THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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Special Telegram for 'Standard.'

[PRIVATE LISBON TELEGRAM TO B. AYRES "STANDARD."]

The Very Latest.

Saturday, October 22, 9, A.M.

London, 27th, 9 a.m.

Travellers escaped from Paris report complete anarchy.

Fugitive Zouaves executed in open streets.

French police ordered not to allow any Frenchman to leave Paris.

Strasburg breach enlarged.

Excepting a few unimportant outpost skirmishes nothing new from before Paris.

Every preparation being made for a prolonged stay at Royal head-quarters (Versailles).

Madrid 25. 4 p.m.

Trochu has adopted severest measures in Paris.

Cannonading going on.

Tours 24.

French demanded armistice, and Prussians refused unless Strasburg and for Mont Valerien surrendered.

Paris prefers to be reduced to a heap of ruins.

Ferrier's cavalry skirmishes near Artemy, 15 miles from Orleans.

London, 27th,

Prince Albert occupies Baroche with 25 squadrons of cavalry and 23 guns.

Germans advancing on the Loire.

Cotton very flat. No prospect of peace.

Every man in France called out.

War to the knife resolved on.

Surrender of Toul on same conditions as Sedan. French tried to break through German lines; after great cannonade of 4 hours, extending over 2 leagues. French driven back into the city.

Madrid, 26th, 4. p.m.

Marshal Bazaine capitulated.

German accounts state that Bazaine declared he held Metz and his army for service to Napoleon, and had nothing to do with the Republic established in Paris.

Encounter with Vinoy's army near Paris.

Zouaves fled.

Trochu decreed death to fugitive soldiers.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

(*From the Jornal of September 27th.*)

Impending revolution in Algiers.

Garrison of Strasburg made a sortie on the night of the 13th, surprising the enemy, and cutting up two regiments. Germans made assault four nights later; repulsed with great loss. Garrison well supplied.

Prussian headquarters at Rothschild's chateau of La Ferriere outside Paris.

LaGuerroniere arrested at Marseilles.

French peasantry dying of hunger; appeal to England and America.

London telegrams of German origin say Bazaine's army is in fine discipline, and fights bravely.

Bismarck says Germany must have Metz and Strasburg.

WAR NEWS.

According to the *Times* M. Thier's mission has not been altogether a failure, since he has succeeded in making the Government take a more correct view with reference to the territorial integrity.

It appears that Count Bismarck is opposed to the annexation of Alsace to the German Empire, he also fully agrees with the Foreign Office that the peace negotiations should be treated directly between the Prussian and French Governments.

The *Gaulois* says nevertheless that whatever may be the denouement of this immense drama, one of whose principal acts is the siege of Paris, peace will not be concluded without the intervention of the great European powers.

The Crown Prince arrived at the Prussian head-quarters in Versailles on the 20th.

Paris is surrounded by the Prussian troops from Versailles to Vincennes.

King William reports that the 5th Bavarian Corps d'armée has repulsed an attack by General Vinoy's army near Meaux, the latter losing seven cannon and a great number of prisoners.

The 7th Prussian Corps d'armée has suffered great losses.

Before Count Bismarck had agreed to hold a conference with Jules Favre it was generally believed in Paris that the situation was desperate. Alsace and Lorraine were considered lost—Prussian rule is regularly established in these provinces, and new seals and stamps are in use, the die of which had been prepared in Berlin in anticipation showing the confidence entertained from the beginning that these territories would be conquered. The King's compliance in allowing his Prime Minister to receive M. Favre has somewhat reanimated the drooping spirits of the Parisians.

A telegram from Fontainebleau states that the Uhlans made their appearance in Courcelles asking for oats, the peasants resisted and made 12 Uhlans prisoners.

An individual who succeeded in escaping from Metz on the 4th states that Bazaine has 75,000 men, and is amply provided with provisions and war ammunition.

The fort of Bitche continues to defend itself under the command of a Captain of Gendarmes, by name Mathieu, who on receiving a flag of truce to propose his surrender after the defeat of MacMahon, answered "A French army may perish, but France never, and she will be sure to avenge it,"

ELIZA LYNCH.

By Orion.

The most indefatigable literary workman we know of is Mr. Hector Varela. Whilst in the daily harness of an editor he assumes the mantle of the novelist. It would seem that he writes for the million, and by the million; and it affords us much pleasure to congratulate him on having labored skillfully and to some purpose. In criticising the present work we may, perhaps, be obliged to throw some less flattering light on his remarkably prolific style; but we are all the more anxious to do full justice to a book in which the author seems to have taken greater pains than on any former occasion to do justice to himself.

The work in question opens with a biographical sketch of the author, from the pen of Castelar, whose intimate relations with Mr. Varela qualify him for his task, yet it is difficult to appreciate the author's motives in connecting his own with Mrs. Lynch's biography, except it spring from a generous desire to afford the reader the fullest information of himself. This is a defect, and a defect which deteriorates Argentine literature; its writers are not satisfied unless their readers know all they have done and dreamed in the progress of their labors; every act of theirs is held of equal importance; every turn and gesture of the inner and outer man equally deserving the reader's most ardent admiration; and thus the author comes before the world, and, in the unsuspecting innocence of literary vanity, tells us far more of himself than of his heroine, The very faults of this class of public writers spring, like all others, from the same source as their excellencies, namely, the peculiarities of their position, political and individual. Had the book before us been entitled "Personal Recollections of Hector Varela," Castelar's introduction would be in place, but in the biography of a personage so celebrated in South American story as Mrs. Lynch, it is rather extraordinary how the author should intrude so much of himself.

The work under consideration contains 435 pages, octavo, of which the first ten pages are devoted to a sketch of the author himself, and the following six to a kind of introduction, wherein we glean a programme of the work, viz:—Part 1st. A history of the author's voyage to Asuncion in 1856, where for the first time he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Lynch. Part 2nd. A sketch of the early life of the heroine in Europe, with a description of the places, &c., where she lived. Part 3rd. Mrs. Lynch's history in Paraguay.

The first part is the one now given to the public and under consideration; it has taken us as many hours to read, as the author months to compile, and we close the volume with a far keener appreciation of the wonderful versatility of the author than with any improved knowledg of Mrs. Eliza Lynch.

Chapter 1—Begins the author's trip to Paraguay in the little steamer Uruguay.

Chapter 2—Is a continuation of this memorable trip, with an imaginative romance at La Paz.

Chapter 3—Voyage and romance continued,

Chapter 4—Departure from La Paz. Sketch of the tyranny of Rosas. Beauties of the Bay of Rio, Pan de Azucar, Botafogo, &c.

Chapter 5—Voyage from Corrientes to Humaita. The complete history of the Alzaga murder, &c.

Chapter 6—Voyage up the Paraguay River, with description of Humaitá.

Chapter 7—Arrival at Asuncion. Hospitality of Gen. Lopez. First interview with Solano Lopez. Fulal account of the execution of Camila O'Gorman. Lopez offers Mr. Varela his house, presents &c.

Chapter 8—General aspect of Asuncion, first impressions, &c. First interview with Mrs. Lynch.

Chapter 9—Is omitted.

Chapter 10—Interviews with General Lopez, his opinions on Buenos Ayres, his political programme. President Mitre's declaration of war. Scene in Calle San Martin. Promiscuous bathing at the Chorro.

Chapter 11—Paraguayan life. Tyrannies of Lopez. Miss Pancha Garmendia and her troubles. The theatre in Asuncion. First sight of old President Lopez. Early life of Mrs. Lynch. First interview in Paris between Mrs. Lynch and Solano Lopez. Military review in Asuncion.

Chapter 12—Trip to the colony Nueva Burdeus in the Gran Chaco.

The above contents must suffice for the present. We have no room for long extracts. The book is written in Mr. Varela's light easy style—the feuilletonist more than the biographer—the Paul de Kock, or Dumas more than the Boswell. As an agreeable narrative of a trip to Paraguay, the work possesses many interesting features. As will be gleaned from the contents, the first volume is occupied with Mr. Varela and his party. The history of the Camila O'Gorman tragedy and Alzaga murder have been introduced *en passant*—borrowed we suppose to give increased interest to the work, although it is difficult to ascertain how Mrs. Lynch's name is connected with these terrible records.

If the public of the River Plate have not yet made up their mind as to the degree to which Mrs. Lynch is implicated in the sorrows of Paraguay, the volume before us will not much benefit them; and from the tenor of the author's programme we rather suspect that the biographical portion of this work is reserved for the third volume. The first volume now published takes us with the author to Paraguay; the second will doubtless carry us in the same company to Europe, nor is there much to be regretted in this, for the writer is fertile both in anecdote and invention, and if we derive little respecting the subject of the story, we at least gain a thorough acquaintance with the author who so gratuitously favors us with his travels and sojournings.

The life of a personage who has played such a conspicuous part in South America as Madame Lynch, will ever possess interest With prophetic truth the heroine told her biographer that if he wrote for fame, popularity or gain, he must insult, slander and calumniate her, stamping her as the most lost of women, most sanguinary of heroines.

There is much in the remark—and possibly it is for this very reason that we find so much about the author and before us.

The life of Mrs. Lynch is not a mere question of dry historical facts, neither is it a political question complicated by that most difficult of considerations moral principle. Her position was equivocal in the extreme, as shown by Mr. Varela in his visit to the colony of Nuevo Bordeos, when his wife never even deigned to look at Mrs. Lynch, although standing side by side on the quarter deck of Lopez's steamer. Judged by the severe rules of morality Mrs. Lynch can never hope for a verdict; yet Taylor, and other Englishmen who lived in Paraguay bore testimony to her kindness and numerous good qualities. In the very zenith of her power she treated the author with an attention that spoke a warm heart and an honest hospitality. How often are the best feelings of our nature enlisted in causes of even questionable morality; how often are our judgments warped to error under the very best of sanctions, half excusing even while condemning—so much so, that often times the severest scrutiny and soundest judgments of enquirers are misled in the examination of feelings and passions that continually deceive those whom they actuated at the time. Apart from all other considerations the difficulties of Mrs. Lynch's position, the passions, the vices of her master, stand out in fearful relief and palliate in spite of our judgment, her much talked of faults. We view her as the victim of unrelenting fates, her youth, her sex, her isolation, her utter helplessness and the unrivalled beauty that provoked yet defied her misfortunes, all join to soften the severe light with which we must always view what may be termed a woman's folly!

We could wish to gratify the curiousity of the reader by extracting largely, but our space is limited. The following sherry-and-water interview between the author and Gen. Lopez, written in that jaunty style for which Mr. Varela is so remarkable, will give the reader a fair idea of the work; 'ex uno dise omnes:'—

Lopez.—I have got some sherry below, sent to me from England by Mr. Bright. Will you try it?

Varela.—By all means.

Lopez rang the bell, and then proceeded: Yes my dear fellow, you have been always most unjust to Paraguay; and we should expect it less from you than any one else.

Varela.—How so?

Lopez.—Have you forgotten that your illustrious father, who was much respected by mine, was one of our best friends?

Varela.—Oh, I am aware that during the crusade against Rosas, the *Comercio del Plata* did its best to persuade President Lopez to join against the tyrant.

Lopez.—But more than this, the President holds letters from your father, acknowledging favours.

Varela.—I should like to see those letters.

Lopez (biting his lips):—Do you doubt my word?

Varela,—(This annoyed me very much, and I replied)—And who gave you liberty to suppose such a thing?

Lopez.—It will afford me much pleasure to show you those letters; but you must see my father.

Varela.—But this is impossible.

Lopez.—Come, come, come, Varela—I have told you already that we must only amuse ourselves and joke to-night; and if I have not taken you to my father, it is because the old fellow has positively refused to see you.

Varela.—I am sorry for this.

Lopez.—Oh but he is so fearfully enraged with the *Tribuna*.

(Now the sherry came, and we both drank,—capital sherry.)

Lopez.—Come Varela, here's to the woman we love best.

Varela,—By all means, General.——etc., etc.

The author proposes to relate what he has seen, but Mr. Varela is one of those generous writers who are always better than their word. He not only relates what he has seen, but also everything that he has heard, and as revelations of the latter class are vouchsafed to us with the same detail and precision as the former we find it difficult to draw the line between facts and fiction, falsehood and romance.—With all the naivete of Walter Savage Landor or Herodotus, he relates imaginary interviews, which while they prove his agreeable qualities as a writer detract from our faith in him as a biographer.

The bath scene at the 'chorro', the autobiography of Maria at La Paz, the night attack on Panchita Garmendia, are themes most avoided by other writers, pictures that cannot be hung up in open day nor exposed to the public eye, delineations of vice only dwelt on by writers with whom Mr. Varela has doubtless no ambition to be classed.

In truth, after a careful perusal of the volume before us, we must confess that the interest of the reader is more absorbed in the personal adventures of the author than in Eliza Lynch.—The works appears less a biography of Mrs. Lynch than a species of fiction, in which a slight outline of story is made the vehicle of discussions and opinions, and generally put into the mouths of real personages.

As a biography it is a failure, but as a travelling romance it is a success; nor shall we do Mr. Varela the injustice to say, that while perhaps he has enriched the literature of his country, he has by this book erected any permanent monument to his genius. His fame as an editor certainly stands little chance of being dimmed by his talents as a biographer.

We should have been better pleased had the work before us been less romantic and more biographical. By attempting to impart to it in some degree the interest of a novel, the author chiefly makes us feel how very far it falls short of one. The introduction of fictitious characters and merely imaginary incidents tends to throw a disagreeable suspicion over the authentic portions, therefore while we confess to having perused this book with considerable interest we recommend the work to readers who are willing to accept information upon such terms. Mr. Varela writes for his own public, a public he thoroughly understands. Of the plaudits of Argentines there can be no question, and as an Argentine writer we allow to the author all the praise he can obtain at home. As a delineator of nature, manners and opinions, as a man of considerable acquirements in any department of knowledge, even as a man of high genius, we concede him every possible admiration. But we can go no further. He is national, not universal,—elaborate rather than overflowing,—a literary celebrity, but in national peculiarities, a genius certainly, but of artificial life. His book we have no doubt will sell well; *ergo*, it is a success.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH TO ROSARIO.

The following letter has been forwarded with reference to the National telegraph line to Rosario:—

B. Ayres, Oct. 13, 1870.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to address myself to Your Excellency, for the purpose of informing you that, in consequence of it having been impossible to obtain the accomplishment of the arrangement which the National Government had made with the Provincial, the National Government, duly authorized by Congress, has contracted with Messrs. Fusoni & Maveroff for the construction of a telegraph line to unite Buenos Ayres with the National telegraph which commences at the Arroyo del Medio.

As that telegraph at present is occupied by the province of Buenos Ayres up to Rosario, the President of the Republic has considered it proper to at once inform Your Excellency that, as soon as the new line contracted for be finished, which will be in four months, the National Government will take charge of the part of the telegraph belonging to it, and which at present is administered by Your Excellency.

I take the opportunity to repeat to Y,E. the assurances of my appreciation and most distinguished consideration.

DALMACIO V. SARSFIELD.

The new line coasts the River Parana from Zarate to San Nicolas. Mr. Treuenfeld, the engineer of Messrs. Fusoni and Maveroff, left on Monday to survey the route between Belgrano and Rarate, The materials are already being distributed. By the competition of this line the tariff to Rosario will be again reduced, as the expressed desire of the National Government is to have only such prices that the telegraph may be within the reach of every one.

At the end of this year eight Senators for Buenos Ayres go out, 4 for the city and 4 for the rural districts.

THE WAR.

Silently and surely, with that fatal regularity which has marked all the movements of this campaign, the German army corps are advancing to their posts around Paris. Every regiment has its appointed place, as if it were rather moving from Berlin to Potsdam than operating before an enemy's capital. The advance is practically unmolested. Vinoy's corps, although, as a Paris correspondent informs us, it has four hundred thousand men at its back, does not venture to dispute a single road with the invader.

Perhaps General Trochu is waiting until the German forces, having been distributed over a longer line, will offer more inviting points of attack. In the meantime Paris has lost its last railroad. The Western line to Rouen and Havre was cut by the Prussians on Sunday at noon near Conflans, about 14 miles out of Paris.

The plan of the German investment of Paris is thus becoming pretty clear. We hear of collisions here and there, but on examination they prove to be unimportant; fighting there must and will be, but the Germans will not in the first instance seek to hasten its date, provided only—and it is a large proviso—General Trochu will let them make his garrison close prisoners. The German army is an open forceps: a strong invisible hand pushes it forward; in a day or two the hand will close the instrument upon Paris, and the faces of the nippers will meet somewhere about Mont Valerien. The manner in which a capital in the position of Paris is treated by the army of a Government which seeks satisfaction and guarantees, is determined partly by political and partly by military calculations; and on such a matter Count Bismarck must be heard as well as General Moltke. It happens that on this subject we have the precise views of M. Bismarck supplied to us. Our contemporary the *Evening Standard* publishes a letter containing the report of a conversation with the powerful Chancellor at Rheims. Being asked if he thought the French would defend Paris, Count Bismarck replied, "We shall not attack it." "What would they do then?" "We shall enter it without attacking it. We shall starve it out." But it would require 1,200,000 men to invest Paris." "True; but we would not invest it in that sense: we shall post our armies round it, according as is thought best, and we have 50,000 cavalry who will answer for the rest. They will perpetually sweep and scour the parts not actually occupied by our troops, and not a morsel of food will be able to enter Paris. Why should we attack, and undergo fresh sacrifices gratuitously?"

"There are fighting persons in Paris, who might give us trouble the first, and possibly the second day, if we attacked. The third day, if we leave them alone, they will be more troublesome to Paris itself, food becoming scarce. We will begin with the third day. Why run our heads against a wall?" But was there not danger that, whilst Paris was being thus starved into submission, time would be given for the formation of a new French army south of the Loire? "Not an army; only numbers of armed people. We took 1,500 of such near St. Menehould with a single squadron of dragoons. It is possible that the Frenchman may be made a good soldier in three months; but we shall not give him three months, and in any case the so-called army will be without officers deserving the name. If they insist on fighting, well and good. They will be slaughtered. But it is a pity." The conversation then turned upon the aim and policy of the war on the German side. Count Bismark disclaimed all desire of increase of territory or population for mere increase sake, and said it was a nuisance to have German subjects who spoke French. "But," he continued, "the present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretext or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forbore from asking for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and she will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless.

We must have Strasburg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the fortress, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory as territory, but as a *glacis* between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men, ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it; and having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions, and make it impossible by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany we should have lost its assistance, not because the South Germans are not well disposed, but because they would have been crushed. Such the situation must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasburg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years, sooner than not obtain this necessary security."

We take note of these declarations of Count Bismark. He has two plans, one for immediate use and one in reserve. In the first place he will rely on the decomposing operation of discontent upon the garrison of Paris. "If we attack at first they will be troublesome to us; if we wait they will be more troublesome to one another and to Paris itself." Already, to a certain extent, the Count's expectation would seem to be justified by the letters which continue to arrive from Paris. It is remarkable that the Paris journals do not seem to have contemplated a total isolation of the capital and the cessation of all food supplies from without, and the prospect of being cut off from Normandy has come upon them as a surprise. The one thing needful for the relief of Paris is an active field army, having its own base of operations from which it can approach Paris, manœuvre, fight, and retire in order to advance again. But no such army exists nor is even in course of formation. The stories told to the Parisians about an army at Angers and Saumur are patriotic fictions, if it can ever be patriotic to deceive. Intelligence such as that we published yesterday from Paris will tend to confirm the German commanders in the view of the garrison of Paris.

