duty.

The hotel business is looking up in Cordoba; several new establishments of this kind are being started, all with the view of making hay while the sun of the Exhibition shines. People going to the National Fair must provide themselves with plenty of legal tender,

for it is not to be supposed that moderate prices will form part of the attractions of the new establishments.

The Government of San Juan has offered a reward of fourteen ounces to the officer in command of the troops despatched in pursuit of the montonero Guayama, and twenty Bolivian dollars to each of his men, for the capture, dead or alive, of this desperado.

Another jail delivery is announced from San Nicolas. A few days ago six convicted felons took French leave and disappeared from the prison of that town. It is needless to say they did not leave their present address, and, of course, the authorities have no intention of seeking it.

The Capital of Rosario announces the dissolution of the Elvira colony on the northern frontier of Santa Fé; the families composing it (6) are about to join another colony. Want of adequate protection is the cause of the breaking up of this settlement.

The inhabitants of the parish of Socorro are anxious that Calle Juncal be extended towards the beach at the Retiro, but Don Pedro Anchorena is opposed to the measure. As he is the only proprietor in the neighbourhood who dissents, the Municipal Council has invited him to a verbal conference on the subject.

A porcelain and delf manufactory has just been started in Cordoba.

The Italian Minister to this Republic has just returned from Paraguay, having arranged the difficulties connected with the late riots there.

The Provincial Government has named the gentlemen who are to compose the Public Works Commission. It is a subject of remark that foreigners are not represented in this body, though they have to pay their share of the taxes. There is yet time to remedy this omission.

The cattle plague has broken out at Mendoza, meat which in ordinary times sells for three or four reals is now two dollars per pound.

The Lobos line is expected to be opened as far as the Marco Paz station towards the end of the month.

Small pox is decreasing rapidly in the city, but measles are prevalent amongst young and old.

San Jose de Flores is about to be lighted with kerosene lamps. Why not try the animal gas manufactured at Almagro, close by?

On the 23th of last month an altar in the Merced church of Mendoza was burned through accident during a fanatic; no further damage was done.

The great event of Sunday was the monster auction sale at Temperley Park. Although it was expected that bidders would be numerous, prices high, and the result good, none imagined that the sale would have so exceeded all expectations. The special train which left town at half-past ten a.m. was crowded to excess; additional carriages had to be provided, nevertheless, some were left behind and had to get to the scene of action by road. We give in another column the fullest particulars of the course of the sale. The bidding was in every instance most spirited: one or two lucky buyers secured what may be considered bargains, but in the great majority of cases, full, and very full prices were realized. Such was the 'entrain' imparted to the business of the day by the presiding genius Sr. Rodriguez, that 50 and even 100 per cent profit was offered after the auction to several of the purchasers. This Temperley Park sale will long be memorable in the auctioneering annals of Buenos Ayres, and it would be unjust on our part did we omit to place a large share of the merit of its success in the place where it is justly due. No hay sermon in San Agustin, and the Augustine of the occasion was Sr. Rodriguez. This gentleman seems to the manner born his pleasing manner, happiness of speech in half a dozen languages, 'bonhomme,' nay, his very look as the hammer is poised for the irrevocable 'gone,' all contribute to make him the 'beau ideal' of an auctioneer. While congratulating all, we deem it imperative to felicitate Sr. Rodriguez in a special manner on his auctioneering victory of Sunday last.

It is a subject of remark the number of unstable houses in many of our leading streets that are now being propped up to prevent their tumbling bodily. Many of them are very old, and it is not extraordinary to see them in a dangerous state. Most of the showy structures now being run up in various parts of the city, to let the instant they are finished, at exorbitant rents, will probably not remain in sound condition for more than a dozen years. Property will suffer in the long run by the absence of any efficient official supervision of new buildings.

We find the following in a New York paper:

"A letter from Hanover in the Siecle states that the Prussian Government has removed all the male population from the Isles of Nordeney, Borkum, and Juist, to prevent the French from finding native pilots. The port of Heppens is defended by the famous Krupp guns which were in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Throughout all Hanover every one between 19 and 50 is called to arms."

There is still uncertainty as to the acceptance by the Montevideo Government of the rebel propositions for peace. Mr. Duncan Stewart, Finance Minister, has again sent in his resignation. The *Telegrafo* asserts that the merchants' loan of two and a-half millions is not 'bosh,' but is a reality, which 'the powers that be' were only too glad to accept. We hear no more of Suarez, Caraballo, Aparicio & Co., who are supposed to have concentrated their attention on turning their swords into whatever peaceful implements may best suit their purposes.

The prisoners at the Union in Montevideo have been sent to the Island of Flores, some say Rat Island, to get them out of the way.

The war correspondent of the *Daily News*, an officer of rank in the English army, gives an appalling picture of the sufferings of the French army at Sedan, after the surrender. They only received a biscuit per man ever two days, and most of them were dying of sheer starvation before they were sent off to Germany.

From the 1st of January last to the 12th of the present month 18,411 immigrants have come directly from Europe and 11,506 through Montevideo, making a total of 29,917. During last year the total number was 37,850; at this rate the returns for the whole of this year should show a slight increase on those of 1869.

The appointment of Sr. Dominguez to the portfolio of National Finance has given considerable satisfaction in commercial and monetary circles; indeed, it is universally approved by all classes, for people instinctively feel that the right man in such a position is one who is known in London, as future appeals to English capitalists are sure to be frequent, and the new Finance Minister made such a brilliant debut there, that the utmost confidence is felt in his future career.

We hear wonderful accounts of the 'Queen of the Air,' a lady aerobat who has just arrived at Montevideo from Chile. She is expected to pay Buenos Ayres a short visit. Some of her feats are said to exceed in daring those of the famous Leonard.

The pipes for the new Gas Company are now laid down partially in seventeen of the principal streets, extending to the South as far as Calle Venezuela and to Calle Tucuman on the North. The Directors announce the company as in a position to supply gas to several streets.

The proclamation of the French Republic has been officially announced to the Montevideo Government by the French representative there.

The Coolies at Barranca in Peru lately rose to the number of 2000, committing all sorts of atrocities and murdering several people. They were dispersed by the troops after several days fighting, 200 of them being killed.

The needle guns bought by the Montevideo Government lately were, it is said, purchased from a house here; the Blancos were in treaty for the weapons, but were outbid by their adversaries.

Another sign of the times in France is the revival of the famous song "Les Girondins." There are not a few who feel convinced that, end the war as it may, a 'reign of terror' on the guillotine precedent of the Great Revolution is almost certain to succeed.

The *Nacional* and *Republica* announce that the ex-Minister of Finance is about to make public the causes that led to his resignation. They are all supposed to be connected with the Entre-Rio war. Not only the "gobemouche" but the public in general look forward with intense interest for the promised disclosures which it is anticipated will be of a very grave character.

The police did the honours on Thursday at the reception of Baron Petz, the Austrian Plenipotentiary. This force since it has been subjected to weekly drill looks more military than the military themselves; the class of men composing it is much superior morally and physically to what it was.

The diversions at the Recoleta on Wednesday began with great spirit, a crowd of people attending. The rain on Thursday put an effective stop to pleasure, but we hear the fetes will be resumed when the weather clears up; just now Jupiter Pluvius continues in the ascendant.