No more is to be expected from the departments. Their open towns have offered no resistance; they have continued sending their Mobiles to Paris until its gates were closed, and having supplied the capital with a fine young army, they feel that they have done their duty. A rising of peasants is every now and then mentioned, but that is the very last thing the peasants are thinking of. The Paris journals continue to publish statements dated Tours, promising new armies to be raised by M. Cremieux, as until a fortnight ago they promised an army from Lyons. But M. Cremieux cannot guarantee the safety even of the Diplomatique Corps which has followed him to the Loire, and might be driven away without a moment's notice by a squadron of Uhlans. The scarcity of arms would alone prevent the equipment of many troops at the present time. The price which a Chassepot rifle with 100 cartridges commanded in Paris last week was 300 francs, and cartridges alone were not to be had. At Caen, in Normandy, it was found that only 3,000 rifles were available for the defence of the town, and only 10,800 cartridges. There are very few arms of any kind in all France.

The operations before Metz, as our readers will have gathered for themselves, are changing their character. It is now just a month since the fortress was regularly invested. The strength of the German works has since been put to severe tests in a series of continuous sorties from the fortress, planned with judgment and executed with bravery, and since the failure of those attempts new batteries have been erected and the position improved. How close and effective the investment is, we learn from the extraordinary devices resorted to in order to communicate with the outer world. As no bag of letters can pass through the German barriers, the besieged have resorted to extraordinary means of conveyance. The story of the letter-carrying balloon from Metz, given yesterday in the latest telegrams, was not a fiction, nor was it the first balloon which had been sent out of the fortress with letters. One was picked up in Baden last week; it was a small air baloon, about three feet high, manufactured of light waterproof material, and inscribed, "Poste aerostatique. Ballon de pharmacien. Ville de Metz, 9 Sept. 7m. Ballon." There was also a sentence begging the finder to give up the the letters fastened to the balloon to the nearest post-office. The senders were unlucky, for, contrary to the intentions of the post-master, the balloon landed on German instead of French soil; it was delivered to the Grand Ducal authorities, and may possibly supply information which may prove of use to Prince Frederick Charles. The ballon which has reached its destination was found in the department of the Vosges, a few hours afte it had been despatched. We refer to these balloons as showing how strict the investment must be, and how impossible it is that the garrison of Metz can receive supplies unless they are conveyed by army strong enough to raise the siege. At the same time, while entertaining no doubt that Metz must surrender before very long from sheer want of supplies, we are not inclined to place the date of surrender so near as the reports seeemed to render probable a fortnight ago.

The German Commanders have evidently modified their own expectations somewhat on this point, and are gradually adding the stimulus of bombardment to the compression of the blockade They are getting nearer to the enceinte of Metz, and in order to do so are preparing to batter down the forts which stand in front of it, and form its entrenched camp. When the girdle about Metz has thus been tightened, and the town and fortress itself can be bombarded, we anticipate that the siege will be maintained in that manner until the surrender. Two armies of nearly equal strength will then be in close proximity, each well fortified against attack, but one communicating freely with its reserves of men and munitions, and able to receive provisions and supplies of all kinds, the other confined to resources which must rapidly diminish under the demands of the defence, and the necessity of filling 200,000 mouths. These conditions of themselves point to the termination of the siege in a crisis which, although it may be postponed is inevitable. But we do not expect to hear of any attempt to reduce Metz by the usual method of opening parallels and breaching.

But every one sees that whereas it is well worth the while of the Germans to employ 120,000 men in keeping Bazaine and Canrobert safe in Metz, they have nothing whatever to gain by resuming the battle of Gravelotte on the ramparts of that fortress where it could only be fought to infinite disadvantage. We therefore expect that the blockade will be maintained and made more insupportable by a bombardment, but that any further encounters of infantry that may take place must originate in sorties which Marshal Bazaine will feel compelled to make from time to time.

A captain in the Prussian army, whose duty it was one day last week to conduct French officers, prisoners of war, to Metz for exchange, had an interview with Marshal Bazaine. They talked for a considerable time, and the marshal said he had no thought of capitulating. The day before the French had driven 200 half-starved horses out of their lines. The correspondent who sends this information adds that, with the aid of his glass, he could see oxen grazing in the meadows of the Moselle between Metz and the detached forts.

It is announced from Berlin that heavy guns are about to open on Toul; if this be true, the brave defence of that place will soon be brought to a close. It does not detract from the gallantry of the commander and garrison of Toul to remark that nothing that can pretend to the regularity of a siege has taken place there, the cannon employed in its reduction being merely field guns,

The remarkable decision and promptitude which characterise the movements of the Germans now that they have arrived before Paris—the evidence of all kinds that they are working upon a plan in which everything has been foreseen and provided for—has deeply impressed the Parisians, and rendered them more sensible than ever to reports of the presence of spies among them. It is stated that during last week as many as a dozen Prussian spies entered Paris in the character, well sustained by dress and men, of fugitives from the beaten army of MacMahon escaped from Sedan, and have talked with the Mablots, and gained information respecting their arms, ammunition, numbers, orders and officers. Others, of a superior class, have similarly entered Paris in the guise of French officers, dressed in uniforms, and provided with papers taken from the field of battle, and have reconnoitred the defences of the place, noting where a new earthwork or palisade has been established, or a road cut. These men write no letters, make no notes, and especially avoid the use of ciphers; all is done by the unaided power of observation and memory.

The five classes of the Institute of France have unanimously resolved to draw up a protest in view of the possible bombardment of the monuments, libraries, and museums of Paris. The protest will be addressed to every academy in the world, inviting them at the same time to give their adhesion to it. This appeal will encounter sympathy even where it cannot meet with entire approval. It is monstrous that a city like Paris should be subjected to the perils of bombardment. We gather from Count Bismarck's expressed opinion concerning the operations against Paris, that he does not expect that a bombardment will be necessary for its reduction. When, however, the present excitement has passed away, it will be perceived more clearly than it is at present that the persons who exposed Paris to such a fate are those who, contrary to the dictates of humanity and common sense, made this beautiful city a fortress. We have several times called attention to this subject, and will now only quote the opinion expressed in the last number of the *Economist*:—"It is very like a crime to fortify any great capital." Libraries, monuments, and museums are only in danger when soldiers instead of either fighting their battle or yielding in front of them, retreat to them for sanctuary.

PARIS AND ITS ARMAMENT.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Paris, Sept. 17.

Communications, it is thought, will never be entirely cut off from Paris; for an enemy would require, to completely invest the circular range of 84 miles of the exterior forts, or even the twenty-six miles of ramparts of the town, an army thrice as numerous as even the vast hordes which the King of Prussia could throw against its battlements, and even, under such circumstances, the gunboats could always preserve communication by the river. Paris is at the present moment most admirably fortified, and calmly and confidently awaits the enemy—in fact, some are thinking that they are kept waiting unjustly long, and begin to be sick of waiting. Every commanding and strategic point around and in Paris has been made use of—redoubts have been thrown up, and places cleared all round for range. The spots chosen are chiefly those formerly sought by tourists and sight-seers for a good view of Paris and its environs, such as the Observatory at the top of the hill in Parc de St. Cloud, which so many visitors to Paris will recollect as commanding such a splendid view of Paris; also the elevation upon which the manufactory of Sevres is built, and which commands a bend of the river; another redoubt is at the hill of Courbevoie, where formerly stood a statue of Napoleon; it is at the end of the Avenue de Neuilly, a little way over the bridge, and must have been noticed by all visitors to the Bois de Boulogne; it is a connecting link between the Fort Mont-Valerien and the Fort Gennevilliers, which, with gunboats on the double bend of the river, will render that part of Paris unapproachable, and will prevent any attempt to take Paris in the rear, or even to cut its communications with the west. The interior of the town has also been rendered formidable; the hill of Montmartre is bristling with cannon, and a balloon is held captive at one base of the hill in the Place Saint Pierre. But apart from all this, at each gate of the city, besides the drawbridge and ditch, there is an outside bastion thrown up some hundred yards from the gate, outside of which bastion is first a palisade and earthwork, next a plankwork road with nails uprising three inches high and a quarter of an inch thick, in fact, pointed pieces of iron like bristles, and next, and farthest from the ramparts, are three rows of wires, two feet from the ground and about three feet apart from each other; and the authorities are now beginning a second line of fortifications where the circular railway runs round Paris, just within the first line of ramparts. All these forts and bastions are armed with the best guns from Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, &c., and are manned by sailors and artillerymen, who have been long in training. It is astonishing what has been done in a week. An influential person, from whom I receive much information, stated that he went round the forts ten days ago, and nothing was done, but that now, thanks to the new Government, he would defy the takenemy to e Paris. The army also is getting into a better state of discipline, and the Bretons Mobiles, and all from the western departments, are very highly thought of. For instance, the Breton Mobiles, when first called out, instead of grumbling as the Parisians did at the reglementary four hours daily drill, petitioned for eight hours daily, and are at this present moment continuing the same; consequently they are in the most perfect state of drill, and I myself heard some regular troops who were watching them confess they could not have done better themselves—a great deal for a French troupier to confess, especially when said of a Mobile. They are so delighted with their guns too; where the Moblot is, there is his gun. They may have dirty boots, &c.; but all day long they are rubbing their guns with their blouses, coats, handkerchiefs. In short, the gun is their pet child. These men are all armed with Chassepots, and in less than a week all will be armed with the same gun. These country fellows may touch their hats when a priest passes them, and be consequently mocked at by Parisians, but they will fight none the worse for believing in a God and having a conscience, and the Parisians are obliged to think so, and respect them accordingly. Good, orderly fellows they are, walking by twos or threes, and gazing in wonder at Paris, and are all housed and quiet by nine p.m. Paris never was quieter or more orderly than it is at this moment, although filled with such masses of soldiery as were never seen before. The men of all arms in Paris at present are reckoned at 400,000 men, of whom 250,000 are men fit and ready to take the field. All these facts make Frenchmen very confident, but with a quiet and calm unusual to their character, which mean, I think, great things.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

(*From the 'Daily News.'*)

Carlsruhe, Sunday.

The Germans have succeeded in erecting a battery on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Kehl. Last night a sortie was made from the citadel against this battery, when 1,600 French were engaged on one side and 400 Badeners on the other. The latter held their ground until reinforced by the Prussians, when the French were driven back with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The crowning of the glacis is completed, and the breach has been made.

ITALY AND ROME.

General Cadorna crossed the Tiber at Casale.

Notwithstanding two refusals returned to his offers of truce, the General, upon a request from Rome, has consented to delay his operations for entering the city for 24 hours.

General Cadorna yesterday sent an officer with a flag of truce to General Kanzler, at Rome, demanding permission to enter the city with his troeps. General Kanzler returned a negative answer.

The Italian troops were received with enthusiasm at Civita Vecchia. Tricolour flags were hoisted, and cries were raised of "Long live the King of Italy." This result, obtained without a drop of blood being shed, is due to the energy of General Bixio during the negotiations with the Papal authorities.

The *Independance Italienne* says:—"It would appear that the Pope will not leave Rome if the Castle of St. Angelo and the Leonine city are not occupied by the Italian troops. It seems certain that both the castle and the city will be left free."

The *Opinione* says it is only the Zouaves who wish to resist the Italian troops. The streets of Rome are crowded with people. The citizens have decided to oppose any resistance to the entry of the Italian troops, and have sent a deputation with an address to Cardinal Antonelli, expressing the hope that bloodshed may be averted by preventing the Zouaves from fighting. The Papal authorities are said to have declared that the Zouaves refuse to obey their orders, and the population are in consequence very uneasy.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the following telegrams:—

"Monte Rondo, Sept. 17.

"To-day, at noon, Baron Arnim, the North German Minister at Rome, went to the headquarters of the Italian troops to tender his good offices, and at the same time to learn General Cadorna's intentions. He informed the latter that the military element was master of the situation in Rome, and that consequently resistance was inevitable. General Cadorna, in reply, assured Baron Arnim that he had no other intentions than those already manifested on the part of the King's Government. As to himself, he had shown the greatest forbearance and all possible regard for the adversaries

opposed to him; but he would not withhold from Baron Arnim the opinion that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory reply given to the Italian flag of truce, he was unable to delay longer putting an end to the overweening behaviour of the foreign troops, who domineered over the city of Rome and the will of the Pope himself. Baron Arnim asked for a respite of 24 hours, in order to make fresh representations to the Pope. The general complied with this request, and promised not to undertake any decisive operations during the time granted. Baron Arnim will return to the camp to-morrow. Meanwhile the troops continue their movements for surrounding the Eternal City.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

NO. V.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Paris, Sept. 22.

It would be impossible to find in song or story a parallel for the present state of France. If the gods look benignly on a brave man struggling with adversity, how ought they to regard the throes of *La Belle France* in her present agony — wounded, but not crushed — betrayed, but still erect — ready for every sacrifice to redeem a past where she had no voice — and left with a legacy of misfortune of which she is only the victim.

Against fearful odds—a criminal unpreparedness on the part of her 'Saviour of Society' — France has parried the blows levelled at her from Woerth, across Gravelotte, up to Sedan, where some 80,000 men capitulated, and in the vicinity of which the brave MacMahon found his death-wound nearly, and a prison, and the last of the Napoleons the refuge from his incensed subjects, bowing the neck to the Power he despised, and led prisoner at the feet of the Monarch he contemned. With their superior organization—buoyed up with success after success—with an army next to countless, highly disciplined — educated and scientifically handled — its smallest wants foreseen—the Prussians might almost command victories. Their foes could only die—nobly, heroically.

The army for the moment is beaten, but the nation armed now takes its place. It labours under all the disadvantages of haste; but it is animated to strike for its life and honor, and five millions of patriots must sooner or later turn the fortune of war.

Bazaine is still blocked up in the 'maiden fortress' of Metz; but he cannot hold out for long, knowing the disasters that have befallen his fellow braves, and how next to impossible it is to expect succour or cut his way to it through a rampart of men and a circle of steel. Strasbourg beats off the besieger—shows a 'No surrender' disposition, and stops the way of the invader. Other citadels less important display a Saragossa pluck.

But it is at Paris France must find her boulevard—her breastplate. She has possession of every aid that strategy and engineering skill can devise; and her real armour is in the half million citizens, soldiers and sailors, who await firmly the enemy's approach. This will not be long; it is not a matter of days, but of hours, for the Prussians keep their word, and Moltke executes what he plans. Already the foremost Uhlans are within view, and the ear mechanically is pricked up to the distant firing.

Before and around the 30 miles of the city fortifications a concentric circle of 'waste' has been made, beautiful trees felled, and little palaces razed, a slaughtering for the foe, and his grave, for the cannon sweep every point, and the defenders will be merciless.

It is felt that the Prussians will never enter Paris; and there can be no doubt the Parisians are fearlessly prepared to die. Even should a breach be made in the battlements, and an entry made, every yard onwards in the march of the enemy will be met by a barricade, and resisted by every engine of destruction; even the latest chemical discoveries are being prepared for application. This, it will be said, will only entail the destruction of a city that civilization and care seem to claim as their own. The Parisians are prepared for a Moscow eventuality, and would rather die under the ashes of their capital than live the conquered of the Teutons.

The railway communications outside the city are interrupted either by the enemy's outposts or by engineering necessities to "close up in time." Nearly every stranger has left Paris—the last American and Englishman sit on their valises, awaiting the final moment. The well-to-do citizens have flown south or north to England and Belgium, and the inhabitants of the outskirts have come inside, having burned what they could not carry off. It is heart-rending to see the long files of families, awe-stricken, silent and sorrowful, but without fear, seeking a place to lay their heads, a few bundles representing all their fortunes. The shops are being firmly closed, the shutters of the windows fastened, and bedding placed against them to keep off projectiles—a sort of Esquimaux residence, where the cellars become state-rooms.

In the broad avenues the soldiers are encamped, and, with their bivouac life and varied costumes, recall a gipsies' home. At the various open places artillery is parked, and the murderous mitrailleuses are ranged behind them, to finish what shot and shell might spare. The sailors sing and smoke around the rampart guns, and the citizens, in every sort of costume, take rifle lessons and bayonet instruction. France has one equality now: every man from eighteen to fifty-five has been called out; the fop rubs his shoulders to the chiffonier's; debtor and creditor stand side by side. Another influx to the population has taken place —thousands of sheep, oxen, hogs, etc., take up their quarters in every open space—a sort of permanent fair arrangement.

Besides the Government magazines, few households but have some bags of flour, bacon, preserved vegetables, and plenty of wine and coffee. The 'useless mouths' have all been expelled, and where the army of vagabonds has been absorbed no one seems to know, and few to care. These several preparations are under the supreme command of General Trochu, a dictator in all but name. His genius, courage and confidence are equal to the great destinies confided to him; and this is the man who was 'disgraced at court,' because he, a few years ago, pointed out the vices of the military system, and predicted the very calamities that have arrived.

But the Revolution—what about it? Yes, it arrived so softly—as quietly as the Second Empire melted away before the universal contempt and disgust extended to its corruptions, and which the war has so ruthlessly laid bare. The Emperor proved at the hour of trial to be a grand incapacity, each act in the drama as it unrolled showed him to have criminally sacrificed the nation to the selfish maintenance of his dynasty. The millions upon millions so liberally voted to make the French army the first in the world, have been pilfered away; even the National Savings' banks have been robbed of their trust-fund, but the new Government will make the loss good. Nowhere are the people armed, no fortress was placed on a siege footing, the materials of defence as absent as provisions, the whole system a bubble, burst the moment it was punctured. The National Guard of Paris had only to express its will, for since adversity came, they insisted on obtaining the arms withheld from them since the Coup d'Etat, and the capitulation of Sedan, and the imprisonment of Napoleon, justified their doing so. In vain the Imperialists tried to stave off the demand of the "Left," by delay and petty subterfuge, but once aware the nation had delegated Paris to wipe out the Napoleonic dynasty, they voted "for ever," for France. An attempt of the Swiss adherents to keep back the half million of men who marched on the glorious 4th, and proclaimed their independence in the Chamber of Deputies ought hardly to be noticed. The triumph was one without a drop of blood, in a holiday mood. The Deputies of Paris, excepting M. Thiers, who however gives his blessing and advice, formed at once a Provisional Government, localizing its duties to carry on the work of expelling the Prussians, and proclaimed it as a settled thing at the Hotel de Ville. The welcome and best wishes extended to the men who have not shrunk from so mighty and terrible responsibilities, by the various powers, are the best proof of its necessity and utility. Favre, Gambetta, Crémieux and Aragó are all tried men. They have gone to work in Spartan fashion, removing every agent of the late Government, and leaving all local matters to be arranged by local hands. They themselves will only hold office till the war is concluded, or till a favourable moment allows of the country deciding what it desires. The Senate has been abolished by a stroke of the pen, and the Conscript Fathers fell as ingloriously as their master and maker before Sedan. Taxes on newspapers and every fetter on the diffusion of knowledge have been removed, the press begging the public not to insist on the benefit of the remission till peaceful times, as they have no advertisements, and the increased cost of production, will hardly make both ends meet in bringing out a journal. Political offences since the 'Coup d'Etat' have been amnestied, and Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, &c. are now in Paris. Rochefort, who as Deputy of Paris, forms one of the Government, the representative of order in the streets, was the first liberated, and carried in triumph from his cell, by a guard of his own constituents.

The people were delighted with their bloodless victory, and forgot for a moment the Prussians were at their doors. They were not intoxicated with success, the army fraternized heartily but soberly with them. There was no sacking of palaces. The Tuileries was visited by crowds with the curiosity to see a place they were for twenty years strangers to, and everywhere the public were requested to protect their own property. Each individual was a special constable. One of the most singular facts connected with the peaceful revolution is, that the Parisian police, some 5,000 in number, disappeared along with the detectives a few hours after it was proclaimed, as if the earth opened and swallowed them. Not a 'bobby' is to be seen in Paris, the National Guards and citizens keep the peace, and well. The Minister of Police Pietri is still secreted in some of the cellars of his late office, the National Guards are trying to draw him he will be a great catch and can best tell where the nation's money has gone to.

Except removing all the emblems of Imperialism, the 'eagle' the letter 'N,' and the busts and statues of the ex-Emperor, the public committed no other iconoclasm. Not a figure head of his Majesty deposed is to be met with. The tradesmen have even cut his acquaintance. The streets are being again baptized. The avenues Napoleon, &c. will all carry more popular designations. It is only by the extent of the changes that one can estimate with what artful industry the regime dethroned sought to fix its memory in bronze and stone.

The Empress was allowed to depart in peace, the usual private carriage and doorway by which all sovereigns of France part from their loving subjects. She really took nothing with her but a small courier bag. The pet bust of her son she forgot, and as she intended to take it away, the Government sent it to her. After paying homage to the land of royal exiles—England, her ex-Majesty and son will join Napoleon at Cassel. There is one more Pretender in the world. If the French could catch Papa, they would tear him to pieces, he is upbraided with not having even the courage of Theodorus the nigger, who blew his brains out rather than fall alive into the hands of his captors. Napoleon, has nearly the second leg in the grave, but he carries down with him the unanimous curse of France.

We have medals struck to commemorate the French Fourth, but the people have not time to buy them. All the time they can spare for sunny memories is to decorate the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, in honor of that city's heroic resistance. The new money with her ladyship of the Republic will be the best and simplest triumph of new France.

Of course nothing is thought of in the way of business, and the few shops kept open are apparently done so for the purpose of ventilation. The theatres are all closed, but they will soon be merry again attending the sick and wounded, and devising new plans for collecting and the predominant occupation. Hundreds of brave men with bandaged heads, arms and limbs are everywhere to be met with.

Bismarck—that is King William has now had his wish. He has overthrown Napoleon, and the French only pray he will bury him. He has established Germanic unity, what more do the Teutons want? The nation is not responsible for this war, while it desires peace, it requires it on no humiliating terms. The French will fight it out, no matter how long the war may last. Any peace now could only be a hollow one, a truce till the rising generation can be equipped and organized. In vain France looks to the United States, to England for more immediate and tangible help than good wishes. She is alone, but she now represents a living vital principal that cannot die. It will find its way; it will dethrone Victor Emmanuel, establish itself in Spain, perhaps agitate Germany itself. It is that cry of 1792—"all the peoples against all the Kings." France cannot be but a great power in Europe, history will not let her die. Fate will not carve her out on a Polish scale. Prussia has won what she put on her armor for. But the second act in the drama opens. Nation against nation. Kaisers and Kings against men.

THE ENGLISH IN BAHIA BLANCA.

The latest accounts from Bahia Blanca are of a distressing and alarming character. The garrison of the place consists of an officer and 4 men, one of the latter being on the sick list. The Indians came in to the outskirts of the town and drove off 500 head of cattle from the farm of Messrs. Corbyn and Claraz, a league from the town. Mr. Corbyn had just left for England, and his partner on applying at the Comandancia was able to obtain 6 tame Indians who went with him in pursuit: they had not, however, gone many leagues when they told Mr. Claraz they were too tired to proceed further.

We have not words to condemn in adequate terms the supine conduct and ill-advised policy of both the National and Provincial Governments towards the hardy and industrious Englishmen who have settled down in the Sauce and Naposta valleys. First of all, the Government of Buenos Ayres throws every obstacle in their way by preventing the acquisition of land at any price: we mentioned last week some settlers who have been 3 years trying to get their titles through, but have not yet succeeded. Then again when these enterprising and laborious pioneers are converting the territory of the Sauce into a continuous cornfield the National Government leaves them so unprotected that they have to depend on their own good rifles to keep back the whole tide of Indian invasion.

Surely our countrymen deserve every encouragement, so much so that one would expect Governor Castro should be only too glad to give them land gratis. Colonel Czetz in his tour of the Frontier speaks with delight of the charming perspective that burst on him in the midst of the Indian country when he came in view of the English colony of Sauce Grande. Since then numbers of young Englishmen flocked to Bahia Blanca to extend the settlement, but all have returned to Buenos Ayres in disgust since they could not acquire land even at a high price, and in this manner the country has lost some of the most promising and intelligent settlers.

The Englishmen of Bahia Blanca as a class represent the best kind of immigrants that come here; they are young men of small fortunes, good education, and steady, laborious habits. Instead of taking to the nomade life of a shepherd, they have broken up the soil and begun establishing English farms and homesteads in a part of the Republic hitherto unknown to civilization. Not because we are their countrymen, but because of the grand interests of B. Ayres identified with their success, we have always watched their progress with similar attention, and urged upon the Government to show them a little fair play.

Governor Castro lays the blame of the bad treatment shewn them on the Legislative Chambers, and expresses his great regard for them. Meantime "soft words will not butter parsnips", and we have again to make an appeal to His Excellency to remind him of his promises. If the present obstacles be removed and the lands of the Sauce be set apart for the expansion of this new and thriving colony we may expect in a couple of years to see the National Government spared the necessity of maintaining any garrison at Bahia Blanca.

The soil is peculiarly suited for grain-growing, as we see by the productive crops it yields, and shortly Bahia Blanca must become the granary of the Republic. The Royal Agricultural Society of London has reported most favorably on the samples of soil sent sent home for analysis, and in a few days one of the settlers leaves for Europe to procure vine-plants from France and Spain, as grapes are already largely grown by some Italians. At present there are several cases of farming implements, such as reaping and threshing machines, patent cultivators &c. which are being cleared through the Custom-house for the colonists, and, sad to say, the Custom-house claims duty on them although President Sarmiento when visiting the Bell-Ville Colony declared all farming implements henceforth duty-free. We feel, however, assured that the Minister will exempt these articles from duty.

A mill is much wanted at Bahia Blanca, but the enterprise had to be abandoned, seeing that the Patente or license was so high. Surely it is in Governor Castro's power to give an exemption. If there be in the Legislative Chamber a deputy to represent Bahia Blanca we would impress on him the necessity of joining with us in strenuously advocating the interests, especially of the English residents, for with them must stand or fall the welfare of the Far South.

LATEST FROM BAHIA-BLANCA

Mr. Grieve has just arrived from Bahia Blanca having left there at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. He reports all the English settlers well and comfortable; the only foreign estancia that suffered during the late inroad of Indians was that of Messrs. Claraz and Corbin, about 2 leagues from the town, the Indians taking from it some 500 head of cattle. The English settlers on the Sauce and Naposta are well armed with breech-lodding Sniders, of which the Indians have a wholesome terror.

The crops are looking beautiful after the rain, especially wheat and barley; and the farmers expect to make plenty of money this year. The number of English is not increasing, owing to the difficulties caused by Government in the acquisition of land. In fact it is believed that the Governor or Legislature has no anxiety to see the Sauce Grande colonized. Some Englishmen have left in disgust, being unable to obtain land at any price. Some settlers who have been there 3 years cannot get their title-deeds depatched yet.

Nothing can exceed the fertility of the Sauce and Naposta valleys, and this place might be made the granary of South America. Sheep also fatten in a wonderful manner on the Sauce.

Some of the English settlers ordered from England a large consignment of reaping, threshing and cultivating machines, which are at present being cleared through the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres.

Samples of the soil having been sent home to the Analytical Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society in London they were pronounced by him to be of an excellent wheat-growing quality, but he said that for the first two or three years the ploughing should not be deep.

The Englishmen sell their grain in the town of Bahia Blanca, but there being no mill it has to be shipped to Buenos Ayres. A mill was proposed but the Patente tax on mills is so high that it was abandoned. It is a want much felt.

The number of English settlers is from 60 to 70, and they have several thousand acres under cultivation. The usual wages for peons are 300 to 400$ per month, and English farm-servants are always in great demand. There are few native peons, but a sprinkling of Germans and other nationalities.

The town is visibly improving, and house building goes on actively. A mole is much wanted and the National Government is expected to do something for the commercial requirements of the port. The bay is now completely buoyed out, which is a great gain for shipping: it offers splendid accommodation, and is the best port in the Republic.

BAD NEWS FROM SAN NICOLAS.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

San Nicolas, Oct. 13th,

Some days ago there were rumors of Indians having come in near Pergamino, but it turned out to be only some Gauchos catching ostriches. Meantime the Justice of Peace had taken every precaution in case of an Indian invasion taking place. Sor. Zaracondegui resigned the post of Justice as it interfered with his business; Sor. Diaz was appointed to succeed him. The criminals in prison bored a hole through the wall last week and got out; there were 6 of them, and although the authorities have ordered an enquiry none of them have been recaptured. In fact much blame is thrown on the Criminal Judge, although he has frequently urged the necessity of repairing the prison and making it a little secure. It is situate some distance from the centre of the town, and is such a wretched building that prisoners may escape from it whenever they like. Those who are at present in the prison stay there of their own accord because they do not care to leave it.

A dramatic company under Mme. Barreda and Sr. Candel is at present playing here, and we are sorry to learn that it is shortly going to leave for Pergamino. The new mole is being constructed, very slowly. Trade of every kind is at a stand-still, owing to the barbarous Franco-Prussian war.

Republica.

LIBRERIA.

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86—PIEDAD—86

Just received at the above, a small stock of Ruled Paper, suitable for School purposes—Spelling-books, Geographies, &c.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

THE HENLY COLONY.

GENERAL BREAK UP.

The general break up of the Henly Colony will not surprise the public: for the last few months there have been the most unpleasant rumours current about it. Yesterday we received their fullest confirmation from two gentlemen former members of the colony, and who have just arrived from Rosario.

On the arrival of the last Southampton mails, Mr. Henley finding that no fresh pupils had arrived, and that no new money had come out for the colony, and only having to his credit a very small sum in the bank, and further credit amongst merchants and dealers of Rosario being difficult, a committee of ten was formed to go into matters and see if affairs could not be so arranged as to keep the thing afloat until Mr. Henley's money would arrive from England. The efforts of the committee proved totally unsuccesful, and bankruptcy stared the pupils in the face. A meeting of creditors was called at Mr. Teetjen's office, and after a prolonged discussion nothing was arrived at. It was resolved alike by merchants and pupils that Mr. Henley should file a declaration on the following Monday, stating whether he was able to pay or not. Mr. Henley objected to the course which the meeting had taken. He qualified his responsibilities to the colonists, but admitted his liabilities to the merchants. The meeting then dissolved. There were no refreshments.

Now things remained in 'statu quo' for some time, Mr. Henly living at his town residence in Calle Comercio, Rosario, and the pupils, between forty and fifty, passing an anxious life outside. All the visions of flaxen prosperity had vanished. Mr. Henly never, or very rarely visited the estancia, owing to the insubordination that reigned at the huts and the dreadfully unpleasant rumors afloat as to the shape which the hostility of the pupils had taken. Day followed day, and the sorrows of 'ennui' enhanced the unpleasantness of the situation. The pupils had really nothing to do; to till the soil or care the flax was now a work of supererogation, since even the cook of the establishment was aware that the place was going to be wound up. Visions of crops and harvest and gains and 'recouping' had vanished, and the pupils passed the time in realizing all they could out of the wreck. The splendid uniforms of the "Henly mounted rifle corps," the gold lace and trappings, the military saddles, the carbines and swords, the nice revolvers, the Henley helmets, the Hessian boots, boxing gloves, the spurs, even the very clothes, shall we say it, the shirts, beddings, mosquitoe nets, fowling pieces, fishing rods, fishing nets, chairs for steamboats and for huts, blankets nay, even the treasured souvenirs which affection had offered when the colony left England big with hope, all entered into the general 'ruck,' to be sold for a Bolivian or a 'media' to a passing Gaucho or a dull pulpero. The scene was indeed an afflicting one; no pen can describe the feelings of many of the young men when the news arrived from Rosario that they were to be turned adrift on the wide, wide world.

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise, thus leave
Thee, native soil, these happy walks and shades
Fit haunt of gods

The insubordination of the cook, who refused to stop, brought things to a crisis. After a deal of persuasion, he remained, the colonists themselves paying him. But this was a mere temporary arrangement; the stores of the colony could only hold out for a few days more, after which the pupils would have to live on meat alone. Even now the supply of biscuit is exhausted:

'Something must be done,' was the conviction of all: things had arrived at such a pass that immediate steps were called for, and another meeting was convened. It took place at the London Tavern, Rosario. The committee had long since ceased to exist; there was no chairman; and the affair was more a boisterous 'converzasione' than anything else. Mr. Henley and his son attended; but there was a great lack of order—every one wanted to speak—such shouting and noise that in reality the affair could not be called a meeting at all. As a matter of course, it concluded as it begun. Some kindly-disposed gentlemen of Rosario volunteered to have all the assets of the colony appraised, and sold by auction, and a paper to this effect was sent round for signature amongst the pupils.

There was a very deserving desire expressed by many in Rosario to act as agent for the pupils. The day of the last assembly of the colonists was truly an anxious one in Rosario. Batches of the colonists were to be seen here and there discussing prospects, the elder pupils expressing the greatest sympathy for the juniors; but all were unanimous in their censure of Mr. Henley, for embarking in so grand an enterprise with such slender means. The Henley men were known to all in Rosario by their dejected appearance and wan look. They needed not the rifle uniforms to tell the natives who they were. At every street-corner the boys,—at every window the girls, exclaimed, 'Alli va un linero.' Not if the poor fellows carried a bunch of flax-straw in their hats could they be more notorious, and a notoriety which became irksome as ridiculous. Many Englishmen in Rosario, who were taken for Henley men, took the law into their own hands, and chastised the parties for their error.

It will take years to obliterate from the memory of the Rosarinos this Flax Colony business, perhaps it will require even a more lengthened period to erase the names of the colonists from their books. Yet upon the whole the failure of the scheme has produced a wide spread feeling of regret. Young, generous, and beaming with hope the pupils landed at Rosario, there was a welcome for them everywhere, they were treated and feted, and welcomed as pioneers of an industry as young as themselves, as the heroes of a crusade which asked no higher motto than the spade; they galloped into Rosario once a week, a phalanx of gentlemen ditchers; the democracy of agriculture had levelled all, patrician and plebian—ditcher and cook—the hope of gain and the pleasure of exchanging huts in Santa Fé for ancestral halls in good old England, had fired the young men with an enthusiasm which can only be appreciated by a neophyte of their own order. The ship has gone down but the crew survives, and deep as the affliction of all at the failure of the flax scheme, it is a satisfaction to think that the young men whom flax culture called her own, are spared to the country for other and it is to be hoped more prosperous employment.

R. B. G.

EXECUTIVE NEGLECT.

The escape of another batch of criminals from the prison of San Nicolas awakes us to the fact that the Executive of Buenos Ayres sleeps, and what is most to be regretted there seems not the slightest hope of improvement. When the terrible prison escapes occurred in this city we advanced the opinion that as the native press scarcely noticed the matter, Hector Varela and his native colleagues should be at once arrested and made to take the place of the prisoners who had escaped, and who (through the neglect of the press) had not even been pursued. Soon a more shocking prison escape occurred at Mercedes, and the villains had hardly gained the open camp when they perpetrated a shocking murder on the road, assassinating a poor bullock-cart boy. The runaway prisoners are, as a matter of course, at large, and few even now remember the affair. Last week another prison escape took place in the town of San Nicolas. Six of the worst criminals have regained their liberty, long since forfeited by their crimes; and beyond a passing notice in one or two of the native journals nothing more is thought of the matter. The question now is, how much longer is this thing to go on? The country pays millions to support criminal courts, criminal judges, prisons, vigilantes and alcaldes, and for what? For the melancholy continuation of a sham, a farce, a humbug—such as in no other civilized country would be for one moment tolerated.

San Nicolas is a large and populous town; it is the seat of the Criminal Judge for the surrounding district; malefactors and prisoners are brought from far and near to this town for trial; the place is what is termed in England a town of Assize, and yet this is the very place where either the guards are corrupt or the locks on the prison cells are broken.

The man responsible to the public for all this is Emilio Castro, Governor of Buenos Ayres. Had His Excellency thought proper to have all the prisons in the country looked to, when the prisoners escaped over Gibson the tailor's shop, in Calle Victoria, the villains of Mercedes would have been spared the chance of murdering the bullock-cart boy, or had H. E. even profited by the escape at Mercedes the prisoners of San Nicolas would not now be loose upon society.

But the whole system is so rotten at the core that, to speak up manfully the truth, one must confess that the prisons in this country, from beginning to end, are but a sham. Instead of having well built, orderly and self-supporting prisons, we have but miserable sheds, where crime not only is not punished, but is positively fostered, the prisoners passing their time in every species of immorality and vice, stalking from cell to cell, from yard to yard, friendships springing up between the felon and his keeper,—and all this whilst Emilio Castro is Governor of Buenos Ayres.

To write all that this subject calls for, would be indeed to place all the public men of this country in the pillory of public censure. Who talks of Indians or civil war, revolution or anarchy? They are trifles, compared to this seething corruption which pervades the whole prison system of the country. All our progress and civilization is but a hollow show, since crime goes unpunished in the land. The 'free-and-easy' of the felon and the jailor—what is it after all, but high life below stairs, copied from high life above? The prison escape at San Nicolas should be placarded on every wall in town, should be nailed to the door of the Government-house, and fastened on the Governor, his Ministers, and his men, until the public got some guarantees of redress.

We have newspapers 'ad nauseam' in Buenos Ayres; we have long leading articles on every passing trifle and nonsense; but where is the man to fill his columns with a leader against the Government and the judges for this scandalous prison escape? where is the member of the Legislature? Stand forth, Lanuz, Gandara, and others of the House! stand forth and answer the public of Buenos Ayres why you do not call upon Governor Castro to send in a list of the prisoners who have escaped from their cells during the last twelve months; a list of all the crimes committed, and the number punished; a list of the convicts sent to expiate their crimes at Patagones and Bahia Blanca, with a sworn statement as to their present whereabouts and means of living.

Blest will be the Argentine who has the forehead to stand up in the Provincial Chambers and demand all this.

The contemplation of the demoralization which oozes thorough every branch of criminal judicature causes one to doubt in the future of this country. With screws so loose, and shams so public, the sequence is inevitable; either that, or the history of the world is but so much waste-paper. We call on our colleagues to do their duty, to join with us in a just but temperate impeachment of what people rather sarcastically term "a model Government."

THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. Luis Dominguez, besides the mission of raising the Provincial loan in London which he negotiated so advantageously, had also been entrusted by the National Government with the commission of contracting with an engineer to survey the port of Buenos Ayres and make the necessary plans of the works. It will be remembered that Congress had voted a sum of thirty thousand fuertes for the preliminary surveys which the National Government was thereby authorized to undertake with concurrence of the Provincial Executive.

By advices received by the French mail we now learn that Mr. Dominguez has satisfactorily fulfilled this commission and has finally signed an agreement on account of the National Government with Mr. Bateman, C.E., who is to leave England on the 9th of next month. The following is the letter by which Messrs. Murrieta & Co. report to the Provincial Government on the matter; while Mr. Dominguez has addressed to the National Finance Minister a note with the same information.

London, 21st Sept., 1870.

We have the honor to confirm to Y. E. our communication of the 8th inst. in which we reported to you the steps taken in conjunction with Mr. Luis Dominguez for the purpose of making an arrangement by which the engineer Mr. J. T. Bateman F.R.S. engaged himself to go to Buenos Ayres and make the necessary surveys of the proposed works for a port.

We have to-day the satisfaction to inform Y.E. that this arrangement has been satisfactorily concluded.

As Y. E. will see by the enclosed copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the above named gentleman and ourselves, it has been agreed that he is to receive 150 guineas a week, and his assistant 35 a week, besides their travelling expenses and one thousand guineas payable in advance to Mr. Bateman which, in case his plans are not accepted, or the works of the port are not carried out, will not be discounted from his salary.

The total cost of this expedition has been approximately calculated as follows:—

To Mr. Bateman 12 weeks at 150 guineas.....	1950 guineas.
Assistant 19 weeks at 35 do..	665 "
Passage money, &c.....	240 "
Paid in advance to Mr. Bateman and to be deducted if his plans are adopted...	1000 "
	3855 guineas.
Or	£4047-15s.

This amount would be increased in proportion if the time above specified should be prolonged.

The assistant will leave for Buenos Ayres by the Southampton packet of 0th October and Mr. Bateman will follow by that of 9th November.

The contract with Mr. Bateman will be signed by Mr. Dominguez, who tells us he will do it in the name of the National Government in conformity with the instructions he has received and the arrangement made between your Government and that of the Nation.

Knowing as we do that Mr. Dominguez fully represents the Provincial Government in this matter, we have had much pleasure in placing ourselves entirely at his orders, as to all of the details of the above contract, and we have no doubt that our proceedings will meet with Y.E.'s approval.

God preserve Y.E. many years,

C. DE MURRIETA AND CO.

To H. E. Don Pedro Agote, Minister of Finance of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

THE RAILWAY TO RIO CUARTO.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTRACTORS.

Among the passengers arrived per Agamemnon are Messrs. John Jackson and Peter Stuart, who have come out to construct the proposed railway from Villa Maria (otherwise Villa Nueva) to Rio Cuarto, in the Province of Cordoba. It will be a branch line from the C. Argentine, towards Mendoza and the Cordillera with a length of 82 miles, Rio cuarto being a central point where the trade of the Cuyo Provinces will be tapped, and it will also considerably shorten the journey between this Republic and Chile. It will be perfectly independent of the Central Argentine enterprise, as the present line will belong to the State, for account of which the contractors, Messrs Jackson and Simmons, of London, have agreed to construct it at a cost of £5,237 sterling per mile, in accordance with the plans of Mr. Canute Lindmark, National engineer. It was originally intended that the payment should be in National Bonds of 6 per cent. at 80; but subsequently it was resolved to pay rather in money at certain periods and as successive sections are opened to traffic.

The total cost of the line will be £429,434, which we imagine will leave a handsome margin to the contractors, seeing that the only engineering works of any note are six bridges that have to be built. Meantime, the cost is 18 per cent. under that of the Central Argentine; nor is this strange, when the Government itself provides the funds: there is, of course, no land grant, nor any company in connection with the enterprise.

The line is to be completed in three years, under penalty of £2,000 a month for any delay (unless from unavoidable circumstances), and the Government, moreover, is to give a premium of £1000 per month, if concluded before that time. The materials and permanent way are to be similar to those of the Central Argentine, and the bridges over the Tercero and Cuarto are to have a side passage five feet wide for travellers on horseback. There will be two intermediate stations between Villa Nueva and Rio Cuarto, leaving a stretch of 25 or 30 miles between each. The contractors keep the road in repair for twelve months after completion. Materials for the line to be admitted duty-free.

The above are the terms concluded with the Government by Mr. Peter Bear as representative of John Simmons Esq., of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, London, in last February, and subsequently ratified by Congress. Mr. Simmons has associated with him the eminent contractors, Messrs. John and Thomas Jackson, under the firm Jackson and Simmons, for the construction of the line. Messrs Jackson have already executed contracts for the British Government to an amount of two millions sterling, during an interval of twenty years.

In such hands we have every confidence that the work will be well and quickly done. Mr. Jackson will shortly leave for the scene of operations, accompanied by Mr. Stuart, who is general manager and superintendent of the works. We need not solicit for these gentlemen a hearty welcome in the province of Cordoba, for their arrival has been a long time looked forward to with the utmost impatience.

The Argentine Republic has need of such visitors, and we give them the most cordial salutation.

OUR LISBON LETTER.

(*Special Correspondent.*)

NUMBER III.

September 27, 1870.

My last to you was on the 10th, per Patagonia, with a letter and telegram. I exceeded the 500 words in the telegram you desired me to send you, because I thought you would be anxious for all the news.

Great excitement still prevails about the war; everyone was in hopes that peace would have been made, but the news received here on the 24th and 25th tells us that Jules Favre has returned to Paris, after having an interview with Bismarck; the latter wants Alsace and Lorraine, with its forts, and the French will not agree. Toul has at last surrendered on the same conditions as Sedan, after a terrible bombardment. Strasbourg can only hold, it is said, for three days longer. The whole place is in ruins; they have held out bravely. Paris is completely isolated; all the communications cut off; several small villages in the outskirts burnt by the Prussians. The Provisional Government is in Tours. Mantes, a small town near Paris, but a place of some importance, was bombarded and taken by the Prussians; they met with great resistance; the population were all armed; two small villages near Mantes were also burnt. A telegram received here from Rothschild's chateau of Ferriere, near Paris, tells us that there was cannonading and firing of musketry going on in the streets of Paris, the population fighting amongst themselves, some wishing to let the Prussians into Paris and make peace. Another large corps of Prussians are marching on Nemours, Montargis and Orleans. General Vinoy's division made a sortie out of Paris and attacked the Prussians, and was repulsed with severe loss, 2000 prisoners, and seven guns; they were thrown into great confusion and driven back into Paris.

The Italian troops occupied Rome. The Pope's troops made a very strong resistance; four hours' fighting; but the Pope, not wishing more bloodshed, hoisted the white flag. There is an insurrection in Algiers. The Cagadores d'Afrique [chasseurs] have embarked at Marseilles for Oran. It is said the Prussians are the cause of it. The Empress and Prince Imperial are still sojourning at the Marine Hotel, Hastings, but it is said they intend going to reside near London. News received here last night by the cable from London say that the inhabitants of Paris intend fighting to the very last, and making a most heroic resistance; that in Paris there are supplies of all kinds to enable them to hold out all winter. The conditions proposed by the Prussians caused excessive excitement in Paris, and that France, in answer to such insolent pretentions, will defend itself until the very last. The same telegram says that Bazaine offered to capitulate Metz if the Prussians allowed him to leave with all his men, with their arms, on condition that they would not fight against Prussia for three months. Thiers left Vienna for St. Petersburg, it is said to induce the assistance of Russia in exchange for concessions in the East.

Beust told Thiers that Austria sympathises very much with France, but for the present cannot interfere. From Carlsruhe it is said that the Prussians intend occupying the South of France, and that they have an army of 65,000 men marching on Mulhouse, Belfort and Lyons. The Grand Free Masons' Lodge of Italy has left Florence for Rome. Bismarck's headquarters are at Ferrières, in the splendid chateau of Baron Rothschild; it was at this place the interview between Jules Favre and Bismarck was. The telegram from London about peace I received myself this morning. You will see by it there is no prospect of peace yet. Cotton is very flat. Although I have the very best arrangements made to receive the very latest telegrams, and be the first to see them after they arrive, you can scarcely imagine what a number of people I have coming in to see them and wishing to see them, that I make mistakes, which I have corrected, so I hope you have gained several victories over the other papers.

What a state of excitement you must all be in, in Buenos Ayres. Instead of receiving our mails from England in four days, we have been nine days without letters or newspapers, which is a great annoyance to trade. About Bazaine's capitulation it requires to be confirmed, but many say they believe it to be true. You see the French in their sorties out of Paris have been very unfortunate.

Things here are very bad; no proper ministry formed yet; the Treasury is in great want, and things are everywhere in a bad state. I send you by this steamer telegram No.4, and in my letter all the news I can pick up. By the last steamer I received no STANDARDS. I send you the very latest papers. The mail per Amazone closes at 1 p.m., so there is no time for more.

PARIS LETTER.

(*Our Special Correspondent.*)

Paris, September, 13th 1870.

The rumours of an armistice are in circulation, to be effected by England in the name of the neutral powers, if so, a peace guaranteed by an European Congress may be expected. The general feeling is that there has been enough of bloodshed; but as Prussia desires to cripple France for half a century to come, and to exact national guarantees, the prospects of a happy termination of hostilities are not very hopeful, France will die before she yields an inch of territory. It is suggested that the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg should be dismantled, and France allowed to retain Alsace and Lorraine, giving up to Prussia Luxemburg and the liberty to rebuild or rather repair the fortress. France would have to pay some millions towards the expense of the war, this she could do without any reflection on her honor, by transferring the debt, to the profit and loss account of the Second Empire.

The Provisional Government, true to its promise, has convoked the Constituent Assembly for the middle of October, including the colonies this will consist of nearly 800 members, the last Chamber counting 280. thus far the nation will have very soon all power in its own hands. The future however, is to the successful soldier, and General Trochu is A. 1. at present.

The ex-police force has been conspiring to seize the Tuileries and proclaim 'Napoleon the Fourth,' the New Force found out the plot and so it has burst up. The boy is better with his mamma at Torquay; the French have to all appearances had enough of the Napoleons.

The Town of Laon on the road to Paris has given an example of what Paris may do. After surrendering the citadel the Prussian staff entered and took possession, the Governor in the meantime retired, blew up Prussians, citadel, and himself with the ton of powder remaining. It is terrible, but is it war?

General Trochu and the Mayor of Paris again implore all old men to quit Paris, and to lose not an instant in doing so; women and children are also required to leave. I will stay till the last moment, and will send you a letter from the skirts of Paris, or the Prussians, as I best can. The viaduct conveying part of the water-supply to the city has been blown up, and the Seine is the supply for the future; but as Count Moltke intends floating little torpedoes down the stream, it will be anything but a pleasure to go to the well. More, the gas will be cut off on Tuesday! Imagine brilliantly lit-up Paris in obscurity. The new Guardians of the Peace, *vice* the Police, dissolved, will be elected by the inhabitants of each arrondissement, and all rogues caught prowling will be summarily dealt with. The fortifications will give flame and light enough, as, in addition to the hundreds of cannon, some formidable engines are ready to throw liquid fire upon the foe Every manufacturer is free to construct mitrailleuses; all engines of destruction have Government encouragement, and the Prussians to experiment upon. The theatres are closed by a decree, and their properties moved out of the way of expected bombs. Coal is said to be not plentiful, but sufficient for keeping the flour and powder mills going and also the shell factories. The Catacombs have been reported free of Prussians, but are expected to be well filled with their remains soon—the only 'occupation' Parisians intend to let them have in their city. Telegraphic correspondence for private persons is stopped, and the Indian mail for Marseilles, on Saturday, instead of going by its ordinary route, came north to Amiens, took the branch to Rouen and Tours. There is not a Napoleonic symbol now to be found in the city, excepting the coin, and this will soon follow the pieces of Charles X. and Louis Phillippe.—One reign melts down the other. The last batch of bad women will be sent out of the city this evening.

The Garde Mobile from the provinces has been quartered on the citizens—quite a revolution in itself. Those persons who pulled down their blinds, and left for England or Switzerland, have had their homes quietly converted into barracks, and every 'citoyen' who is eligible to serve, and absents himself from the defence of his country, will be placarded, handed over to court-martial, and his property confiscated. People are flying from Havre, Dieppe, etc., as the Uhlans are expected to sweep round that way, to levy contributions in money and provisions. The ruin of France is preceding her threatened dismemberment. The Tuilleries is prepared as a grand hospital—ostensibly for the Prussians.

The St. Hubert corps of marksmen will be the advanced defenders of dear Paris: their motto is "the first to depart, and the last to return."

CONSECRATION OF DR. ANEIROS

On Sunday the solemn consecration of the Very Rev. Canon Aneiros as Bishop of Aulon 'in partibus infidelium' took place at the Ejercicios chapel in a private manner and before a small audience mostly of ladies. The reason why so grand and imposing a function was not performed at the Cathedral was, that the recent demise of the lamented Archbishop Escalada places the see in mourning for 12 months, during which time neither ordinations nor other festive solemnities can be held in the Cathedral. It will be remembered that Dr. Aneiros was nominated to the see of Aulon, as Coadjutor Bishop of B. Ayres during the life-time of the prelate now deceased, who also bore the same title of Aulon, before his formal installation to the see of "Buenos Ayres of the Holy Trinity." At present it is likely the Archiepiscopal see will remain for some time vacant, the new Bishop having been appointed Governor of the Diocese *pro tem.*, and we learn that the Pope has also given him special permission to retain his benefice as Canon of the Cathedral. Dr. Aneiros is a native of Buenos Ayres and acted for some years as Secretary to Archbishop Escalada.

The ceremony commenced at 10 o'clock, and among those present we noticed some of the French and Italian Sisters of Charity, the ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia, V. Rev. Canon Fahy, Rev. Mr. McNamara, and a large number of French and other clergymen, who occupied the nave of the chapel. Before the altar was seated the celebrating prelate, the Bishop of Cuyo supported on either side by one of the Canons wearing a mitre, and robed in splendid vestments of cloth of gold. The Chanter, including Rev. Canon Dillon and the other dignitaries, wore the usual purple of their order; the acolytes and minor ecclesiastics were from the Diocesan Seminary. The circumstances of the place stripped the religious pageant of much of its splendor, but still the solemn rites of so rare and impressive a ceremony were such as to command the admiration of the beholders.

The Bull of his Holiness was read in Latin, appointing his dearly beloved son, Dr. Aneiros, to the see of Aulon, as coadjutor in Buenos Ayres, exhorting him to watch over the interests of the flock committed to his care, and to teach them, as well by word as example, the path of virtue and rectitude., It also provided that the consecration should be performed by two or three of the neighbouring bishops, or, in case of necessity, by *one* bishop. The Bull is too long to be reproduced.

The most interesting part of the ritual then followed: one of the assistant clergymen read out the prescribed interrogatory:—

"Do you believe in God the Father?"

"I believe."

"Do you believe in the Holy Trinity?"

"I believe."

"Do you believe in the Incarnation?"

"I believe."——

And so on. Then the celebrant entoned the anthem, "Descend, Holy Spirit," after which the Litany of the Saints was recited. The ceremony of investing the new prelate in his robes, putting the episcopal ring upon his finger and the cross around his neck, giving him the pastoral crozier and other insignia of his exalted office, was watched with breathless attention. At length, when the anointing of his head with blessed oil and the imposition of hands were gone through, and the new bishop was fully consecrated the officiating prelate entoned "Te Deum laudamus," which was taken up by all present, and this concluded the consecration.

The Right Rev. Bishop Aneiros proceeded from the chapel with the Bishop of Cuyo, and surrounded by the Canons, to the reception-parlour, where his Lordship received the congratulations of his friends. Dr. Aneiros has none of the stately bearing or patriarchal appearance of his august predecessor, but his countenance is expressive of 'bonhommie' and a genial disposition, while his manner is most cordial, and calculated to win the confidence of those who approach him. He is of short figure, on the sunny side of fifty, and has the healthy appearance of a man in the prime of life, with an activity of mind and body that is quite refreshing to look upon. We wished his Lordship many happy years in the Episcopacy, and he thanked us warmly. Among those who hastened to congratulate him were several poor coloured people of the neighbourhood, whom he received with the like cordiality.

After the reception a 'dejuener' was laid out for a hundred persons, which passed off very pleasantly, as there were no speeches.

Although the ceremony was of so private a character, some of the National and Provincial Ministers were present, as also Dr. Costa, late Minister of Worship. A magnificent bouquet was presented to Dr. Aneiros, and we believe we only echo the general opinion in saying he is a great favorite; and that all who know him wish him a long continuance in his sacred office.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It was generally expected that we would have had news from Europe yesterday morning, but the weather was so bad that no steamer arrived from the sister city, and the telegraph wires being cut till 11 a.m., there were no means of knowing whether the Valdivia had arrived or not. The strong pampero that has been blowing since Sunday may have detained the Valdivia, but it is more than probable that she will arrive to-day, and we hope to give the intelligence in a special bulletin.

The report circulated last week to the effect that the famous Henly colony had come to most conspicuous grief, turns out to be true to the letter. We give in another column full particulars of the catastrophe, which is as complete as it well could be, but the explanation as to how it was brought about is by no means exhaustive, and gives considerable justification to the opposition the colony met with in many quarters from the moment it started. We have all through advocated a fair trial for Mr. Henly and his colony: he has had it, and appears to have signally failed; a full explanation of the causes that led to the fiasco is now imperatively called for in the interests of the English community here, and the young men who were induced to join the abortive enterprise. The cause of English emigration to the Plate is seriously compromised by failures such as this, unless it can be clearly shown that unforeseen causes brought it about.

The weather yesterday continued cold and uncomfortable, a half gale of wind blowing all day. Some small boats in port were sent adrift and knocked about a good deal during the previous night, but we have not heard of any serious mishap.

The Colon Theatre was crowded to the doors on Monday night on the occasion of the second performance given there in aid of the wounded French soldiers. Madlle. Siebs received a hearty welcome, being an old favorite of the public of Buenos Ayres. She sang the Marseillaise very well, rousing the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. It may be said that all the French world of Buenos Ayres was there. The performance did not conclude till after midnight.

The Judicial Commission of the Convention has sent in its report, which which will be found epitomised in another column. The salient features of the changes proposed in it are:—Trial by jury, every man his own lawyer, and the liability of the Judges to be tried by the Senate; these form the bases of the much needed reform in our Judicial system, and there can be little doubt of their being adopted by the Convention.

The following paragraph, in reference to the fall of the second French Empire, may interest our readers; we take it from an English colleague:—

"For many years past a saying has been known to exist in France, and ascribed to the celebrated Nostradamus. Chevalier de Chatelain mentions it in his work, "Rouces and Chardons." It says: 'When the second Empire shall have been established at Paris, it will last for eighteen years less one quarter, not a single day longer.' Now Louis Napoleon obtained supreme command—though not yet the title of Emperor—on the 2nd Dec., 1852, and he was made a prisoner of war, and thereby lost his throne, on the 2nd Sept., 1870. Thus he reigned eighteen years less one quarter."