The postage from England by French mail steamer has, we believe, been raised in consequence of the war. We suppose a similar move will be made on this side of the world.

There are a number of light draught gunboats on the Seine, carrying one enormous 600 pounder each, which are expected to render good service during the siege. If the Prussians take the place, it is thought it will be by storm, and that they will not delay an instant after reaching the walls. The next packet will certainly bring us news of the assault.

Don Cupertino del Campo has been appointed Administrator of Customs 'ad interim,' to facilitate the arrangements made at the Treasury till the return of Sr. Dominguez.

Things are so dull in Rosario, socially, politically, and commercially, that the ladies of that town petitioned the Gefe Politico to allow a band to play in the Plaza in the evenings, to enliven the population; that hard hearted official, however, cannot see the soothing power of music, and took no notice of the request. Ungallant Gefe!

Five individuals of hazy reputation lately left Asuncion with 20,000 patations belonging to their neighbors; they were arrested in Rosario.

A meat preserver hailing from Chile sends a shout of Enreka! across the Andes, but as yet we have no particulars of his system. Preserved meat discoveries must always be taken with a due allowance of the salt of incredulity, owing to the repeated failures of attempts to solve the problem.

The North Americans have every right to emphasize their favourite saying "we are a great people"; they are great in many ways but in none more than in the way they turn to account and cater for the necessities of modern civilized life. On the Pacific Railway which joins the two great oceans by a seven days journey, a paper called the *Transcontinental* is published every morning. The passengers on awaking, though they may be raudering at express speed over the prairies, find the latest news from all quarters of the world in this peripatetic sheet. Telegrams with intelligence from Europe arrive night and day at the stations 'en route,' and appear next morning; in the case of anything 'stunning' bulletins are published.

A gentleman named Livorio Pizarro has arrived at Tucuman with a splendid flock of Alpacas intended for exhibition at the Cordoba National Fair.

On Monday night at two minutes before eleven o'clock a friend of ours was sitting on his azotea enjoying the evening air, when he saw a meteor of great size and intense brilliancy flash from the zenith in a N.E. direction, bursting in its course to the horizon like a rocket; the color of the flame was a bright red. A Frenchman writes to a colleague stating that a slight shock of earthquake was experienced here on the 6th about 7 p.m. The first of these reported phenomena is possible, the second probably originated in the stunning nature of the last news from Europe.

Pascual Rosas, the well-known Chief of Police at Rosario, has resigned his post, his successor being Señor Corvahan. Business is feignfully dull in Rosario; nothing whatever doing or to be done.

Madero's land auction at the Once de Setiembre went off most successfully. In spite of the immense quantity of real estate disposed of in other parts of the suburbs the attendance was very good, the competition quite as great as on former occasions; the prices obtained varied from 5,000 to 7,000 dollars per vara of frontage by fifty deep, lots of lesser depth fetching proportionate prices. Mr. Serna held an auction of a plot of ground, said to be 80 front by 209 deep, divided into building lots of various measurements. The first lot, 20 by 100, was put up and fetched 1700 per vara frontage. The auctioneer not considering this price adequate, refused to offer the rest. The position of the land is low and ill-suited for building. At a later hour Mr. Serna proceeded to the sale of some land about two squares beyond the Once; a few lots were disposed of at prices ruling a shade under current rates. The sale of the remainder was also deferred till next Sunday.

The time for the preliminary trials of agricultural and other machinery intended for the Cordoba Exhibition is rapidly approaching. The day named for commencing is the 15th of December next. Up to the 15th prox. applications will be received, the 1st of December being the last day allowed for sending in the machinery to be tried. We therefore remind all agents of foreign and native exhibitors that there

is no time to be lost in concluding their arrangements.

A mutual aid association has been started in Rosario amongst the native working-men of that town. Sr. Mendoza is the initiator of the project, which has been received with great favor. It is a mistake, however, to confine its composition to Argentines alone. Labor is a great republic that should know no distinction of race or creed.

We understand that Mr. Davis, so long connected with the Central Argentine Railway is about to open a Land Agency office in Rosario on a very extensive scale.

The Montevideo papers are so put about by the calling away of their compositors for the army, that some of them had to suspend their packet review for the La Plata.

The Gefe Politico of Rosario has yielded to the gentle persuasion of the ladies of Rosario, and has given the required permission for a band to play in the Plaza on stated evenings during the week. We might follow this example here. The long summer evenings, too hot for theatre-going, are sometimes insufferably dull for the fair denizens of this city, and a band on alternate nights in our several Plazas would be a decided step in the right direction. There are plenty of bands to be had, and we should avail ourselves of them.

Any further details as yet to hand respecting the battle of Santa Rosa tend to modify the first impression of the completeness of the victory. Lopez Jordan succeeded in escaping with a large force of cavalry and three pieces of artillery in the direction of Montiel, and it is surmised that most of his dispersed horsemen will join him again. His infantry behaved badly, but this is not to be wondered at, as it was composed of dismounted troopers, the worst kind of 'fish out of water.' The first cannon ball that took effect on these redoubted 'fantassins' sent them off anywhere, Bull Run fashion; it is supposed they will overtake Caraballo's runaway cavalry somewhere near the antipodes. The cavalry of the rebels behaved gallantly on several occasions riding right up to the guns of the National army in true Balaklava fashion. The fire of their infantry saved the day for the National commanders.

A provincial colleague announces that a "little unpleasantness" has arisen between the officers of the army in the field in Entre Rios and their tailors. The officers don't receive their pay regularly, and consequently, cannot pay the knights of the needle, who have inscribed on their banners "no more tie." The tailors feel 'embarrassed' in more ways than one, and so the matter stands.

The project of law proposing the creation of three new judgeships of the First Instance passed the Chamber of Deputies of the province on Saturday last.

The general provincial Budget for 1871 has been approved by the Committee to which it was referred; increase of salary to various officials forms a very important item in the estimates.

We have to chronicle another murder in Rosario. The victim, an humble man, entered a 'fonda' near the railway, in an advanced stage of intoxication, and was ordered by the 'patron' to leave at once. The unfortunate man refused, and several men who were present, headed by the landlord, set on him with sticks, and beat him so severely that he died in a few hours. The parties complicated were all arrested.

The Municipality have resolved to stop all paving going on in the city till the estimates for the ensuing year are voted by the Legislature.

A false alarm to the effect that the Bourgogne of the Bonnemason line had arrived with news to the 21st ult. one day later than those published last week by the STANDARD, caused a temporary burst of excitement yesterday about two o'clock. Editors and brokers were to be seen making a neck and neck race to the mole head, as the wires were cut and there was nothing to hand in Cangallo. On arriving nevertheless at the mole it was found that the arrival was a river steamer. The day being hot, one of the party uttered the magic words "let's liquor" and cocktailing was kept up with considerable spirit for half an hour, when all returned to business, declaring that the run to the pier head was one of the fastest things of the season.

The students of the National College were granted a holiday on Saturday in honor of the victory in Entre Rios. The National colours were hoisted on the public buildings for the same reason.

It is stated that after one of the late battles near Metz, Marshal Le Boeuft claimed the command of the corps of General Decaen, who had been wounded. Marshal Bazaine refused, and Le Boeuft retorted by saying he would have his brother marshal shot. With a laugh of superb disdain the gallant Bazaine ordered the ex-War Minister from his presence, saying, "In all the French army you would not find a corporal and four men to carry out such an order; I could get ten thousand heroes who would dispute the honour of ridding you of your miserable life."

The *Capital* of Rosario says we must look sharp here, and prepare for the reception of the coming 100,000 Gallegos; otherwise they will eat us out of house and home, if they arrive suddenly. Governor Castro ought to mark out a new province, to be called New Galicia, on the frontiers of Buenos Ayres, and give the land to the newcomers gratis. We would soon hear no more of the Indians.

On Wednesday night it blew great guns at Rosario. Several small craft were knocked about terribly, and some went for a permanent visit to Mr. D. Jones. The gale was so fierce that the commanders of the steamers Capitan and Estrella left the port and anchored at the other side, to avoid the fury of the elements.

Quite a crowd assembled on the Mole Head yesterday morning to wish Mr. Wheelwright good bye on his departure for England. Several of the Cabinet Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps were to be seen amongst it. It was with difficulty the illustrious traveller could find time to get through his adieux to his numerous friends and well-wishers. Captain Bruce placed his steamer Lujan at the disposal of Mr. Wheelwright, and she steamed off to the La Plata about 12 o'clock, amidst three thundering cheers from those on the Mole, the Britishers and North Americans making their 'hurrahs' heard high above the accompanying shouts of farewell. We again say 'God speed' and 'long life' to the greatest benefactor South America has yet known. Our friend Dr. Leeson also went off in the Lujan.

It was only on perusing the columns of our colleague, *La Prensa*, in our easy chair, after dinner on Friday, that we became aware of a high honor conferred on the STANDARD by His Holiness the Pope. Our colleague asserts, and of course it must be true, that the Holy Father despatched a telegram to us by last mail, asking our opinion of Buenos Ayres as a residence, and promising, if he came here, to grant a plenary indulgence to our distinguished countryman, Dr. Velez Sarsfield. We have only to remark that the telegram has not come to hand as yet, but when it does we intend to report favorably on Buenos Ayres, in view of the immense advantage the advent of His Holiness would prove to the Minister of the Interior.

It is estimated that while the Gard-Mobide were at Chalons before the place was burned, there remained in Paris only one adult male to every 18 women.

A lot of Spanish bull-fighters have arrived here, in the hope of being allowed to exhibit their prowess in the ring; there is no danger of Governor Castro allowing any such exhibition.

A Paris wit remarked lately that, to a certain extent there was a resemblance between Napoleon III at Sedan and Francis 1st at Pavia; the difference being, that the latter succeeded in preserving what the former has lost irrevocably.

Canon Pihero has arrived in this city from Rosario for a short sojourn amongst us. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to salute this distinguished divine.

The flight of a clerk in the house of Don Luis Rosa of South Barracas, is announced: the fugitive took a large sum belonging to his employer, but the police have as yet been unable to arrest him.

We understand Mr. George Cook is going to England to take possession of some property left him by a relative. "It never rains but it pours." It is not so long since Mr. Cook won 1000 ounces in a lottery. We wish him a pleasant voyage home and speedy return to the Plate.

Of all properties about the Lomas de Zamora, the finest certainly from position is that of Mr. Temperley. The grounds are very high, with a rich soil, forming one of the prettiest suburban residences about town; the property has been much enhanced in value by the Southern Railway passing through it, and now that the new station in the centre is already being constructed it will enhance it still more. Numerous lots have been sold to native, French, American and English gentlemen, many of whom intend

building this summer, now that the new facility of getting to their homes in half an hour has been offered to them. Mr. Livingston's charming quinta which has been built but a very short time will attest the quality of the land, its fruit trees teeming with all varieties of fruit. Messrs. Beun, Hart., Zimmermann, Penano, Bonnemason, Krabbe, Powell, Pestelardo, Younus, Casal, Devitt and a number of others have bought, and if we can judge of the demand we witnessed yesterday to get a sight of the plan we think our friends will not have any reason for regret.

The Civil List of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was £1,200,000 a year; Prince Napoleon and his sister, the Princess Mathilde, received between them £60,000 a year.

All the Italians arrested for complicity in the late riots in Asuncion are said to have been liberated by the authorities.

Six hundred Bolivian dollars were collected in Tucuman for the French wounded on the day the subscription list was opened.

An insignificant row is going on in Corrientes. A number of vagabonds have seized on the little town of Saucedo and are ravaging the country around. Troops have left Goya to disperse them.

The people of Cordoba are determined to keep the steam up in announcing new mining discoveries. In addition to the numerous El Dorados discovered last week we are now told that on lead and silver have turned up in any quantity at Punilla. These reported discoveries have played Old Harry with the people; everyone is talking about getting rich in a month by buying a gold claim. The militia lately embodied are breaking out into mutiny, as the men want to be off to the mines; and the inhabitants of the public-prisons lately made a desperate attempt to break loose, fired with a sudden lust for gold. The chances are we shall hear of somebody 'striking it' in this favored province before long, and Cordoba going in for being both the Pennsylvania and California of South America.

Trovatore is announced at the Opera House to-night, with Madame Passi as Leonora.

Over \$3000 mpc has been collected in Moron for the French wounded.

Two people lately died in San Juan from the effects of eating meat cut from cattle afflicted with epizootia.

We recommend to our readers a view of the interior of the Cathedral of Montevideo, which can be purchased at Messrs. Mackern Bros. in this city. It is the copy of a drawing from stone by G. Sotham; from a water-colour drawing (four times its size) by Casimir T. de Gourczafuske, architect. Our desire was to have added a few notes of general interest with regard to the sacred edifice, such as its dates, etc.; but in our researches we have, up to the present, met no success; we must therefore defer such until a future date.

The concert given in Colon on Friday evening for the benefit of the French wounded and sick came off with great éclat. The house was full in every part, and the gross receipts, we understand, reached 60,000 dollars mpc. The leading members of the Alcazar troupe took a prominent part in the performance, which was diversified with choruses, sung by the Society of "Les Fils de Beranger," and by a ballet, in which the whole of the Spanish ballet corps of the Alegria took part. The performance, which lasted until near one o'clock, was wound up by the "Marseillaise," sung by Madlle. Delmary, with chorus accompaniment, in which a great portion of the audience joined, everybody standing. The last verse was encored amidst tremendous applause, after which Mr. Varela was called upon vociferously to speak from his box. He readily complied, and made a short and animated speech, expressing his wish that the tricolour flag, which, perhaps, in Paris, had been ere this sprinkled with the blood of its brave defenders, might by this time float victoriously from its walls.

It is said the Blancos have bought the Dotterel, which with the Leopoldo will form the Blanco navy. The Colorados should make it a "sine qua non" in the treaty of peace that this formidable fleet should be handed over to them. The Blancos now seriously menace Oriental supremacy at sea; the Dotterel and Leopoldo would knock the Colorado fleet, represented by the Coquimbo, into a cocked hat in the first encounter.

Ten Italians were imprisoned a few days ago at Montevideo for attempting to seize the Oriental fleet, i.e. the Coquimbo, carrying no guns, two men and a cook.

TEMPERLEY PARK AUCTION.

Disguise it as we may the country has a charm for us all; we want but an excuse to escape from the dusty city and confined streets.