Mr. Daws, proprietor of the new library, at No. 86 Calle Piedad, presented us yesterday with a finely executed engraving of the late Mr. Chas, Dickens; the likeness is very striking. Mr. Daws sells these mementoes of our great novelist at a very moderate price. He has also on hands some numbers of the *Workman* and *Band of Hope Review*, periodicals much esteemed for placing in the hands of youth.

The 'temporal' on Sunday at Rosario caused damage to several launches, one of them went down with 200 dry hides on board.

The new play at the Victoria Theatre, 'Los tres Gobiernos Bufos,' is drawing very crowded houses. It is the best political squib as yet produced in this city. The piece winds up with the appearance on the stage of Old England, represented by a captain of the Royal Navy, the chorus singing "God save the Queen." The piece is worth seeing.

The Biography of Mrs. Lynch has created as great a furore in Rosario as here; there is a great demand for the work amongst the native admirers of Mr. Varela there, but the foreigners don't seem to care for such a highly spiced narrative.

The increase in the daily number of arrests for crimes and misdemeanours of all kinds is attracting attention. Scarcely a day passes that some 30 or 40 individuals are not brought to the police office. We remember the time when such figures would have been considered alarming. The punishment for trifling misdemeanours is unfortunately quite as inadequate as that for more serious offences, hence the increase of petty crime.

It is a curious fact, of which no really satisfactory explanation has ever been given, that as firearms are rendered more and more deadly, war becomes less and less destructive of human life. At Borodino the loss was one-third of the men engaged. At Waterloo it was one-fourth. At Inkerman, where there was neither a rifled-cannon nor a breech-loader on the field, the English lost one-third. At Magenta and Solferino with vastly better weapons, the casualties were one-eleventh; at Chattanooga, one-thirteenth; while at Koeniggratz, where the terrible needle-gun caused such consternation the losses were only one twenty-third. We suspect the proportion in the late battles at Metz and Sedan will snow an increase in the rate.

General Gelly y Obes has published a long manifesto in answer to the charges brought against him by Col. Ayala. We are bad judges of military technicalities, so refrain from comment on the merits of the controversy; but if both the gallant officers would wield their swords against Richard Lopez Jordan with half the zeal they wield their pens against each other, the long suffering public would be all the better pleased, and might hope for a conclusion of the war.

The death of M. Guillot, a Frenchman well known here, is announced. He expired at Bordeaux of consumption shortly after his arrival home.

The Bernstad colony on the lands of the Central Argentine Railway, though only six months established, is progressing in a remarkable manner.—There are already 700 people settled on it, and over 320 acres of cereals have been sown. The colonists are all contented beyond measure with their prospects. There can be no doubt that the lands of the Central Argentine Railway are destined to become the great central focus for emigrants leaving Europe for the Plate.

We hear that shearing is progressing rapidly at the Messrs. Bell's estancias, Chica y Grande; at the latter it is finished. The wool is of a first class description, clean, white, and very fine. The flocks are reported in splendid condition, and the increase very good. There are 60,000 sheep on these estancias.

A colleague says that Pestalardo, the most popular empresario that ever came to Buenos Ayres, will shortly have a company performing at Colon Theatre.

The telegraph wires were got into working order yesterday at 11 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Magellan from Valparaiso was sighted, causing a great commotion for a time, as people thought at first that she was the Valdivia.

The French papers say that since the 4th of September 1,100,000 rifles, half of them on the Chassepot pattern, have been distributed in the various departments of France.

The pickpockets have adopted a new system of easing unwary people of their watches and chains. To effect their purpose the victim must be of the masculine gender, and must be at the moment smoking. He is stopped, asked for 'fuego,' and while waiting for his cigarrillo to be returned gets a punch in his stomach that doubles him up, and when he recovers, his watch and chain are gone. Be careful who you give your cigar of after nightfall, or else carry a supply of matches for all comers.

The Legislature of Mendoza has doubled the pay of all Government employés. At first sight this seems a piece of reckless extravagance, but when we state that the Governor under the new law will only receive 300 Bolivianos per month, it is clear that too high pay to public servants has not hitherto been amongst the faults of the Government of Mendoza.

Yellow fever is so bad in Barcelona that a great number of the inhabitants have fled from the city, and several banks and places of business are shut up. Our port authorities must keep a vigilant eye on the sanitary condition of the 100,000 Gallicians whose expected advent to our shores has created such a sensation in all quarters.

A frightful suicide was committed on the Central Argentine Railway last week, by a man who took a ticket for Cordoba at Frayle Muerto. While the train was in motion the guard surprized him in the act of cutting his throat with a razor, and on the former attempting to seize him, the wretched man threw himself out of the window and was killed on the spot.

Messrs. Hibbert and Co., the well known librarians opposite the STANDARD office, have just introduced to circulation here a new illustrated paper, called the *Illustracao Anglo Braselheira*, published in London, in English and Portuguese. The wood cuts are very well executed. In this number there are capital cuts of the Emperor Dom Pedro and the Empress, the King of Prussia in the midst of his soldiers, the 'mitrailleuse,' and the Prusian fleet. The paper is got up in first rate style, and is nearly, if not quite equal to the *Illustrated London News*. There will no doubt be a run on this new publication.

The Government of San Juan reports that the celebrated montonero Guayama was defeated by the force sent after him. His wife and child were taken prisoners, and he narrowly escaped the same fate.

The reformed Constitution lately promulgated in Cordoba contains one excellent provision forbidding any Government employe to hold more than one post at a time. We recommend it to the attention of those engaged in the manufacture of new constitutions.

We learn from Mendoza that Mr. Aristides Villanueva has been the successful candidate for the Governorship of that Province, having been elected by 21 votes against 5 for Don Ezequie Garcia. Mr. Villanueva has been for a long time a resident in Buenos Ayres, and it is here that he has received the news of his elevation to so honorable a post. A man of enlightened views and honesty of purpose like Mr. Villanueva cannot fail to make an excellent Governor, and while congratulating him on the honor done him by his fellow provinciano we are happy to anticipate that his administration will contribute in no small way to the progress and welfare of his native province.

The Athletic Sports Society continue making active preparations for their meeting on the 1st prox., which is expected to be the best yet held. We have been requested to state that the entries will close to-morrow, 22nd. We understand the number of events to come off is greater than last year, and the competitors are all training with a kind of 'do or die' determination that promises ample sport to lovers of athletic games.

The anxiety of the sporting world to learn the result of the St. Leger was gratified yesterday. Hawthornden came in first, Kingcraft running him a neck and neck race, Wheatear was third. There was but little betting on the event here, as those who generally wager about races have latterly exclusively devoted themselves to betting on the exciting events of the war in France.

The Cordillera arrived in Liverpool on the 17th of September, making the run from Montevideo in 22 days and from Rio in 18; she had 136 passengers and £74,000 in specie. The news she brought of Montevideo being in a state of siege, and the Blancos determined to enter, caused a profound sensation not only in England, but throughout Europe. People forgot the sorrows of Metz and Strasburg to weep for those of poor Montevideo.

We take the following paragraphs from a New York colleague:—

"Mr. Meyer, the editor of the New York *Handels Zeitung*, one of the ablest German periodicals of this country, sent a copy of the last number but one of his paper to Paris, under this address: "To King William of Prussia, the Tuilleries, Paris. Poste Restante. If the addressed has not arrived yet, the Postmaster is requested to keep the paper in the office, as he will soon be there." Last week's number has been mailed to the same address, but without the 'poste restante."

"Among the distinguished Germans who have been summoned to take up arms on behalf of their country, are Prince Pless, the purchaser of the horse Blue Gown, and M. André, who some time since bought the Colonel. M. André has, with praiseworthy patriotism, made a present of the Colonel to the King of Prussia; with the hope that he may become His Majesty's favorite charger."

A good deal of money is being collected here and there in this province for the French wounded; the partido of Bragado has just sent in a contribution of $7,950 m/c.

Some of the new tramway lines are defectively laid at the curves; the carriages run off the rails very frequently. There is not much danger in these accidents, but they impede traffic.

A prisoner named Crespo was found dead in his cell in the Penitentiary on Wednesday morning. He had been conversing with several of his fellow-prisoners up to midnight.

The weather was extremely damp and heavy yesterday, with the appearance of another shower shortly. Farmers are still crying out for more rain.

The following statement respecting the defence of Prris is important; we take it from a Liverpool paper of good credit:—

The "Mr. Ripley," whom the *Times* first stated to have been entrusted with the defence of Paris against the Prussian besiegers, and then contradicted the statement, is Major-General Ripley, late of the Confederate army, who conducted the defence of Charleston against the Federal forces. Gen Ripley has been for a considerable time engaged in commercial and financial undertakings connected with America; and, being well-known to General Trochu professionally, as an engineer officer, he was suddenly called to Paris one evening in the early part of last week to advise upon the defence of the capital and upon the defence of a particular part of the 'enceinte,' upon the assumption that the forts in advance were taken or destroyed. This was done; the plans of General Ripley were approved by Gen. Trochu on Thursday last; General Ripley made his way out of Paris on Friday, and is now in London, prosecuting the avocations which brought him here.

The STANDARD war Gong has we are happy to say, been landed without accident, and caused some sensation yesterday when sounded to announce the arrival of the Bourgogne and Amazone.

The *Times* correspondent in Paris says that on the 19th a rumour was very general in the French capital, to the effect that Russia was marching an immense army through Poland on Constantinople The same writer says that he is of opinion that the terms of peace offered by Prussia will not be accepted by France.

An important change in the tariff on the Calle Cuyo tramway has been adopted. The ordinary fare is reduced from 2 to 3 dollars, and subscription tickets, available for a month, are issued at 100 dollars each: armed with one of the latter, a person may get into a car after breakfast and travel up and down the line till dinner time without any further charge.

Orion's Biography of Madame Lynch will be on sale to morrow at the *Tribuna* office, and at all the principal libraries in town.

A gentleman named Levori, while out riding with some friends near Rosario on Sunday last, fell from his horse stone dead. Aneurism of the heart was the cause of the sad event.

A colleague mentions that several capitalists here are thinking of getting up a Credit Mobilier Company, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling for the purpose of speculating in house property in this city. There is plenty of this sort of speculation going on by private parties, and bringing such an amount of additional capital to bear in the same direction would create such an extra artificial rise in prices that a final smash would be the inevitable result. It is however easier to name the capital of such a company than to get it, particularly in the present state of European affairs.

The Government has sent up a number of steamers to Entre Rios for the transport hither of the soldiers wounded at the battle of Santa Rosa.

A friend in the Tigre sends us the following observation respecting the last down trip of the Capitan, commanded by Commodore Davies:

The Capitan left Rosario at two o'clock on the 18th inst., and was detained in a thick fog from ten minutes to twelve until five o'clock in the morning, only arriving here at ten minutes to twelve this day, consequently she has to turn round, put herself in order, and start again in forty minutes. If this is not 'despatch,' I am afraid I do not yet understand the meaning of that word so much used, but so universally abused in this part of the world.

The German papers speak openly of the way Paris is to be attacked, viz. by several feints and surprises, the grand effort being a night attack, "the forlorn hope" to consist of 50,000 men, the cannon on the ramparts to be turned on the city, and the soldiery allowed to sack it. This is a fearful programme which in the interests of humanity it is to be hoped will not be carried out.

We hear from parties who have just returned from Paraguay that things are in the most miserable plight up there. There is no business doing, and everyone lives from hand to mouth as best he can. Several foreign residents are contemplating their departure for good. The heat has been unusually oppressive in Paraguay for some time past, and the inhabitants expect the coming summer will be extremely hot. Extreme heat in Paraguay means for a foreigner, being baked alive.

The unprotected condition of Bahia Blanca is attracting attention. That colony has assumed an importance that entitles it to a little more attention, not to say justice, from the National and Provincial Governments than it has yet received. It is the most respectable colony in the country, for almost all the settlers are educated Englishmen of our middle classes, good farmers, and of irreproachable conduct. Nevertheless the National Government, which is bound to protect them, leaves the place undefended, and the Provincial Government, which is bound to treat them justly, will not say manfully whether they can have their title-deeds, or when they can have them, but keeps shilly-shallying with the most vital interests of the colony in a way that is quite as ridiculous as impolitic. Spontaneous emigration may have its merits; it may be, we do not say it is, good policy to refuse any pecuniary assistance to immigration; but when we get strangers here, it is the bounden duty and manifest interest of the rulers of the land to protect them, and deal fairly with them. Notwithstanding all the gasconnade of our public writers, respecting the advantages this country offers to emigrants from Europe, the subject is imperfectly understood both by them and the Government. The natural advantages of this fertile country are unsurpassed, but the same definition will apply to the obstacles which red tape and prejudice throw in the way to fortune of new settlers.

Three additional batteries are being placed in position in the trenches lately thrown up outside of Montevideo; another attack by Aparicio and his men is evidently anticipated.

Lord Ashburnham has placed his magnificent residence in the county of Sussex at the disposal of H. M. the ex-Empress Eugenia.

The English miners who left Cordoba for the Sierras lately, are said to have hit on a vein of gold about 100 miles from the city of Cordoba. Some of the party have returned to that city for implements wherewith to commence at once the working of the find.

Collections for the French wounded are being made in all the country towns of this province. Lobos lately sent in 10,000 and Tandil 12,700 dollars m/c.

A Botanical Garden on a small scale is about to be attached to the National College of this city for the exclusive use of the students in that institution.

We had a visit yesterday from the proprietor of large estates in the South. He reports things in and around Chascomus as progressing favourably. Sheep are picking up a little in condition, and although not fat, are in a fair way of becoming so. On the large estancias shearing has already commenced; on Mr. Newton's extensive estancia several flocks have been shorn. The drought has been very much felt in this partido; the 'lagunas' are dry, and the camp somewhat bare in many places.

An unpleasant occurrence took place a few days ago in one of the municipal schools. A lad had written a sentence on the slate at the dictation of the master; but when desired to read it aloud to the class, could not read his own writing—an accident we have known to occur to children of a much larger growth. The teacher lost his temper, and aimed a box at the boy's ear, which, through some miscalculation, 'landed' on one of his eyes. The child's father has, very properly, applied for the instant dismissal of the teacher.

The Market Inspectors report that the cattle now coming in for consumption are invariably found perfectly sound: all traces of the late epizootia have disappeared.

The European intelligence per Amazonas shows that the situation is fast becoming worse and more threatening on the old continent. There can no longer be any doubt as to the ultimate intention of the Germans. The terms of peace offered by Count Bismarck, and rejected by France, were, Alsace and Lorraine to be given up, 100 millions paid down, and France to rank as a second rate power. The Federal Chancellor intimated plainly that his terms would be harder the next time. Paris is no doubt in a position to offer a desperate resistance to the German attack, but, unless succoured by a strong army operating in the open field, the fall of the beautiful city is a mere question of time. Up to the present there is no sign of the French nation rising 'en masse' to repel the invaders. The presages of a general conflagration in Europe continue to increase. England and Russia are arming, the latter on a gigantic scale; the Bohemians are again at loggerheads with the Central Government in Vienna; in Brunswick some republican demonstrations were lately made; and the Roman question, though apparently settled for good, is pregnant with future troubles. The Amazonas is expected in port this morning, and we shall be enabled to publish extracts from the latest English papers. The news published yesterday was chiefly extracted from the *Mala de Europa* of the 27th ult.

We had a visit yesterday morning from two gentlemen who came out in the Amazonas. They informed us that the general opinion in England is that the time has not come for interference, but that sooner or later Great Britain will make a decided effort to bring about an equitable peace. Public opinion is very strongly opposed to permitting France to be deprived of territory. The report that Bazaine had surrendered was looked on as a mere 'canard.' It is clear from the Marshal's offering to surrender on condition of not serving again for three months that he believes the war will last at least that time, and that he could render some service if he were free at the expiration of the period. It is regarded as the worst blow France has yet received, that this vigorous soldier is cooped up in Metz. An amateur strategist said to us yesterday that he thought the Marshal would attempt to escape in a balloon, leaving Canrobert in command.

A murderer made an attempt to escape from the pursuit of the police a few days ago. He had fatally stabbed a man at the Plaza Once and 'made tracks' for the centre of the city; at the corner of Calles Corrientes and Parana the hounds of the law were getting unpleasantly close to him, so he vaulted over a dead wall enclosing an orchard, and disappeared down the well in the centre of it. His retreat was soon discovered, and an immense crowd gathered round to see the quarry unearthed, but this was easier contemplated than effected, and after a council of war, it was decided to follow Bismarck's example at Paris, and starve the man out, though one very ferocious little policeman proposed an immediate bombardment down the well with paving stones. The savage council was rejected, and it is supposed the captive will surrender.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Water-works Commission—Don M. Aguirre, President; Dr. Roque Perez, Dn. M. Estrada, senr., Dn. Vicente Casares, and Don Rufino Varela. The offices of the Commissioners are at the corner of Calles Boliyar and Moreno.

The President of the Republic has commuted the sentence of death passed on the brigand Chumbita by the Rioja Courts.

An infamous attempt was made a few nights ago in Calle Esmeralda to carry off a young woman recently married. As she was returning with her husband from the theatre they were attacked near home by three men, who endeavoured to force the woman away, while attacking her husband vigorously; fortunately the Serenos were at hand and captured the dastardly gang. One of the delinquents was a former aspirant for the girl's hand.

We find the following humorous paragraph in an English paper; there may yet be time for any Briton residing here who may wish to be in at the death. Paris is sure to make a good fight of it:—"A Parisian hotel keeper has just issued a prospectus to Messieurs les Anglais desirous of being present at the siege of Paris: 'Comfortable apartments, completely sheltered from bombs; a special service of carriages for promenades to the fortifications always on hand. Note. The exceptional situation of this establishment puts it out of the reach of all projectiles; rooms prepared in the cellars for nervous persons.'"

We would feel obliged to anyone who could send us some information concerning Mr. Wallace Henry Borland, who was last heard of at Chacabuco in November last. His relatives in Liverpool are very anxious on his account, and at their request we appeal to those knowing anything of him to communicate with us.

The weather changed suddenly early on Sunday morning. About 3 o'clock a.m. a rain storm of great violence burst over the city, lasting for a couple of hours. We understand that in the suburbs there was a perfect deluge and in some places gardens and quintas were flooded. At and after noon on Sunday the temperature was very low, with a strong 'pampero' blowing, but towards evening the wind fell, the night being clear, starlit, and bitterly cold in comparison with the weather lately prevailing. Such was the fall in the temperature that yesterday morning the country was covered with a thick crust of hoar frost; the 'pampero' again blew stiffly in the forenoon, and the day was cold. Although the rain may not have been general, it must have done considerable service.

In consequence of the unpropitious nature of the weather on Sunday a great number of the real estate auctions announced for that day had to be postponed; they will come off next Sunday.

We give in another column a full description of the consecration of Dr Aneiros as Bishop of Aulon, which took place on Sunday. It was a truly edifying and very imposing sight. The attendance was comparatively limited, as the ceremony was in a measure private.

Passengers by Agamemnon describe that vessel as the 'beau ideal' of an ocean steamer, and her captain as the best of seamen, and a pleasant and courteous companion. The run out was quite a summer trip, smooth water and fair wind all the way.