Witness the auction at Temperley Park on Sunday. Why, if it were the inauguration of the Cordoba Exhibition, the crowd could hardly be greater, the attendance more fashionable.

At 10.30 the special tramway cars started, freighted inside and out with well-dressed humanity. Arriving at the station we found the special train in waiting, but what a special train!

The little village of the Lomas can just be seen; it looks pretty. Many of the excursionists had never before seen the Lomas.

Well, tramways and railways are working prodigies in sweet Buenos Ayres, and we believe the day is by no means far distant when every man who can afford it will live in the suburbs.

But a stretch from the town and we come on the gate-house of Charter House Park; the grounds exquisitely laid out, neatly gravelled walks, the avenues fringed with sprightly eucalyptus.

There is really nothing around this city to rival Mr. Green's delightful park—it is the gem of the Lomas. But a truce to digression. The train stopped in front of Temperley Park, and there stood Don Jorge in propria persona on the bank of the ditch to welcome us.

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A very excellent plan of the new town, drawn by Mr. Smyth, C.E., was exhibited, and also lithographed plans of the various lots for sale; to these the explanations of the auctioneer helped to guide the mind, and all present seemed as thoroughly to comprehend the locus in quo as if the town itself were built and streets paved.

A very full view of the grounds could be obtained from the windmill; even from the corridor of the cottage the

village in embryo could be imagined. Everything seemed propitious to Mr. Temperley, the day could not be finer; last week's rain had given a freshness to the verdure; the trees, the shrubs, the grass, the fields, all looked bewitching.

Well, the auction began, the first lots near the station sold at 5, 6, and 700 per vara front. There was decided animation. Barraqueros and opera men were bidding freely, and everything sold well until the sun's rays drove us all round to the other side of the house.

When the auctioneer next began, the scene changed, for he announced that Mr. Temperley had just determined to convert eight of the squares into a plaza. This gave additional impetus to the sale.

Every lot offered was sold. Even more; a plot which Mr. Temperley facetiously called the 'postre' was put up after the auction, and sold to Mr. Dale for \$180 per vara.

To give the names of all who attended is beyond our power; yet, as it may be interesting to know some of those who were there, we give the few we knew:—

Messrs. Passan, Turner, Tucker, Luis McLean, Richards, n. Hobbes, Ariza, Gregory, Olvera, Sala, Mackinnon, Swales, Gaym, McDonald, Morgan, Brown, Bergman, Bodman, Meyer, Conadas, Marquis, de Mott, Meinisch-Joyce, Slater, Hale, M. Nidez, Kuntz, Carron Morales, Bar, Andron, Livingston, M. Mason, O'Gorman, Torquay, A. Pollman, Pre-talando, Lanzing, Cortes, Cordova, Smyth, C.E., Wright, Wardon, J. P. Boyd, Minsaid, Glover, Bell, Stewart, Campbell, Soden, Parker (Montevideo), Roberti, Mu ray, Green, E. Bunge, R. Bunge, L. Bunge, C. Macias, Junr., Dr. Chas. F. Oliveira, Amezcua, F. Lopez, B. Casal, F. Haynes, J. M. Rosas, Rodriguez, Marquez, J. nas Larrazabal, Catan, J. Basista, Arribas, Ramon, Duarte, Macartney, Dr. Mesquite, Martinez, Dolfinio, Santos, Palacios, B. Frigoyen, Arceaga, Wright, Roche, Canidad, Belantique, Boniche, Nunez, Wenker, Cantilar, Thomas Cortesano, Tesin, Villard, G. Gregory, Scellino, V. ini, Kamsley, Freyer, Trella, Younger, Fresia, White, Quisina, Rodriguez, Balsonero, Garcia, and some five hundred others.

Table with columns: Lot, Varas, Price, Purchaser. Lists lots 1 through 23 with their respective details.

Table with columns: Lot number, Price, Name. Lists lots 24 through 68 with their respective details.

Table with columns: Lot number, Price, Name. Lists lots 70 through 119 with their respective details.

Table with columns: Lot number, Price, Name. Lists lots 121 through 140 with their respective details.

This is equal to 17 1/2 cuadras, or about 69 acres, and would give the enormous figure of \$84,103,845 currency, or £673,000 sterling per square league.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS. FURTHER PARTICULARS. The Prensa issued a bulletin yesterday with further details of the fight in Entre Rios, from which we take the following extracts.

The battle was fought at Talar de Santa Rosa on the lauds of Du. Fidel Sagastume.

The rebels had between eight and nine thousand men in line. General Rivas occupied a fine strategic position, with half the number of troops.

The enemy's cavalry opened the fight by charging the Gualeguay division under Colonel Valasquez, which ran away at once.

Lopez sent a division to get round to Rivas' rear, and withdrawing a little sent his men to lunch. With a few cavalry he then charged the bullock-carts but was repulsed.

National soldiers of all arms fought well or would have been surrounded owing to the enemy's numerical superiority.

Jordan's infantry suffered; his cavalry is intact; one of his officers named Pallavecino was killed.

The rebels carried off a lot of booty, amongst it a carpet bag with 400 ounces belonging to General Rivas.

The battle took place on the 12th and on the 14th a heavy cannonading was heard near Santa Rosa.

The National army can do nothing the horses are so bad. A horse! a horse! any money for a horse! is the cry of every National trooper.

THE AMAZON COMPANY.

Few of our readers are aware of the very excellent steamboat service at present on the Amazon. The company owes its existence to the enterprise of Baron Mauá, and the following details may be found interesting:—

This company now possesses eight iron steamers constructed expressly for its service, in the well known yards of Laird Brothers of Birkenhead, with all the modern improvements, and with excellent accommodation for passengers, especially adapted to a tropical climate.

Table with columns: Eng. ft., Tons, H.P. Lists steamers: Tapajós, Manaos, B. Sen, Arary, Ica, Yacumaba, Obidos, Somo.

The Company possesses also excellent wharves, large warehouses, floating stores, lighters, depots of coal and all conveniences for the supplying of the steamers, as well as the dry dock, and well-fitted up workshops, wherein not only the repairs of its material are effected, but wherein also work is done for other vessels, both national and foreign, and for the various trades of the country.

The Company has a capital of 4,500,000\$000, or £450,000 at exchange of 24d per mil reis, formed in part by the surplusage of its profits, as by the statutes which govern it, dividends above 12 per cent cannot be divided.

Of all the property of the Company the most valuable, and that which in a perhaps not far distant future will of itself represent a value much greater than the partnership capital, indubitably is the proprietorship of 23 territories of 4 square leagues each (each territory is equivalent to 43,058 acres) situated in localities chosen as the most fertile and most accessible on the margins of the Amazon and its chief tributaries the Madeira, Negro, Javary, Manos, Parus, Tapajós Trombetas Solimões &c.

There are, therefore, 92 square leagues or 990,340 acres, of lands covered for the most part with virgin forests wherein abound the finest timber for ship building, carpentry and cabinet work, and the spontaneous products of the region, such as gum-elastic, cocoa, Pará nuts, salsaparilla, copaiva oil and other valuable drugs, and where, besides, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, cane, rice, maize &c. can be cultivated with profit.

ces in game and fish afforded by the woods and rivers. 32,000 acres of land on one of those rivers have lately been sold by the Government for £2,000.