The Reds and Whites are still looking askance at each other in the Banda Oriental. Aparicio is still at Florida with his forces, and Suarez is in position some place between Paysandu and Montevideo. Some Blanco prisoners brought in on Friday last say that Aparicio is preparing for an immediate attack on the capital, and in view of this report all the National Guards were held in readiness in barracks on Sunday. A meeting of merchants, senators and other leading men was held on Saturday to consider the expediency of ratifying the Lanuz loan, or falling back on the emission of credit notes. A commission was named to decide on the matter. The rumor of the return of Mr. Stewart to the Finance Ministry is not yet confirmed but it is considered probable he will again assume office.

It is said that several German privateers, fitted out in America and furnished with letters of marque, are cruising in the Mediterranean. This must be a 'canard' as the Prussian Government announced at the beginning of the war that merchant vessels belonging to the enemy would not be molested. The ex-Emperor Napoleon has dismissed the greater part of his suite, and sold 60 of the 85 magnificent horses he took with him from Sedan to Germany. His Majesty passes nearly all his time in writing. It is more than probable that the Imperial prisoner is preparing a literary surprise for the world, and that he will appear in print before long. The Man of Destiny may still dream that 'tout peut se retablir' in a dynastic sense, but he is the only living being who could think so. The Palace of Wilhelmshohe took fire on the 18th of last month but no great damage was done.

Some hundreds of Frenchwomen arrived here in the Amazonas, and we understand that many more are coming in the Bourgogne. They are chiefly of the 'modiste' class, driven out of employment by the war.

The Biography of Madame Lynch by Orion appeared on Saturday, and a great demand for the work at once sprang up. Many of the libraries were cleared of their supplies in a few hours. Sunday being a stay-at-home kind of day, we devoted it with pleasure to the Biography, and to-day, give our readers an humble opinion of its merits. The book is in keeping and quite on a level with the previous reputation of the talented author.

Some of the Tramway Companies have adopted the plan of having the destination of the cars hung out on boards, those carrying outside passengers have the different streets painted on the roof, so that those who run may read; the improvement is a notable one.

We hear that a new weekly sheet to be called *Gaceta de la Bolsa* is about to appear. We understand it will be more a general advertizer than anything else, the news part of it being exclusively a commercial and monetary review of past prices and transactions. We have not heard who the editors are. 'Once a week' is a good motto for a Review, but it wont do for advertising purposes.

We have been requested to state that a supply of the Bible Manual, to which excellent publication we referred some time since, is now on sale at the well-known library of our friends Messrs. Mackern, in Calle San Martin.

We paid a visit yesterday morning to the British Cemetery. The most conspicuous monument in the grounds will be that building by Dr. Dick; it promises to be very handsome, and is already far advanced towards completion. About a month ago we remarked, on the authority of some friends, that the burial ground was not kept in as good order as it should be. Either our informants erred, or there has been an improvement since, for we had ocular demonstration yesterday that the place is attended to well.

The famous 'Aduana Chica has reached the goal to which all River Plate things seem to be tending, viz., the auctioneer's hammer. The sale will take place on the 17th of next month, and ought to create a sensation, as the property is a large and valuable one, but it must be remembered that the building is constructed on rented land.

Nothing fresh from Entre Rios. Cannonading was heard near Gualeguay some days ago, and it is supposed that Gen. Gelly has had a fight with the rebels. One of our colleagues says that Rivas has a 'mitraillense' with which he intends to play 'Old Harry' with Dick Jordan the next time he meets him or his troopers.

A ridiculous 'canard' got wing on Sunday to the effect that the irrepressible Rio Grande chasque had brought intelligence that some 30,000 or 40,000 French prisoners in Germany had broken loose in a body, committed desperate ravages in the country where they were, and finally escaped to France. It is curious that all the 'bolas' started are in favour of France, but they have never once been confirmed. A professional 'canard' monger ought really to be Lynched if caught, for bad news is rendered doubly trying to the recipients by the reaction from false hopes engendered by unfounded statements.

We had yesterday the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Lisbon, Consul-General of Brazil in this city. We salute the new Consul-General on his return to the Plate, where he is so well and favorably known.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

For a period of time which may extend from three days to three weeks, or three months, the world will have but one thought—the Defence of Paris. Paris, it seems now decided, is bent on defending itself, and never, indeed, could it be said that 'Paris is France' in a more literal sense than at the present moment, for the army which represented the country in the field is no more, and the people outside of Paris offers no effectual resistance to the invader.

Paris will show fight, and it will prove that if elsewhere the people has evinced any apathy or supineness in repelling attack, the blame rests not with the people itself, but with those whose duty it was to appeal to its patriotism to arm, to organise, and to guide it. Paris will prove this by pointing to the fact that its defence, although undertaken by the children of Paris, will be powerfully aided by all those children of France whom, in this great stress of war, the alarm could reach—the people of the Northern and Western Departments—of Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany.

With the change of Government, we are told, the war assumed a new character. It was an Imperial war—a war of the soldiers. It is now Republican—it is of the people. The voice of the Empire would have found no echo; but at the call of the Republic from 200,000 to 400,000 popular combatants were mustered last Tuesday on the Paris Boulevards.

The last day of Parisian life of which we may, perhaps, for some time receive an account was one of great and general exultation. National Guards, Gardes Mobiles, Francs-Tireurs, and regular troops were drawn up in one never-ending line; and, although something like discouragement was perceptible among the remnants of MacMahon's twice routed army, although some of the Paris Gardes Mobiles showed deficiency in physical vigour, and some of the 'Sedentary' National Guards were not remarkable for their martial look and bearing, there could be no divided opinion as to the strength and spirit and earnest devotion of the young auxiliaries from the country.

The Provincial Gardes Mobiles are some of them extremely young; others are fathers of families—a class of the community deemed by old French prejudice unfit to bear arms; but the sense of duty is strong with them all; it shines forth in the zeal exhibited by them in their incessant drill; and if arms, ammunition, and provisions could be as safely depended on as their enthusiasm, there would certainly be no lack of noble deeds performed before the walls of Paris. To add to the confidence of the Paris population, an American officer of great experience, Mr. Ripley, has undertaken the direction of the works of defence.

To speculate on the movements of the besiegers on their coming within sight of Paris would be an idle task. Their first object will probably be to bewilder the defenders by feints and surprises.

What may be naturally expected of troops guided by Moltke is that they will venture upon no encounter in which they have not insured a positive advantage. They will take up their position in compact masses, and intrench themselves so as to guard against attacks both from the city before them and from the country in their rear; and they will leave the charge of cutting off all communications and maintaining a strict blockade to their cavalry whose daring and activity have hitherto so powerfully contributed to the success of the campaign.

They require a large force before Paris, but not larger than they possess—not so large that they cannot spare flying columns whose business it will be to spread far and wide over the Departments, to disperse any force that may be mustering "behind the Loire" or elsewhere, and to supply the besiegers' camp with provisions from the as yet unexhausted districts of the South and West.

We believe the main drawback in the position of the besieged will be that they cannot compel their enemy to fight unless so inclined. The three hundred thousand combatants in Paris will hardly outnumber the forces they have to deal with, any more than Bazaine's army outnumbered the two Prussian corps who shut it in at Metz. They will not exceed them in number, and they will not equal them in skill and discipline. They can, therefore, hardly hope for better success in their sallies than attended Bazaine's efforts, Bazaine, who had the 'elite' of the Imperial troops, together with the Imperial Guard under his orders. General Trochu cannot fail to understand what heavy stakes lie on the result of a first encounter, and his Gardes Mobiles must indeed perform unheard-of prodigies, if they can beat the victorious Prussians when the choice of place and time for an encounter obviously depend on the latter alone. It is in the lapse of time which may and which must occur before the Germans are willing, or the French are able, to venture on any important and decisive action that, in our opinion, lies the main danger to the besieged. What Paris has received within its walls is a vast crowd of helpless rural population. Many of those whose presence might have been of service, as we learn from our French correspondent—"who loudly proclaimed their intention of dying, if necessary, on the ramparts"—have gone away, and their places have been filled by strangers swelling the swarms of Paris beggars, till these have become a scourge and a menace to the better classes. General Trochu requires a daily force of 70,000 combatants to man his walls and fortresses—a heavy demand on the able-bodied part of the population, involving a cessation of all ordinary pursuits, putting an end to work and its wages, and throwing the families even of many of the well-to-do National Guards on the Government for subsistence.

But there is worse than all that. Nothing seems more admirable than the order and harmony which reign as yet among the defenders of Paris. But the elements of dissension are hardly latent. The Republic, as proclaimed by the Government, is not of a sufficiently deep hue for a vast multitude of the citizens. At Lyons, at St. Etienne, at Nice, at Cannes, the Red Flag is hoisted: Committees of Public Safety are appointed; malefactors are set at liberty; agents of the public force are imprisoned; the country is threatened with civil and social war; while in Paris itself there seems to be no other brisk market than that for revolvers, sword-sticks, and cheap daggers. Should the siege drag to a weary length, should no brilliant success illumine the defence of the Parisians, and should there be no hope of a rescue, the people's despair might take a turn fearful to contemplate. It is horrible to think of the calamities with which the civilization of this century is threatened, and to see the little chance there remains for any human effort to avert it. It is hard to believe it, though one sees it, that two great nations, in the fulness of all material prosperity, in the most advanced stage of mental culture, should engage in so atrocious a contest—a contest which had its origin in a mere spirit of emulation, which was to be merely a duel, almost a tournament, a fight for the championship, yet which was immediately to assume the character of the most ruthless war. We see it; we shudder at it; but we cannot point out the quarter from which relief may come.

You, in England, appear to consider it a foregone conclusion, that Paris will be unable to resist an attack. This is by no means the opinion here among competent authorities. I know that General Trochu is now very hopeful of being able to hold out for two months, and he is the very reverse of a sanguine disposition! Had the German forces been able to invest this city within ten days of the capitulation of Sedan, they would have entered it almost without firing a shot. Now, however, time has been given to the new Government to obtain men, arms and ammunition; they have, too, considerably strengthened the fortifications. Surely an entrenched camp, surrounded by solid forts, with more than 300,000 armed men within it, with sailors to handle the guns, with no lack of provisions, with a good general at their head, and everything that art can desire to tend the wounded, ought to be able to resist 300,000 assailants. The southern earthworks of Sebastopol protected the Northern portion of the town even from bombardment, and why are we to suppose that the forts and the long wall round Paris will not do the same for her? The Provincial Mobiles who crowd the streets have now had almost three weeks' hard drilling. They are not boys, but men in the flower of their age. After a few engagements before the forts, they will make as good soldiers as the Peasants of Bavaria or of Pomerania. It is felt that if the city can hold out for six weeks, the approach of winter and the uncertainty of their communications will oblige the Prussians to raise the siege, and then that they will be ready to conclude peace on honorable terms. Surely the gain is worth the risk, and the French are right not to submit to the dismemberment of their country before they have played this last card. If our army had been defeated, and if a French army were camped before London, I hardly think that we should agree to cede Ireland to the victors as a condition of peace. It must be borne in mind that France is not exhausted now as she was in 1814. Her resources are comparatively untouched. She has men and money in abundance: 500,000 invaders are on her soil, and she has nearly six millions of men capable of bearing arms. To conquer the Empire was a comparatively easy task, because even in the last extremity the Emperor and his Ministers would only entrust arms to Imperialists, but to conquer the nation Count Bismarck will find, to use the homely language of Mr. Lincoln, a very big job.—*Times*

LATEST FROM LONDON.

All efforts on the part of the neutral powers for an arrangement may be said to have been of no avail. The King of Prussia returned an evasive answer, to gain time. The British Government has sent a note formally demanding peace, but as yet there seems no reply. The European powers are beginning to feel uneasy lest the revolution in France should spread to other countries, and it is feared Prussia will over-balance the equilibrium of Europe if she be allowed to annex a portion of France. The English Cabinet is now the most active for intervention. There is even talk in political circles of raising the military and volunteer forces in England to 600,000 men. The fleet is ready to take the seas. The *Standard* urges Mr. Gladstone to require Prussia to state her demands and to make only such as France can accept: if Prussia will not come to terms then let England form a coalition with Austria, Russia and Italy to oblige Prussia by force of arms to do so.

The *Times* ridicules M. Thiers, and says his mission will share the fate of the Bourbons. "The war, it says, was not the work of the Emperor but of the French people, and France must now pay the penalty of rushing into a foolish war without any provocation: the fall of the Empire cannot suffice to save her from the consequences. It is an equal error to suppose that Europe must guarantee the integrity of France as an essential of equilibrium on the Continent. England does not desire the dismemberment of France, but she has no fears on the head of Prussian aggrandizement. England is not bound to go to war for the idea of European equilibrium. The war must take its course, the disasters to the French arms have not yet sufficed to open the eyes of the Provisional Government. The attitude of the Prussian Government is most natural, and it is only the siege of Paris that will be able to bring Frenchmen to view the state of affairs correctly."

The *Daily News* fears that a number of old question will crop up again, such as those of Hungary, Sleswig-Holstein, and the Danubian Principalities, besides the formation of Alsace and Lorraine into an independent State. All questions of this kind are a source of constant anxiety and a menace to the tranquillity of Europe.

The *Daily Telegraph* has learned the conditions proposed by Thiers, which France is willing to consent to, namely—1st. to pay 80 millions sterling, 2nd to cede Prussia half the fleet, 3rd to dismantle the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg. France, however, will never consent to lose an inch of Alsace or Lorraine: she will hold Paris till it is a heap of ruins, and then retire from town to town fighting inch by inch with the Prussians.

The *Telegraph* does not think Prussia inclined for an arrangement, seeing the delay of the King in giving a reply. More likely the victors will be more disposed to come to terms under the walls of Paris.

Yesterday there was a Republican demonstration in London, attended by 10,000 persons to express sympathy with the French Republic, and calling on Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to recognise the new Government at Paris and use every effort to obtain an honourable peace for France.

LATEST FROM FLORENCE.

Sept. 21st.

The occupation of Rome has been hailed with rejoicing all over Italy. Cadorna attacked the Eternal City at four points and entered by the Porta Pia at 10 a.m. yesterday after a combat of 5 hours, in which the losses were trifling. He granted to the garrison all the honors of war, after an interview with the Foreign Ministers, who waited on him at his head-quarters. His troops defiled in front of the Capitol, amidst shouts of "Viva Vittor Emmanuel." Some alarm was caused by groups of men who went through the streets pulling down the Papal arms from all the public buildings. The Italian army of occupation numbers 60,000 men; some slight resistance was encountered at Corneto and Civita Castellana, after which they occupied Viterbo and Frosinone, coming in sight of Rome on Sept. 13th. Meantime the Pope was hailed in Rome with popular ovations whenever he appeared in public. On the 17th Count Arnim, the Prussian Minister, went to see Gen. Cadorna and ask his intentions, to which the latter replied that he had orders to expel the foreign troops from Rome. Count Arnim obtained an armistice of 24 hours. Count Ponza de San Martino was bearer of a note from the Italian Government offering the Pope complete jurisdiction and independence in that part of the city called the Leonine quarter, comprising the Vatican, St. Peters, Castle St. Angelo and some 20,000 inhabitans on the right bank of the Tiber, which is connected with the rest of Rome by the Ponte Sisto and other bridges. The Pope refused all these terms as well as the offer of a pension, and remains still either in the Vatican or Castle St. Angelo, the Italian troops not being allowed to go into that part of the city. The Romans illuminated in honor of the occasion. The bulk of Cadorna' army remains outside the walls.

GREAT NEWS FOR B. AYRES.

FULTON-MENDEZ'S INVENTION.

Yesterday we received further advices from our much esteemed friend Mr. Fulton-Mendez, who is at present in Vienna, but although so far distant from Glasgow still writes in the very best of spirits. His new steamer, building on the Clyde, is progressing, and Scotch shipbuilders and engineers have thought fit to adopt our name, and call it the "Corkscrew." The attention of members of Parliament and of the whole scientific English world has been attracted, and in steamboat circles there is nothing else talked of but the R. Plate corkscrew steamer. Opinions are so divided that the public await with anxiety the trial trip.

Mr. Fulton-Mendez has applied to the United States Government for a patent, and finds to his no small surprise that there is another Richmond in the field, in the shape of a Mr. Griffiths, who many years ago obtained a patent for a similar invention, as appears by the following document. Mr. Fulton-Mendez however is quite ready to dispute the claim, and shew clearly that his invention is altogether and entirely different from that of Mr. Griffiths's:

No. 35,232.—J. W. Griffiths, Philadelphia, Pa., Improvement in navigable vessels, Patent dated May 13, 1862. This invention relates to a change of form of the transverse section of the midship bodies of vessels, and it consists in compensating for the loss of buoyancy at the bilge, consequent upon its rotundity by commencing the bilge lower down the sides, and extending below the usual line to any point not below the bottom of the keel, but below a horizontal line with the top of the keel.

Claims,—The construction of navigable vessels with a drop or downward extension of the bilge below a straight line at the midship cross sections, substantially as shown and described, so as to compensate for the loss of buoyancy consequent upon the rotundity of the bilge, or as set for.

LATEST FROM AZUL.

CAPTURE OF INDIAN MARAUDERS.

Azul, Oct. 15th.

On the 12th inst Colonel Elias with 200 of the garrison and 60 National Guards set out to capture the Indian marauders quartered among the 'Toldos' of the "friendly Indians" and put down the mutiny of Manuel Grande and other minor chiefs who resisted the orders of the Cacique Catriel. On the 13th we proceeded from Arroyo Nievas with Catriel and his people to Manuel Grande's 'tolderia', whereupon that chief a once presented himself in submission, giving up to Catriel all those who had committed depredations, and Catriel then handed them over to Colonel Elias. Catriel also engaged to return all the stolen cattle, adding that he will also chastise henceforward any of his tribe who prove delinquents. It was worth while to see our men, in the midst of 500 armed Indians, putting irons on so many of their people, including several Capitanejos and some near relatives of Catriel's. The Justice of Peace, D. José Botana, is doing his best to discover who are the parties that have bought the stolen hides from the Indians, and all the well-meaning people in the place are trying to aid in the discovery of the parties carrying on this nefarious business.

Verdad.

Tapalquen, Oct. 14th.

We have just received important news about the Indians through Mr. Alexander Grant who has come in from Azul. The Cacique Ramon Lopez and 6 or 7 Capitanejos have been taken prisoners. Colonels Elias and Muñoz, aided by Catriel with 700 Indian lances, fell upon the tribes of Grande and Ramon who awaited them at Puntas de Tapalquen, the Indians being cut to pieces. A convoy of bullock-carts with hides for Buenos Ayros has been seized on suspicion of the hides being stolen. Among the captives are Chipitru, Manuel Grande and Cachul.

Republica.

THE TURNVEREIN FEAST.

SPLENDID OVATION.

On Tuesday evening the members of the TurnVerein Club commemorated their 14th birthday; the occasion was seized for a grand Fatherland demonstration, the attendance was the largest ever known. The Club-counts now close over 300 members, and the new building in Calle Cerdoba between Esmeralda and Maipu, is now finished. The garden is magnificent, and the gymnastic hall and bowling alleys are fitted up with a taste and elegance which would reflect credit on the best club in Europe.

The place was illuminated for the occasion, and the hall beautifully decorated, flags, banners and garlands on all sides. Five national portraits decked the walls, the King, Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Moltke and Count Von Bismark. A transparency, the 'Watch on the Rhine,' attracted great notice. The attendance was all that could be desired, over 300, and all the heads of houses and principal Germans in Buenos Ayres were there. Dr. Lopez was the only Argentine present.