Para is now in direct communication with Europe and the United States, by means of a monthly line of American steamers between New York and Rio de Janeiro, of two monthly lines to Liverpool and of one to Havre, besides two steamers a month between Para and Rio de Janeiro.

At this moment, the needful studies are going on at Para for the improvement of the port, for the construction of quays, docks, warehouses and wharves, upon account of a company which will realize these important improvements shortly, which will aid in accelerating there that development of trade, already so rapid.

It would seem, then, that the prophecy of the savant Humboldt is beginning its realization, that the valley of the Amazon would some day become the seat of human activity.

Another savant who, to the great profit of science, explored four years ago these vast solitudes, the illustrious Profes or Agassiz, remarked as follows: "The Amazonian region is a new world which could contain, feed and develop a population of over twenty millions of inhabitants; and the waste of its natural productions, may, in the opinion of the best authorities, be estimated at about fifty thousand contos of reis, or five millions of pounds sterling!"

The uniformity of the temperature of the Amazonian valley, the slight intensity of the thermometric variations, influence likewise the character of its inhabitants. However, the climate, uniform and humid as it is, is very healthy, much more so than might be supposed, incomparably more than some persons have described.

This current enters the immense opening formed by the Amazon and ascends the valley of the great river. A gentle breeze makes itself constantly felt, and produces an evaporation thanks to which the temperature lowers and the soil does not become indefinitely heated. The constancy of this cooling breeze renders the climate of the Amazon pleasant, and even one of the most pleasant. In the morning, the temperature is fresh, the air serene; only towards mid-day is it that the heat becomes more and more intense, because of the direct action of the solar rays, but after 3 in the afternoon the coolness returns, which, as night approaches, becomes greater.

These slight differences in the temperature produce, as we see, various sensations during the day, but, in fine, the total impression is favourable and does not resemble in any way the prostration which inevitably results from an entire day of excessive heat. The celebrated naturalist Bates confirms this assertion of the excellence of the climate.

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOUR.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Several highly respectable parties stated yesterday that at an early hour on Sunday morning they felt an earthquake shock most distinctly. Both clocks in the Bolsa stopped, and at some watchmakers we are told the same thing occurred.

It will be seen on reference to our leading columns the land sold on Sunday at the Lomas fetched a price equivalent to \$4,103,845 paper dollars per league. There is, we should think ample food, for reflection in the above figures. We venture to assert that Mr. Temperley has been chewing the end of sweetest fancy since Sunday afternoon.

DOLORES, BANDA ORIENTAL

Medina fell in with General Caraballo just as the latter was marching to effect a junction with Suarez. A battle was fought on Kaiser's estancia, situated between Maciel and Corralito, which lasted two whole days and the greater part of the third. The reports of the battle, as fought, are, as may be supposed, somewhat contradictory, but all agree that the Government commander was defeated. The Whites are said to have fought with great determination, charging at the lance point the well kept squares of the Red infantry, who reserved their fire for close quarters. Down came Blanco man and Blanco horse, and away galloped the rest, only to repeat the charge more furious than ever. In these repeated charges their loss must have been heavy. It is reported that the whole of the Red cavalry dispersed ere the fight commenced; and to this circumstance the Reds attribute their defeat. However this may be, certain it is they were defeated, and latest reports state that the Reds are marching in close column towards Soriano; Suarez coming here by forced marches. Bullock-carts arriving with wounded from the battle-field; hospital formed, ladies making lint, sending beds, bandages and bottles. German physician, Dr. Leopold, in high spirits and very active, and everybody doing everything they can to assist. Reds and Whites treated the same. 5.30 p.m.—Reports coming in that Suarez, hearing of Caraballo's defeat, is retreating on Montevideo; and the latter general embarking with the remnant of his force on board two vessels bound for the capital. Nothing positive known. I have said nothing of the number killed, etc., because the reports vary; some say 400 on both sides, others say more, others less. Twelve men are in the hospital, and more are expected to-day, so we may suppose, with regard to killed, what we choose.

TEUCON.

THE FAR SOUTH.

Balcarce, Sept. 30, 1870.

Preparations are being made for shearing. Our wool is remarkably well grown this season, being long and strong, freer from scab and cleaner than the average of the last five years. Seeing the care taken by estancieros here in improving the breed and preserving the health of their sheep their wool cannot fail to fetch the highest market price of Southern wool. Weather permitting shearing will begin on 3rd prox. and it is hoped the European wool market will keep lively, even under the present existing state of political matters. The latest piece of North American legislation (tariff on sheepskins) will slightly affect capones. Patentes have not been renewed here this year for melting down, consequently there will be only camp skins for sale; besides, the difficulties of transit for skins are becoming almost unsurmountable. For Capones 38¢ offered and refused.

Speaking of transit, the impression spreads here, that the Southern Railway will be extended as far as Tandil within the space of the following two years. There is no doubt, such consummation is to be devoutly wished for, yet we would pin better faith to the report, were it seen in the STANDARD. A hint is as good as a nod—you know the rest. The soil and climate of this partido are peculiarly adapted for the growing of cereals particularly. Were these properly introduced to the market, through means of cheap transit, no doubt from the character of the settlers here, a large part of the camps would be turned up for wheat, corn, &c. The dairy and poultry yard would also furnish their quota to the railway.

The 'seca' mentioned in my last communication still continues—quite three months now since the last fall of rain here. There are signs of a change in the weather, and should that change not take place soon, our camps, good as they are, will look black enough. Our 'montes' have been coquetting for some time back, waiting for warmer weather I suppose, but now I think they have determined to spread their beauties.

Wheat and peas are above ground. To see the glory of wheat, you must own the crop—but it has a visible glory. Peas need no bean, they are appreciated.

We are naturally interested in the Franco-German war, and it is astonishing the number of STANDARDS, Nations, Republicas, &c. that find their way here. Although your correspondent ('A Britisher') treats all politics as he would gunpowder, namely, keeps a wet blanket over it, yet he cries 'Vive la France!'

CAOETHES.

ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Ounces, Sovereigns, Patcoons, Nat. Bonds.

The Bond market continues weak, and large sales were effected at after hours, which were not marked on the board. The regular business of the day comprised the following sales—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes For cash, Thursday, Oct. 31.

In Gas Shares there was one sale to-day, 25 shares at 70 premium.

Exchange ruled flat, and the bulk of the day's business was done at 48½ and 48¾. There has been a good deal paid-seed.

In the produce market everything droops. Good madero sheepskins are selling from 20 to 300 under last week's prices. Tallow is offering freely, but buyers try to establish their own terms; even dry cow hides are neglected. All the principal consignees of wool in the North and South markets have sent out instructions to the country to stop forwarding produce of any description to market, and particularly wool, as prices are so flat that they may be quoted nominal.

Money ruled in brisk demand to-day; some of the best paper in this market was discounted to-day and yesterday at 12 per cent. per annum, and it was said amongst the brokers that advances on Bonds are now more difficult, and that some large sums have been called in.

The following parties were named by the Government to frame the Custom-house tariff of valuations for the ensuing year:—

- For Comestibles, Mr. John Lomas. Liquors, Mr. William Arning. Hardware, Mr. John Orr. Furniture, Mr. F. Ruthenberg. English goods, Mr. Anthony Bell. French do, Mr. William Gunther. Clothing, Mr. George Temperley. Boots & shoes, Mr. John Ferreira. Saddlery, Mr. Leon Bellamini. Hosiery, etc., Mr. F. Bustamante. Drugs, Mr. R. Toledo. Produce, Mr. John Rivera.