Mr. Becker presided, and opened the proceedings at 8.30 by toasting Fatherland, which was drunk amidst the most boisterous applause.

Mr. Bertram toasted the Club, and in very graceful terms touched on its history, etc.

Mr. Duckwitz, in his usual eloquent style proposed "The land we live in," and drew down thunders of applause by the able manner in which he reverted to the Argentine Republic and its future.

This terminated the official toasts.

The band played at convenient intervals, and the chorus, some fifty, was superb.

Mr. Gunther rose to propose "the Watch on the Rhine"

Mr. Le Maistre, German Minister, followed and in most eloquent terms drank health and prosperity to King William.

Rev. Mr. Zollmann then proposed the German people.

Mr. Nordenholtz, next rose, and in very eloquent terms proposed the Crown Prince, the future German Emperor, and whose birthday by a strange coincidence was on the 18th October.

Professor Burmeister followed, and surprised the audience by a most beautiful and eloquent address, apostrophising German genius, German science, German enterprize. This speech was really one of the gems of the evening.

Mr. Beckhaus proposed South Germany, and spoke to the patriotism and valor of the South Germans.

Mr. Egg, as a South German, responded.

Mr. Werths, toasted the German army.

Mr. Paats, as a foreigner, expressed his sympathy for the German cause and his settled conviction that the victory of the Germans would secure to Europe a lasting peace.

The Rev. Mr. Lenhartz in very complimentary terms proposed the health of Graf von Bismarck, which was drunk with the most tremendous applause.

Several other speeches were made, and toasts given. Between three and four in the morning the entertainment broke up, the grandest and most splendid ever given in this city, and such was the excellence of arrangement that everything passed off to the highest satisfaction of all.

The merchants, brokers and dealers in the South Plaza are considering the adoption of means whereby a repetition of the late scandalous swindling of which some of them were victims will be rendered impossible.

HOUSE PROPERTY IN BUENOS AYRES.

The number of houses to let at present is attracting great attention; for the last seven years there has not been such a number of unoccupied houses as at present. In the absence of an agency the following list of streets, with the number of houses to let in each, may interest our readers:—

Corrientes	34
Talcahuano	7
Cuyo	15
Callao	6
Retiro	3
Cangallo	10
Parque	18
Tucuman	21
Piedad	10
Esmeralda	14
Artes	29
Rivadavia	40
Temple	26
Maipu	9
Santa Fe	12
Libertad	16
Paraguay	18
Florida	7
Cordova	39
Charcas	15
Arenales	20
San Martin	5
Reconquista	8
25 de Mayo	15
Paseo Julio	10
Uruguay	13
Parana	10
Cerrito	20
Suipacha	17
	397

Our informant promises to supply us with a further list of houses to rent in the South end of the town, which we are given to understand in the same area is much larger than the foregoing. Let us say therefore in round numbers that there are at this moment 1500 to rent in this city. If to this we add the number of new houses now completing, now building, now about to be built in the tramway streets outside the town, we arrive at the very solemn fact that on the 1st of June 1871, there will be at the very lowest calculation 4000 houses unoccupied and to rent. 4000 tenants even at say 1500 m/c. per month rent are not at a moment to be found. Meantime building is going on in every direction at a pace which eclipses London or New York. Quintas are being cut up into building sites, sold every Sunday by auction to Italian bricklayers, and houses run up with the most astonishing speed. Even supposing that the 100,000 Gallegos are come out, at the rate we are going on we shall have neat azotea houses ready for them soon. It takes but six months to build 500 first-class dwelling houses of say 2000 m/c. per month rent. It takes 20 years to find 500 new tenants able to pay this rent.

ON 'CHANGE.

October 19, 1870.

There were several small sales of Argentine Bank shares to-day, in all 50 shares, at 8 per cent. premium. Bolsa shares are in demand at 100 premium, and Gas shares at 70 premium.

Another lot of new wool, 760 ar. was sold to-day for $47 m/c., and a smaller lot has arrived and is offered for sale, but as yet has not been sold. The wool market is so flat that sheepfarmers should not be in a hurry to send in their wool. The wool sold to-day was bought by a well-known French exporting house, which shows that peace is believed in.

A numerously signed petition has been sent by estancieros and residents of Parana to the National Government stating that some parties intended to make a large exportation of horned cattle by the Department of La Paz to Santa Fe, and as it was impossible in the present disturbed state of the province that landed proprietors and owners of cattle could attend to their own interests and prevent their property being surreptitiously made away with, they implore the Government to issue strict orders prohibiting the exportation of cattle from the province of Entre Rios until the complete re-establishment of peace.

It was rumoured to-day on 'Change that the Government has resolved to put up to public competition the contract for the service of the three lighthouses it is bound to keep at the entrance of the River Plate. Hitherto the contract has been made by private arrangement, and the contractor is said to make a very handsome thing by it. The above lights are those at Point Julio, Banco Chico, and Banco Ortiz.

The works for raising the Yi are soon expected to be brought to a successful termination. The wreck having now been cleared of almost the whole of its machinery will in a day or two be able to float, and will be towed on to the Palermo Bay.

The satisfactory arrangement come to between the Provincial Government and the Southern Railway, which was sanctioned unanimously by the Provincial Senate, has not yet been despatched by the Lower House, to which it has been referred for final consideration, and where it has met with unexpected opposition on the part of a few leading members on grounds as unpolitic as they are frivolous. It is hoped however that when the matter is put to the vote a majority will be ranged on the side of fairness and justice.

In the South Plaza business is generally at a stand still. A lot of new wool from the partido of Dolores was said to have been sold yesterday at $45. Another lot, consigned to Messrs. Ramos Otero and Co. found no purchaser. The fall in sheepskins continues. A fine matadero lot, fine mestiza, was sold to-day at 145 per dozen. Other lots at 110, 120, 130. From camp they have been sold as low as 90, 80, and even 70, the best not fetching over 100.

October 20, 1870.

The Bond market ruled a shade better to-day, although there was so little done that it is difficult to say much of the market, still prices were better, and there were buyers. The sales cash were only 1000 at 63; for Oct. 31, 6000 at 63½; for December 31, 20,000 at 64½.

In exchange nothing done to-day. In discounts there was a large business done, chiefly at 12 per cent. The suspension of a baker in a large way was announced to-day.

It was stated on 'Change this afternoon that the steamer Agamemnon was chartered to-day by Mr. Van Blarcom to load 3,000 bales sheepskins for New York. This has caused a stir in the sheepskin market. At the Barraca of Younger in Barracas 120 bales are turned out per day, and they are working there night and day.

There was no further news from Entre Rios.

One large lot of new wool in South Plaza, belonging to Francisco Martinez, has been sent into deposit 44 offered and declined.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt have purchased the favorite steamer City of Rio, which steamer was posted to leave Liverpool for the Plate on 20th October.

The Copernicus was posted for the 10th October.

The Ptolemy from London and Antwerp on the 11th October: this is the new line.

The Olbers (new) was posted to leave Liverpool on 30th inst., and will leave this on the 9th December.

The Bonita, on the new London and Antwerp line, Captain Peters, leaves on the usual day. Falmouth 3rd Oct. and is due here about the 1st November.

The Valdivia of the Chilian line was posted for 29th September and may be looked for in a few days with dates from Lisbon to 4th inst.

The largest sale of new wool yet made in the market was effected this morning. 4,500 ar. good mestiza wool at $38 m/c. bought by Sr. Ocampo with 20 rls. per ar. additional for freight, deliverable in the Barraca.

In tallow some large sales were made in bordalesas ready for shipment at 14¾ rls.

Dry hides—Sales at from 140 to 145. A superior lot was sold to an American house at 146½.

The arrivals of capones and sheep for saladeros have slackened sensibly to-day. Numerous troops were sold at from 28 to 45 each, fat capones for butchers have been sold as high as $50 m/c.

Maize still keeps rising and there is a heavy speculation going on in this article, some few have bought up everything in the market and almost everything outside. Sales to-day at 85 per fanega; one or two have made large profits on this article this season.

Messrs Lemmi & Co. of Antwerp report as follows under date 17th Sept. last—

In the midst of this sad state of things it is pleasant to note great activity in hides, the prices of which are from 1 to 2f. over the lowest point touched 3 weeks ago.

Tallow is also a little better with buyers at 24½ fr. for mutton and 25 for beef.

Horsehair is also improving.

Respecting wools, it may be said, considering, that before the war there was a fall of nearly 10 centimes on May prices, it is wonderful that the depreciation (20 to 25 per cent. on May) is not greater, for general consumption must suffer to an extent which the temporary demand for clothing troops, &c., cannot modify. So, with the great accumulation of stocks, and the coming of the new River Plate clip, we are of opinion that, in case of peace, prices cannot recover permanently, and must again decline, when holders are obliged to sell; they have hitherto held over more from necessity than any hope of improvement.

Consols 92¾.
Argentine Bonds 89 to 90.
Buenos Ayres Scrip 87½ to 88.
Brazilian fives, new loan 90.
Buenos Ayres bonds (old) 96.
Southern Railway 24
Central Argentine Railway 21.
Northern Railway ¼ discount,
River Plate Bank 10 premium.

The *Times* city article of the 20th says.—

In the Stock Exchange to-day a firmer tendency was apparent, chiefly upon the announcement that there is a prospect of negotiations for peace being at once entered into. The rise was also assisted by the large amount of money seeking employment, the steady influx of gold to the Bank, and an expectation that a fresh reduction in the rate of discount may be reported at an early date. The amount of business was larger than on Saturday, and comprised numerous 'bona fide' purchases.

The steamer San Jose, from Rio, was expected in Montevideo to day, with H.E. Sr. Paranhos and two secretaries on board. Sr. Paranhos comes on a special mission from his Government to conclude the treaty of peace.

Perhaps the most important news for this country brought by the Agamemnon is that the cloth factories at Sedan have recommenced working. This news signifies much.

October 21, 1780.

The sale of the well-known steamer Villeta to the Montevidean Government by Sr. Lanuz at reserved price was announced to-day; the business was done in connection with the loan which Sr. Lanuz has made to the Montevidean Government. The Villeta will be the flag-ship of the Oriental Republic, Commodore O'Morse chief in command.

The telegraph wires were in working order for about 10 minutes this morning. They were soon cut at San Jose, to the mortification of the whole commercial community, who had hoped that as the French mails had not come up, important advices might be received by telegram. The only telegram which came up this morning was to the Clubs which we publish in another column.

Some fresh lots of new wool have come into the South market, one lot 800 arr. from Dolores: a sample lot of 10,000 has been sent into deposit. There are two or three other lots at the South Plaza maining unsold, and no buyers. Farmers who send their wool into town at the present stage must be prepared to sell at a very low price or to deposit; perhaps the best course to adopt is to keep it outside, there is no stock of old wool in market, and it is everyway probable that the moment peace is proclaimed in Europe prices will at once advance, but the news per French packet is unfavourable to peace, as there is a settled determination to hold out in Paris and compel the Germans to suffer a winter campaign outside of its walls.

The Bank statement for the month is important, and shows the following figures—

Cash on hand	specie	2,943,374
Do.	paper	5,982,271
Desposits	specie	10,432,758
Do.	paper	379,144,059
Discounts	specie	11,077,269
Do.	paper	357,250,568
Nat. Gov. Debt	specie	3,442,176
Metallic notes		4,594,690

The Oficina de Cambio has in specie 5,222,811, which shows a very strong position. In fact the state of the Provincial Bank was never at any period more prosperous than at present.

As regards the steamer Agamemnon her destination was determined some time since, and the whole of the skins are already purchased, so that the competition by the Americans in the sheepskin market may be said to be over, as this is the last opportunity for freight to arrive at New York in time to save the prohibition duties of 1871.

Our South Market reporter says—

Very little attendance to-day; nothing doing. No arrivals of wool.

Matadero sheepskins 150 to 165.
Camp do. 130 to 145
Other lots 90 to 115, al barrer 70 to 85.
Lambskins 9½ to 11
Dry horse hides to receive at 36 to 40
Dry ox hides, camp and matadero 147
Horse hair 158 to 165
Tallow for shipping 14⅞
Dry hay 415
Wheat 108 to 182
Barley 75 to 86

October 22 1870.

There was nothing whatever done in Bonds to-day, not a single sale on time or for cash, and many of those who formerly most dabbled in the market now keep away from the Bolsa. As business improves the Bond market commands less attention. There was an unusually crowded attendance on 'Change to-day, and money was in good demand. The negotiation of the Montevidean Loan has called up a good deal of spare money, and there seems to be no scarcity of good bills in the market at present. The Minister takes whatever money is offered at 12 per cent. per annum.

The French packet anchored early, but the mails were not on shore before 12 o'clock. Had the mails been sent up by a river steamer as is done with the English packet, they might have been delivered before noon; the mails were delivered at 3 o'clock. The mail for Chile closes in the morning.

Late advices from Montevideo report that Suarez has left Caraballo at Paysandu and marched inward; the Blancos are again marching on Montevideo.

Commercial advices from Rio are most favorable. The news from Europe has much affected both the exchange and coffee market. The battle of Sedan news drove exchange up to 22½; since then, however, it has fallen. The Imperial decree reducing the additional import duties has been published, the augmentation of 40 per cent. is reduced to 34, that of 30 to 25, during the year 1871. The total sales of coffee for the month of September amount to 184,000 bags.

It may interest the commercial public to know that property to the value of nearly 40 millions is offered for sale by auction (to-morrow, Sunday), and a house broker reports that there are between 400 and 500 houses in the city to let, and that rents for dwelling houses and shops have fallen 25 per cent.

There was nothing done in Exchange to-day—the rate will open on Monday.

Messrs. Melges, of Antwerp, report the following concerning the wool market: "Our third public quarterly sale for this year began on the 13th inst., and terminated this evening (17th.). The quantity of wool offered at this auction was small and comprised—

7189 bales wool, Buenos Ayres.
2750 do Montevideo and Gualeguay.
132 do Russian.
119 do from Australia and Cape.
466 do Sundries.

In all 10,656 bales, of which were sold the following:—

4182 bales, Buenos Ayres.
1853 do Montevidean.
35 do Russian.
65 do Cape and Australia.
28 do Sundries.

In all sold, 6263 bales.

Owing to the war, the bulk of the German and French buyers did not attend the auction. They were numerous Dutch and Belgian purchasers but, owing to the war and the perturbation of affairs, they bought most sparingly. This explains the very low prices obtained, and the very small quantity of wool in the catalogue, a great part of which had to be retired.

Little by little, since the 1st of the month, 2090 bales have been sold of which 1754 were from the Plate, at prices pretty much the same as those paid at the auction,

Our special South Market reporter gives us the following—

Wool. Only four lots of new clip; sold at 45 and 46.

Dry hides. Camp and matadero from 140 to 148, firm.

Sheepskins. Slightly improving.

Matadero station 150 to 175 and camp 90 to 115. Superior 125 to 145.

Dry horse-hides, few arrivals.

Horsehair 140 to 173.

Tallow in demand, 14½ rls.

Hay abundant, 400 to 425.

Wheat 95 to 170 and even 190.

Barley 70 to 85.

Maize, rising, 68 to 85.

Flour 28 to 33.

Large dealings in Capones, from 28 to 48, and fat merinos 50 to 52.

Lambs 12 to 17.

The report of the Once Setiembre market is as follows—

Matadero hides 142, Sheepskins 60 to 120, matadero do. 150, horse-hair 135 to 160, tallow 43 Wheat 140 to 200, Maize 90, Flour 33, fat sheep 30 to 40.

Note of sales of matadero sheepskins during the week in the saladeros at Barracas—

24,000	skins	at	13 rls lb.
18,000	do		145 per doz.
7,300	do		113 lb.
12,500	do		135 doz.
5,000	do		140 "
3,300	do		145 "
7,100	do		144 "
3,200	do		144 "
20,000	do		13 rls per lb.

There is a steady decline in this article of produce. Now that the Americans are out of the market prices in future will conform more to the price of wool, which at the moment is 100 to 120$ per doz. or 10 to 12 rls per lb. for the best matadero, according to quality and condition.

Oct. 24th 1870

The Bond market opened rather firmer to-day and the first cash sales were made at 63, after which rates fell off somewhat, and the bulk of the sales were done at 62¾, closing at 62⅝, but the market shows no animation, there are really no buyers.

Exchange was active for the Chilian steamer; about £50,000 stg. passed for this steamer at 48¾. To-day bills were passed at 48⅝. For the French packet there has as yet been nothing passed.

The great topic on 'Change to-day was the news from the South Plaza. All the produce coming from Azul is at once placed under embargo, already several troops of carts have been embargoed, and the cause of all this appears to be the systematic robbery going on down there, Indian invasions, &c.

A small lot of new wool, some 500 arrobes, two cart-loads, was sold to-day at 50; this shows a slight improvement in prices.

Light dry hides for the American market are in good demand; heavy German hides and inferior river hides are weak; hair firm, 160 to 175. Cordova hair sold to-day at 48½ rls. Tallow 14 rls. Maize still rising, 90.

The news from Entre Rios to-day announces Lopez Jordan north of Concordia and near the Correntino frontier, Rivas following up. Gelly is reported in the middle of the province.

Money is in good demand, and Government bills, with the best city indorsements, were done to-day at 12 per cent.

Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Simmons of London, and Mr. Peter Stuart, engineer, were on 'Change to-day, Mr. Jackson comes to commence operations on the Rio Cuarto Railway, and Mr. Stuart will take charge of the work. Mr. Jackson brings credits from London on the Maua Bank for very large amounts.

The auctions on Sunday were for the most part postponed owing to the unfavorable weather, some however took place. Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold the lot in Calle Cordova No. 353, 14½x53 for 11,400 per vara—Juan Aguirre purchaser. Also in Calle Uruguay—

1 lot 10x14 for 8,000 per vara.
1 " 10x14 for 8,000 " Dn. S. Robles, purchaser.

The great real estate auction of Sr. Madero, one of the most important that has been announced for some time, had to be postponed owing to the rain, to the no small disappointment of hundreds who attended.

The telgraph wires have remained cut since Saturday; for all practical purposes the telegraph line might as well be shut, and this serious inconvenience seems now to be beyond relief. The Valdivia was expected in Montevideo to-day, but as the wires were cut, no messages could be transmitted. The steamer on Sunday morning brought up numerous passengers, amongst others Sr. Sala, who has been absent for some time. It was said on 'Change that the much talked of Montevidean loan has not been negotiated, and the rumour seems not altogether destitute of foundation The gold market in Montevideo has undergone violent fluctuations, the rate fell to 8, on the supposition that a large amount of specie for the Government had arrived, but it at once ran back to 12, owing to the large purchases made by some brokers who knew what was going on.

The following intersting advices from Rio have been received by the packet:—

Our last report was of 22 ult. Late at night on the same day advices were received of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon and MacMahon, and on the following morning the banks raised their rate of Exchange in rapid succession at first to 21d and then to 22d, private paper being done at 22⅛ and 22½d. Owing to the rapid rise business in coffee at first was limited, and Exchange suffered a slight reaction, Bank Bills ruling at 21⅞d and private bills at 22 and 22¼d up to 1st inst. News having reached on that day of the further progress of the Prussian armies in France, the rate became again 22d for Bank, and 22⅛ and ½d for other paper up to 4th inst., since when in consequence of rather less favourable news as regards prospects for peace, the banks have drawn at 21¾d (and in some instances at 22d), private bills being done at 22 and 22¼d according to class, with transactions at 22⅜ and ½d for some paper.