The Chilean steamer Araucania brought heavy mails to the Plate; she leaves Montevideo in the morning, and a mail is despatched this evening for her. Consul Hutchison and wife and many others leave in her for Europe.

October 13, 1860.

The Bond market appears on the eve of a severe fall. Some of the noted bulls sold to-day, and it was said pretty freely that Bonds will be offered on 'Change to-morrow that have never been seen on the Bolsa before; these Bonds, it is supposed, are those voted for the province of San Juan. However, this rumor had its effect on the market, and the general feeling is that prices have yet to go much lower. Mr. Luis Dominguez has been named Finance Minister, and until his return from Europe, Mr. Aguirre of the Custom-house acts.

Exchange was done to-day at 48½, 48¾, and 49¾; about £200,000 in all passed for the packet, of which £50,000 was for account of the National Government.

Money rules at various rates, first class commercial paper, short dates, was done at 9 per cent., while other paper was done at 12 and 18 per cent. Government bills with endorsement at 11.

Nothing of any importance done in the produce markets; everything rules flat, and sheepskins and tallow neglected.

The Government has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Fusoni and Mavero for the construction of the line to the Arroyo del Medio, to be completed in four months. The same firm also offer convenience in their splendid office in Calle Cangallo as a central telegraph office, which is probably accepted.

To-day Mr. F. Madero and M. Rinz went over the lines of the Buenos Ayres Tramway Co., and reported favorably on same. The matter now goes before the Municipality, and it is probably on Sunday the whole of the lines belonging to this Company will be opened.

The sales of saladero produce for the fortnight were as follows:—

- 4,000 ox hides at 57½. Stock, 3000 hides. 250 pipes of tallow at 15½, and 15½ in half pipes. No stock. 2,000 salted horse hides at 19 rls. Marca grease 40 mpc. without cask. Jerked beef no sales. Wet madero hides 4,000 ox at 36 to 37 rls. Mutton tallow—Sales 6,000 pipes at 14½ to 14½ rls. in pipes, and 14½ to 14½ rls. in half pipes, last price 14½ rls in pipes, and 14½ rls. in half pipes. Stock 500 pipes.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are 25,000 hides.

The stock of all classes remaining unsold, 122,000 hides.

American Hides—Sales, 82,000 hides. Entre Rios at 45 to 46½ rls at barrer. Corrientos and Concordia at 43 to 44 rls, at barrer.

Classified hides of this province at 47 to 47½ for 22 and 23 lbs average, and calf skins at 53 rls. Stock 35,000.

German Hides—Sales 1000 madero ox hides at 44 rls for 31 lbs average; mat. cow nominal at 45 rls for 24 lbs average.

Stock, 35,000 madero hides. In French, Spanish, and Italian hides—Sales 16,050 hides. Stock, 52,000 hides at—

- 44 rls. for wide Corrientos 'at barrer.' 40 rls. for narrow do. do. 45 to 46 Cordoba hides. do. 45 to 46 madero cows.

The packet has already engaged about £50,000 in gold and a large number of passengers.

The Agamemnon is looked for on Sunday, with papers from England to 20th inst.

At the auction on Sunday at the Rodriguez station the chacra lands sold at 58½ mpc. per sq. vara.

The news from Montevideo was conflicting. It was however pretty freely believed that peace is on the tapis. The telegram gave the following—

ARRIVALS.

- Liverpool, Concordia. Valencia, Washington. Matanza, Catalina Cienfuegos. Cadiz, Paganini. Marseilles, Mont-Blanche. Cadiz, Forest King. Custom-house closed; clerks in trenches. Cadiz—Flower Forest. Paper 14½. 4,000 American hides at 64. 8,000 bordelosa French wine at 25. No stock. Per Roobuck, Glasgow, cargo coal at 9½. Exchange 60½. Rotterdam—Tasmania. Merchants offered loan to Government.

The following sales have been effected by Mr Donovan during the week—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 900 capones, 1600 do, 1560 do, 610 do, 1700 do, 200 dozen sheepskins, 100 do camp, 150 do do, 100 fanegas wheat.

October 14, 1870.

The Bond market opened and closed weak. 6,700 were sold for cash at 62½; for Saturday 15,500 at 62½; for October 31, 15,000 at 62½. This was the extent of the day's business. Some 25,000 were offered at after-hours, but there were no buyers.

Exchange ruled to-day at 48½ and 48¾; it was said that a very large sum was passed at 48¾, but the brokers know nothing of the transaction. The total amount passed for the packet is estimated at £210,000 stg.

Discounts ruled active to-day, and first class paper was done from 9 to 12 per cent. The Provincial Bank only discounted one half of the amount applied for; but the applications for discounts are said to be enormous. The great demand for money is for real estate purposes.

Notwithstanding every contradiction, the news of peace in the Banda Oriental is gaining credit, and there is much more in the report than many at first supposed. To-day it was announced that Messrs. Zumaran, La Fone, and others had held an interview with the Government, to try and bring about a peace, which there are strong probabilities will be concluded. The telegram from Montevideo announced the following:—Exchange 50½ to 51, Bank paper 50½, Bills on Rio 11,400. Exchange on Buenos Ayres, 22,000 pa. s. at 1 per cent. discount. Steamer Emily with immigrants from Genoa. Paper 12½.

There was nothing from Entre Rios to-day, but news is expected in the morning.

Owing to the rain, &c. there is nothing done in the produce markets to-day. Capones are quoted from 35 to 45. No new wool in. Dry hides a shade better.

Captain John Page will have three small steamers to take passengers off to the packet, The Baby, The Kate and the Lujan, starting at 10, 12, and 2½ p.m. The last steamer will take the mail.

The Montevideo Government has decided to return the steamer Jenny to her owners and pay all the damage incurred through the illegal seizure.

The exports from 12th Sept. to 12th Oct. were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Salted ox and cow hides, Do horse, Dry cow hides, Do horse, Tallow pipes, Do boxes, Horse hair—bales, Wool, Sheepskins, Jerked beef—quintals, There are 36 foreign vessels, including steamers, now loading in this port.

There are 12 British vessels disengaged in port—six American—six Norwegian—three Dutch—two Danish—eleven Italian—thirty-three German, and seventeen French—rather a large amount of disengaged tonnage.

- Bank rate 7 per cent. Southern Railway Shares 25 per cent premium. Central Argentine, par. Gas Shares 70 premium. Bolsa Shares 115 do. Argentine Bank 7 premium. Coliseum 75. Tramway Shares, par.

Last price of Produce.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Salt ox hides, cowhides, horseshides, Mutton tallow, Ox tallow, Horse grease, Dry madero hides, Dry hides for States, for Marseilles and Genoa, Mendoza hides, Cordova, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Paraguay, Wools nominal, Washed St. Luis, Dirty Cordoba, Entre Rios, Corrientes.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that the Coliseum is about to be sold.

Mr. Fulton Mendez, according to latest telegrams, was at Vienna. His novel steamer is progressing at Glasgow and will soon be launched.

The Bourgogne (of the Marseilles line) is expected hourly. She is posted to sail on the 21st from Montevideo.

Two new steamers on the Rio de la Plata are expected out at the end of the year. The Pampa, to sail from Europe on November 1st and the Po to sail on December 1st. The telephone arrived here after a very fine run; she left again for the Plate on the 1st inst.

The stock of produce in the Montevideo market on the 1st inst. was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Salt ox and cow hides, Do horse, Dry hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Horse hair, Dry horse hides, Ostrich feathers, The great speculation which has been going on for some time in this market it is thought will now, in consequence of the rain, be brought to a stand. It is said that up to the present no maize whatever has been sown owing to the drought.

The last market reports from Chile report flour down, and very heavy losses made by speculators in consequence of the war. Exchange without alteration.

October 15, 1870.

The Bond market continues flat. Fully 200,000 Bonds were brought to the Bolsa to-day to close up the half-monthly liquidations; they were all paid for and taken up but not without an effort. Money is tight, and advances on Bonds by no means easy. The sales for cash amounted to 13,900 at 62½; for Oct. 31, 10,000 at 62½; for November 30, 10,000 at 63½; for Dec. 31, 10,000 at 64. In the Liquidation Bonds were offering at rates a shade lower, but nothing done. Money was declared tight to-day, even for first class commercial paper. Brokers who thoroughly understand the market state that the real demand for money is for real estate purposes; for trade there is really not much demand, but the

Provincial Bank has been so liberal that immense sums have found their way into real estate. The Bank calls in as much as it can, and hence speculators have recourse to auctions; as was said on 'Change to-day, "every auctioneer's flag in the town represents a bill falling due in the Bank. The truism have doubtless fomented the speculation, moreover the building sites and quintas in the back streets of town have been hitherto at an extremely low valuation, but this rise in real estate calls all the deposits out of the banks. The savings of mechanics and labourers now find their way into building lots; the rise, therefore, in real estate is not considered fictitious but in many respects permanent, since it is widespread, but the money in actual circulation in the market is insufficient. More capital and a greater circulating medium is called for to meet this new demand, and hence the present tightness in the money market.

Exchange closed at yesterday's rates; nothing done to-day. The packet left in the afternoon taking from £50,000 to £60,000 stg. in gold and 40 first class passengers. Fortunato Flores left in the packet.

The sale of a very fine dwelling house in Calle Libertad facing Miró's garden between Cordova and Temple, 10 1/2 x 40 all built on, was announced to-day for £3,000 stg. The house is well known as the property of Dr. Lecson, and the purchaser is Mr. William Wilson.

The sale of a very large estancia in the South is also spoken of, beyond the Salado, but as yet the business has not been concluded.

Respecting the sheepskin market we have received the following from a party largely engaged in the business:—The run of sheepskins during the past three months has been of a very eccentric character. The fictitious value given to them in the months of August and September is now apparent; prices then ranged from 200 to 240 mpc. per dozen, while the price to-day is 120 to 140 mpc. per doz. for prime maderos. Still this is more than their real value, as wool to-day is only worth \$35 per arroba, consequently good sheepskins are only worth 80 to 115 mpc. per dozen calculating them at three to three and a half arrobas per dozen and allowing for the weight of pelt; a further decline may therefore be looked for in this class of produce.

The Bank has taken in payment of the debt due by the Municipality the new Bonds at par, and the debt due to the Gas Company will also be liquidated in the same manner.

The Provincial Legislature passed last night the bill authorizing the Bank to lend the National Government two millions.

The auctions to come off to-morrow (Sunday) are more numerous than ever; they reach thirty millions currency.

Seven piles of the Lobos branch are now finished and another vessel with material has arrived.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Matadero hides, Horse hides, Sheepskins, Do madero, Horse hair (N), Do South, Tallow in pipes, Ostrich feathers, tied, Do middling, Do inferior, Capones, Sheep al cotto, Fat mares, Wheat best, Do 2nd, Do inferior, Maize in cob, Do desgranado, Barley, Flour, Grease in panzas, Do in ramo pisado.

All description of produce down owing to European war.

October 17th, 1870.

There is nothing worth reporting in the Bond market; prices are almost nominal. Some of the new Bonds were sold on 'Change to-day, but only a trifle. The great speculation has ceased to be in Bonds, it is now in lands; no one seems to think of National Bonds now that so much money is done in real estate. The Bond market could hardly rule flatter. For cash 8000 at 62½; for October 31, 15,000 at 62½; and for December 31 40,000 at 64. This was the extent of the day's transactions. In the liquidation room there were several sellers, but no buyers.

Some astonishment was caused on 'Change at the news published by the Prensa. It was freely said that the victory on Saturday, about which so much noise was made was no victory whatever, but on the contrary that the last despatches from Entre Rios are of an uncomfortable nature. None could very clearly comprehend how, if the Government troops gained such a victory on the 12th, the infantry should now be in a perilous condition. We must await further advices.

Money ruled about the same to-day. A very large amount of bills is offering in the street, owing to the inability of the Bank to discount all applied for.

The land auction in Barracas yesterday gave very splendid results, and one of the owners (a British merchant) has made a handsome profit.

Messrs. Peyredieu and Bradley sold to-day 20,000 sheepskins at from 80 to 170 per dozen. Some new wool came into the South Market to-day, and was sold at the station. It only realised 42 per ar. The lot was a small one, but in tolerably good condition.

It was said on 'Change to-day that the Henly Colony near Rosario was collapsed. Mr. Henly called a meeting of the young men, and notified them that he was unable to proceed any further. This was stated upon the authority of an English merchant, who received a letter to that effect from one of the colonists.

The land sales on Sunday were the sole topic on 'Change to-day. People seem to think that notwithstanding the high prices paid every purchase is good and every sale bad, that the real value of city property is not yet ascertained, and that prices have yet to go much higher. The sale of a part of Mr. Tomperley's chacra was much spoken of. It was about the most successful auction sale that has ever been held in the suburbs.

October 18, 1870.

The Bond market continues depressed. Prices are gradually falling, and all those connected with the market look for a still further decline. There was nothing sold for cash; for October 31, 12,000 opening at 62½ and closing at 62½; for December 31, 22,000 at 63½. Some Bonds were offered in the liquidation, but nothing done.

Some of the exchange brokers reported bills passed to-day at 48½, but as a rule drawers and takers are awaiting the arrival of the French packet before doing anything.

Argentine Bank shares rose to-day 1 per cent. 20 shares sold at 8 premium, deliverable on 31st December.

Money is in active demand and interest rates look up, there is plenty of money, but less disposition to put any out at present. The statement that there is a heavy deficit in the National treasury, the conflicting advices from Entre Rios, and the great demand for money for real estate purposes all tend to advance the rates, moreover a good deal of money is taken out of the country for shearing purposes, and the busy season is at hand. Discounters prefer to keep their money in the banks, to discounting even the best paper at long dates.

The steamer from Patagonia arrived to-day who has brought news of the invasion of the estancia of Messrs. Correo Morales and Larrazabal; the neighbours however, rose, pursued the Indians, recaptured the booty, also took from the savages 100 horses belonging to their cabalada. The English settlers down there are all doing well, but great complaints are made about the conduct of the Government in persistently delaying the title deeds to their lands. The conduct of Governor Castro in this respect is very much censured.

The news from Entre Rios to-day was said to be very unfavourable. All sorts of versions were current, but the most authentic appears to be that Lopez Jordan, after retiring from Rivas to meet Gilly y Obes, returned to fight Rivas, and took that General by surprise. Another fight ensued, in which the 5th of the Line suffered terribly. We await the arrival of the next steamer for further details.

Another small lot of new wool arrived in the North Market to-day belonging to Sr. Ramos; it was only 40 ar., but good wool and in good condition sold for 45 per ar. Farmers however need not take fright at this price—this same wool sold last year at the beginning of the season for 47 mpc. Some bales of new wool from the Taty estancia are expected at the station to-morrow.

The Royal mail steamer La Plata took in specie £80,000 and 60 first class passengers.

At three o'clock the telegraph wires were in working order, and news arrived that no steamer had as yet entered Montevideo. It was said on 'Change that over a league of the wire had been carried off by the rebels.

The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank for the quarter ending 30th Sept. shows a profit of \$9,146,893 mpc.

A German vessel entered port on Monday; she brought a French cargo; the matter was spoken of amongst the ship captains on 'Change.

The Kepler has brought out 2,000 boxes of tea consigned to Torrence Moore and Co. Mr Moore is expected back in the next Chilean steamer.

The passengers who arrived up this morning from Montevideo stated that the French packet was looked for by the agents and by the public this day, and that yesterday there was a rumor current in Montevideo to the effect that a chasquo had arrived from Rio Grande announcing that the French packet had entered Rio, bringing the news that the siege of Paris continues, and that the Germans had assaulted Paris and were repulsed after great slaughter on both sides; few, however, attached any importance to this report, which if true would have been more generally known.

Mr. Peter S. Lamas has launched his new Company, "La Popular Argentina" with every prospect of success. The shares are ten patacons each, and for which coupons are emitted; the shares draw a regular yearly interest, and will be paid for in full by the Company at the expiration of five years. Moreover, each coupon-holder is entitled to a drawing at the end of each year, the prizes being from 5000 pats. downwards. The Company is based upon what is known as the German system, which has given such excellent results in Hamburg and Vienna.

The sale of real estate in Barracas on Sunday by Bullrich has attracted much notice owing to the very high scale of prices paid for the lots. The land is not well situated, nevertheless the lots next the Plaza Santa Lucia, 10 x 30, fetched about 1100 each, which, for such a small lot and in such an out-of-the-way place, is a remarkable price. None of the lots faced on the Calle Larga, which is the principal street down there. The lots in Calle General Brown sold for almost equally good prices.

The telegraph wires until to-day remained cut since Saturday; it appears that nearly a league of wires has been cut and carried off, also the posts. Such barbarous onslaught on the property of this Company attracts much attention, and the severest comment.

Sr. Lisboa the new Brazilian Consul General has moved into his new premises in Calle Bolivar alongside the Post-office. H. E. Sr. Paranhos is expected back from Rio momentarily to finally conclude the treaty with Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, respecting the limits, &c.

Respecting the stupendous emigration from Galicia to the River Plate which we mentioned the other day, and which so many of our colleagues doubted we understand Governor Castro has received a note from Sr. Huergo confirming our statement.

Messrs. Bullrich & Co. the well-known auctioneers have moved from Calle Piedra into their new premises No 118 Calle San Martin, alongside the Bolsa.

Mr George Kean of Rosario reports the sailing of H.B.M.'s gunboat Beacon for Santa Fe, she will probably remain up there for a few days.

TEMPERATURE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature. Includes October 12—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, October 13—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, October 14—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, October 15—Saturday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, October 17—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, October 18—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit.

BIRTH.

October 13th, in Montevideo, the wife of Phillip G. Sotham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

October 12, at Jeppener, by the Rev. James Smith, R. H. Anderson, of Paisley, Scotland, to Mary Louisa, third daughter of Robert Wilde, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

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

RECEPTION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

On Monday at 2 p.m. H.E. Baron Pezz, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of H.M. Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, officially presented his credentials to the Argentine Government.

His Excellency Baron Pezz spoke as follows:— Mr. President, H.M. the Emperor and King, my August Sovereign, anxious to extend the bonds of amity that happily unite the Austro-Hungarian Empire with the Argentine Republic, as well as to facilitate the relations between the two countries and their respective inhabitants, has deigned to charge me with the mission of negotiating and concluding with Your Excellency's Government a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the credentials of my August Sovereign as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

The day on which the representative of one of the great and ancient nations of Europe comes for the first time among us, is a day of gladness, because we see in this fact the proof that the circle of our commercial relations is widening, and that we are gaining in consideration in proportion as we march in the path marked out for us by our institutions.

You can therefore, Mr. Minister, rely that you will find on the part of my government the best dispositions towards the accomplishment of your mission, because commercial relations have it as advantage that they cannot benefit one party without extending the same benefit to the other.

The following decree was immediately afterwards issued:— Foreign Office, B. Ayres, Oct. 13, 1870. The President of the Argentine Republic, in view of the credentials presented by Rear Admiral Baron Pezz, by which he is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary near the government of the Argentine Republic, has agreed and decrees:—

Art. 1. Rear Admiral Baron de Pezz is hereby recognized in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary near the Government of the Argentine Republic.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated. SARMIENTO. CARLOS TEJEDOR.

PROJECTED RAILWAY TO ROSARIO. Messrs. Santa Maria and Crabtree, managers of the Northern Railway, have submitted a project for a railway to Rosario, which the Provincial Government has forwarded to the Legislature with the flattering remark that this is the second project of the kind now under deliberation, both being of a favorable character.

3rd. The width of the line shall be the same as the Western, Southern and Northern.

4th. The plans shall be submitted to Government for approval within 8 months.

5th. All lands requisite along the route, for the line, stations &c. shall be expropriated, the Government fixing what compensation the Co. is to pay for same. All public lands are to be given free.

6th. The property of the Co. shall be free from all taxes.

7th. The Co. must accept whatever may be passed about carrying mails, troops &c.

8th. For every mile opened to traffic the Government shall pay the Co. \$500 sterling.

9th. The State may at any time expropriate the line, taking it at a valuation of \$7,500 per mile, including station, rolling-stock &c. and paying 20 per cent. over and above for compensation.

10th. The Co. will lodge £10,000 at the disposal of Government as guarantee for finishing the line in 4 years.

Constant Santa Maria—Henry Crabtree.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. WHEELWRIGHT. The packet that leaves to-day takes among its passengers to Europe the most indefatigable workman and public benefactor that South America has ever known.

Acido Sulfurico Carbólico de Mockford. Preparacion Antivenérosa aplicable. Al Ganado Lanar.

Esta preparacion cuyos efectos son tan conocidos y apreciados por los Ganaderos de las Colonias de Australia, es un descubrimiento de un caso de Comercio que le he hecho estudio de las enfermedades que padecen el ganado lanar, y en vista de los grandes resultados que he dado se ofrecio a recomendarlo a los Ganaderos de la America del Sur, seguro que surtiria muy buenos efectos.

En el certificado que a continuacion se acompaña se ve el modo de aplicar, dicho cerfificado es de un gran Ganadero de Van Diemen's Land quien lo ha usado, obteniendo muy buen éxito durante mucho tiempo.

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