On France nothing has been done. Hamburg 805,814. Sovereigns opened at 11200, touched 10800, and close at 10900 and 960. Brazil: gold 21 and 22 p ⅝ premium. Patriot doubloons 35 and 35500.

The Imperial decree reducing the additional import duties has been published: the augmentation of 40 p ⅝ is reduced to 34, that of 30 p ⅝ to 25 p ⅝ during the year 1871.

Mr. Clark, of the firm of Clark brothers of Valparaiso, who went to England to purchase the materials for the Transandine Telegraph, is expected back about the middle of next month, as he was to have sailed from Liverpool by the Pacific steamer of the 13th of this month. The works of the Telegraph are being pushed on with activity, and we learn from Mendoza of the arrival there from Chile of the Company's engineer Mr. Javier Villanueva on his way to Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Luis Dominguez is not expected back before the early part of February next. The last instalment of the Buenos Aires loan is payable in December, so that Mr. Dominguez cannot well leave before the Southampton packet of January.

October 25, 1870.

There was nothing much done in Bonds to-day; nevertheless, prices ruled firm. The prices for Saturday ruled at 62¾. Some 25,000 sold for December 31st, 10,000 at 64.

The most important news on 'Change to-day was the negotiation of the Montevidean Loan—two and a half millions, on reserved terms. The broker who arranged the business is Sr. Sala, whose commission on the transaction amounts to 25,000 patacons. The Loan has been all taken up in this market, and by several parties. The terms are said to be favourable; we telegraphed to Montevideo to obtain them, and hope to receive them before going to press.

Exchange was tolerably active to-day. £3000 sterling passed for the Kepler at 48⅜, and £5000 sterling for the French packet. The rate rules flat, and as it was said on 'Change to-day that the Bank is now paying out ounces, the condors being all finished, it is supposed that soon it will pay out sovereigns.

Money rules the same, from 9 to 12 per cent., and a very large business in discounts done to-day. There is nothing much doing in the share market, gas shares are quoted at 70 buyers, and Argentine Bank Shares at 8 per cent. premium.

The telegraph wires were at last got in order to-day, and when the Magellan was sighted there was immense anxiety, as it was supposed she was the Valdivia, but soon the Magellan was announced. She leaves for Europe on the 27th inst. early. Paper in Montevideo is quoted 9½. 5,000 American hides sold at 63½. Exchange 50½.

The last mail has brought advices to the agents of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Co. of two magnificent new steamers having been added to the line, the Para and the Tagus, each 3000 tons, 600 horse power, and fitted up in a style of magnificence not surpassed by even the Cunard line: these steamers will shortly come out to the Plate.

There was a great stir in both wool markets to-day. In the South Plaza a fine lot from Magdalena sold for 52; last year this wool sold for 75. Another good lot from Mr. Powell's estancia, Chascomus, fine mestiza, bellies apart, some 300 arrobes, sold for 48; this wool was classed by the buyer as a good, fine lot. In the North Plaza 350 arrobes sold by Unzue at 38. Twelve carts of new wool arrived this afternoon in the North Market; they have not yet been opened. 150 bales of new wool from the Tatay estancia arrived at the Station, and will be shipped direct. 1000 arrobes of Mr. Jeppener's wool arrived also to-day; it was at once sent into deposit. Prices are so low that farmers would consult their own interests by keeping their wools outside. Sheepskins are very flat, best skins are only worth 140 per dozen, and prices falling.

It was said on 'Change to-day that Judge Cueto has been named to proceed at once to Azul to investigate into the robberies of hides, &c by Indians. The embargo on all produce coming from that quarter still continues.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day announced that all the troops are under arms, Gen. Castro named in chief command outside, and Bustamente command in town. The Blancos are said to be coming and are in Colerado, Piedras and Pando.

The failure of some shopkeeper was announced to-day, one a 'tendero' in Calle Artes, seals on the door and the other a Registrero, both partners missing.

Don Pedro the Retiro Omnibus proprietor has sold to the Buenos Ayres Tramway Company all his horses for 18,000 m/c. and has taken employment on the Tramway at Barracas.

The report of the Minister of Hacienda of Brazil for the present year possesses features of much interest for the financial and commercial public of the River Plate. It gives the following respecting the debts due by the Banda Oriental and Argentine Republic to Brazil.

List of the loans made to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay by the Brazilian Government.—

1—Loan made by law of 1851	1.020,041	pats.
2— Do do do Sept. 1853	720.000	"
3— Do protocol, Jan. 1858	119.450	"
4— Do law 8th May 1865.	600,000	"
5— Do law 22nd Nov. 1865	.....	
6— Do 18 instalments 30,000 pats. per month by treaty of 1857	540,000	"
Interest and charges	2.402.728	"

The Montevidean Government has stipulated to raise a loan, home or foreign, at 6 per cent., to pay off this debt, but as yet there has been nothing done.

The Republic is still further indebted to Brazil for the expenses of auxiliary divisions stationed for two years in Montevideo.

The debt due to the Brazilian Empire by the Argertine Republic is as follows:—

1st loan of November 21, 1851	$f400,000
2nd, Parana loan, Nov. 27, 1857	314 000
3rd, loan May, 1865	1,000,000
4th, do February, 1866	1,000,000
Interest and charges	1,124,068
	3,838,068
Cr. 9 instalments of 17,500	157,500
" 2 do 500,000	1,000,000
" Interest on amortization	195,107
Total debt	2,485,461

In a word the Oriental Republic owes Brazil	$f5,402,219
And the Argentine Republic owes	2,485,461

Our South market reporter says—

The first lot of Magdalena new wool arrived to-day consigned to Mr. Lallave.

Good mestiza fetched $52 arr.

Another lot 50,

Dry ox hides, camp and matadero, 142, 145 and 146 the pesada.

Sheepskins. Few arrivals.

Station matadero, 140, 150 and 155 doz.

Camp, 90, 105, 120.

Al barrer 68, 76.

Lambskins 10 to 18.

Potro hides, small lots to receive, 36 to 40 each.

Horse hair, 145 to 160 arr.

Tallow and grease, bordalesas ready to ship 14½ reals fts.

Pressed ox in barrel, 27 and 30 arr.

Hay, alfalfa 1st cut from camp, 370 ton.

Do 2nd cut, superior, 430.

Maiz, prices rising, sold at 85 and 90, and it was said some as high as 100.

Wheat, 100, 125, 148, 165, 190.

Barley 70, 85, 90.

Sheep—Some important sales at 33, 38, 40 and 45 each.

ARRIVALS

Per ss Agamemnon:—

Joessh W Denham, T Moore, W Beamish, Peter Seuart, John Jackson, Paul Gunther Lorentz, John Murray, James Anderson, Neil Merriles, George Lunt, Robert Clark, Peter Carey, James Brady, John Renolds, Thomas Farren, Bridget Farren, Sophia Brett, George Brett, Emma Brett, James Smith Carruthers.

TEMPERATURE.

October 19—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit 70.

October 20—Thursday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit 68.

October 21—Friday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit 75

October 22—Saturday 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit 80.

October 23—Monday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit 56.

October 25—Tuesday, 2 p.m,
Farnenheit 68

BIRTH.

August 30, at New York, the wife of William H. T. Hughes, Esq., of a daug3ter.

DEATHS.

October 18, at the British Hospital, Mr. Michael Hipwell, aged 36 years, a native of Banagher, King's County, Ireland. Deceased was for many years an estanciero at Pavon, nea Rosario.

October 16, at Montevideo, Dr. Peter Bourse, aged 48 years, a native of the United States, after a lingering illness. Deceased was for many years a resident of the Plate, and well known to us all as a skilful dentist. During his long residence in the Plate, his name was identified with acts of charity and philanthropy, which endeared him to every one. Never has there been a single appeal made to him but he nobly responded to it, sacrificing his health and means to the benefit of suffering humanity. He has left a widow and five children totally destitute, and, we hope, that amongst the many who have known him and enjoyed his hospitality, an effort will be made to protect his helpless children from want.

October 21 at La Chosa, Partido Lujan, of lockjaw, to the inexpressible grief of her fond parents, Mary Anne, oldest daughter of John Ham, in her 18th year. She was much esteemed, and respected by her numerous friends and acquaintances. Rest in peace.

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.

New Advertisements.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons
BIELA (new) ..	2,169	TALISMAN.....	738
KEPLER, ...	1,499	MEMNON	1,269
GALILEO, ...	1,525	FLAMSTEED,....	1,376
NEWTON, ...	1,074	COPERNICUS, ..	1,397
PTOLEMY, ...	1,115	LAPLACE, ...	1,194
HALLEY, ...	1,347	DONATI, ...	1,182
HUMBOLDT,.....	1,346	TYCHO BRAHE,	1,848
LA PLATA	1,393	HIPPARCHUS, ..	1,840
URUGUAY....	1,301	PASCAL	1,876
CASSINI,.....	836	OLBERS (building)	2,168
SALADIN,.....	510	BIELA	2,168

The Serew Steamer
A G A M E M N O N,
2229 Tons Register,
Captain M I D D L E T O N,
Will be despatched from this Port, calling at Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro on or before
THURSDAY, the 10th November.

Cargo will be received on board until noon of the day of sailing.
Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent.
Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Undersigned until ONE p.m. of said day.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
As follows:
CABIN:
New York..... £35
Rio de Janeiro..... 50 patacons
The usual allowance made to families.
Steerage passages half the above.
The AGAMEMNON has superior Cabin accommodation for Families.
Messrs. DARBYSHIRE, JORDAN, & CO.; or the Brokers,
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.
206,xp,o21 San Martin 56.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

Ships.	Tons	Ships	Ton
Kepler.....	1,499	Iamsted	1,376
Galileo.....	1,525	Copernicus	1,397
Newton	1,074	Laplace	1,194
Ptolemy	1,115	Donati	1,182
Halley	1,374	Tycho Brahe ..	1,848
Humboldt	1,346	Hipparchus....	1,840
La Plata	1,194	Pascal..... ..	1,876
Saladin.....	510	Biela [new]..	2,169
Uruguay	1,301	Talisman	738
Cassini	836	Memnon.....	1,209
Olbers (building.)			

The Steamship KEPLER,
1499 Tons,
Captain EILLS,
Will be despatched for
L I V E R P O O L,
Via Montevideo and Brazils,
On TUESDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

The Mail Steamship FLAMSTEED,
1376 Tons,
Captain KIDD,
Will be despatched for
L I V E R P O O L,
(Calling at Antwerp should sufficient inducement offer) via Montevideo and Brazils,
On WEDNESDAY, 9th of NOVEMBER,
Carrying the Mails.
Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing.
Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent.
Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Undersigned until ONE p.m. of said day.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
As follows:—
Montevideo ..... $f 8
Rio de Janeiro ..... 50 "
Bahia ..... 70 "
Liverpool ..... £ 35 ster
The usual allowance made to families.
Steerage passage to England—£15.
To other parts, half the Cabin Passage.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, with a deduction of 25 per cent., available for Twelve Months.
☞ Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends.
Apply to the Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
201,xp,o21

NOTICE.
TO AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SHIP CAPTAINS.

KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES AND GO BY STEAM.

A Steamer leaves the Mole at Seven o'Clock every morning, for the special purpose of taking off Ship Captains and their provisions, letters, and parcels.

PRICES FIXED:

To take a Captain off and bring him ashore, including his provisions:...	$50
To go off only.....	30
To come ashore (by hoisting the usual white flag, the boat will call).	30
To take off Provisions, Letters, and Parcels.....	20

For further particulars apply to the Manager, No. 55 Paseo Julio. 185,xp,oct21

SABADO para Montevideo a las 5½ de la tarde el esplendido y comodo vapor
'AMERICA'
Comandante B. Bossi.
Nota— en adelante los pasages se pagaràn en patacones y con uns rebaja de un 20 0/0 tomando boleto de ida y vuelta, el que servirà por el termino de un mes y para igualar el viso de la compañia Saltena, avisamos que saliendo en los dias del America cualquier vapor de dicha compania á otro los pasages de 2ª clase seran con una rebaja de un 50 por ciento.
Admite carga a 35fts. encomiendas y metalico hasta las 3 de la tarde.
Agencia—
Cuyo 364.
BOSSI y CIA.

REPARTICAO FISCAL DO BRAZIL.

A REPARTICAO FISCAL E PAGADO Ria da Marinha no Rio de Prata estabelecida à RUA DE COLON, No. 149, recebe propostas em carta fechada, no dia 3 de Octubre prox., para 6 fornecimento de carvão de pedra CARDIFF aos navios e transportes Brasileros ca fretados à começar do 1º de Janeiro futuro em diante, na quantidade que for necessarios pelo prazo de um anno, nos Portos de Montevideo, Paz, Assumpcao e Corumba, sob as seguintes condigoes. E tas propostas serão aberta na presença dos interressados, no dia designado, as 2 horas de tarde, e depois enviadas ao Governo Imperial do Brazil para decidir.
1º O carvao será entregue ao costado do navio que dizer o pedido, ou posto nas carvoeiras, na quandidade precisa.
2º O pagamento sera feito no Rio de Janeiro pelo cochecimento em forma, dentro do prazo de 15 dias de su apresentagao na Contadoria da Marinha e pelo cambio do dia dessa apresentagao que sera notado.
3º. O fornecedor fica sujeito á multa de 20 p⁄c do valor do carvão que nao tiver que satisfazero pedido, ou que for regeitado, por nao ser de qualidade de contractado, correndo tambem por sua conta qualquer augmento de despeza que provenha ao Governo Imperial, para obter igual quantidade de combustibel.
5º. Os proponentes deverao declarar: 1º. o prego de cada tonelada Inglesa de 70 aro. em dinheir sterlino, tanto para o caso de entrega ao costado como para o descarregarem nas carvoeiras, com trabalhadores de seus depositos. 2º o lugar em que se achao estabelecidos esses depositos.
Montevideo, 9 de Setembre de 1870.
O Secretario do Conselho,
Joao Jose de Moraes Tavares.

GOATS WITH MILK, three are on sale at 411 Calle Venezuela.
208 6p o21

AUCTIONS

SUBURBAN LAND AUCTION
BY
M. BILLINGHURST.

On Friday November 11th, at noon, 7 manzanas ground in Calle Santa Fé, in lots to suit purchasers. The property adjoins those of Morillo and Borjes, and commands a splendid view of the River Plate from the barranca over the Cañitas road.
The Calle Sta. Fé will be the great highway to Belgrano, along which two tramways are about to run. The road is now being Macadamized. It is a charming neighborhood, and people will prefer a residence in so airy a locality to any part of the city.
Carriages will be waiting at 70 Potosi, and there will be a lunch on the grounds.
For litograph plans apply at 70 Potosi.
198 xp o21.

GREAT PLANT AUCTION,
BY
M. BILLINGHURST.

On Tuesday 25th inst., at 11 a.m. at the mart 70 Potosi, a number of beautiful plants, viz. 60 first-class camelias coniferi, *scinencis, eugenias, jessamines, rhododendrons, japonicas, criptomemias, gardenias, &c.*
197 xp o21

FURNITURE AUCTION.
BY
MADERO & CO.

Al 149 Calle Independencia.

On Tuesday 25th inst. at noon, 24 hair-bottomed chairs, piano, 2 doz. cane chairs, a lounger, arm-chair, pictures, mirrors, lamps, and 50 vases, carpets, tables, wardrope, toilette, statuary, iron bedstead, 2 cupboards, cedar press, sideboard, spoons, glasses, tea-service, dining-table, mahogany bedstead with pillows, &c.

SILVER-PLATE.

A dozen silver plates, spoons, teate-cups, candlesticks, silver watch, diamond breach, rings, shirt-studs, breast-pin with 21 diamonds, necklace of 50 pearls, gold chain, 2 English silver watches, 2 gold watches, diamond ring &c.
193 xp o21

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

B NAZAR & CO.

Sell to-day at 4 p.m. a splendid collection of horses, picked at Montes Grandes by the well-known Donato Dadin. They are all tame and in *excellent condition.*
151 Calle Victoria, at 4 p. m.
205 1p o21

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES

The two floors of the house 142 San Martin, with patios, water, and every convenience for a family or offices.
201 3p o21

LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET in this picturesque and healthy locality, at Mr. Henry's, one minutes walk from the Station.
Terms for visitors remaining one month or upwards—Rooms 400 to 500$ per month. Board: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner and Tea, including wine, 30$ per diem.
For casual visitors charges are also very moderate.
The house has a spacious garden, and carriage and saddle horses are kept.
From 1st November the railway time-table will be changed.
211 1m o21

FAMILIES visiting Buenos Ayres, Single Gentlemen, &c., will find every accommodation. Sitting and Bedrooms, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Apply at 77½ Calle 25 de Mayo. 196,xp,o21

LETTERS.

Mrs Robertson, James Murray, J H E Briggs 2, Francis Alcroft, Wm R Grant, H Briggs 2, John Latham, F C Phillips, John M Williams.

NEWSPAPERS.

R B Robertson, Francis Alcroft, R W Stear, Wm R Grant, A Laidlaw, W W Welchman, J M Edwards, T Stewart, John Latham 2, F Phillips 3, Gilbert Ramsay 2, Messrs G Beaumell and Co; T Cusiack.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, $5
Do. Permanent at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

FRENCH MAILS

SURRENDER OF TOUL.

CAPITULATION OF METZ.

On the 26th Toul surrendered; one flag, 159 guns, 2,300 prisoners are the trophies. The firing on the town for two days previously with the heavy guns did immense damage; the heavy guns have been sent up to Paris.

On the 26th Marshal Bazaine intimated to King William his intention to capitulate, provided the Germans allowed him and his army the honors of war, upon parole that they would not fight against Prussia for three months. "Three years," replied Bismarck, and the terms were refused. The French made another sortie, and were badly repulsed.

At the last interview between Favre and Bismarck the affair ended in very high words. Favre told him that, if he did not come down in his terms, peace was impossible and out of the question. Bismarck replied that, if his terms were not accepted then and there, they should be considered as withdrawn, as on the morrow he would ask double, and Germany was in no hurry whatever to make peace. Favre took up his hat and hurriedly left. He was received in Paris with enthusiasm, where the greatest preparations are going on.

Bismarck,s terms were as follows:—
Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine,
Strasburg and Toul to be occupied.
France to be reduced to a second rate power.
France to pay 100 millions sterling, all the cost of the war.
These terms were indignantly refused by Favre and the whole French people.

PARIS AND ROME.

Rome is occupied by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and Paris prepares for a vigorous defence.

The Sovereign Pontiff, who had made the most heroic appeals to the superior officers of the Legion placed at his service, in order to avoid the shedding of blood, at last succeeded in having the white flag hoisted.

The telegrams don't say if the Pope has abandoned Rome, or accepted the hospitality of the English at Malta, or if Italy will sufficiently guarantee his spiritual power.

Victor Emmanuel has seen consummated the wish of Cavour. Rome capital of Italy.

The Italian troops entered by the Ara Egli, marching delirous with enthusiasm to the Capitol.

Florence will now have to suffer the fate of Turin; and the great question of the future destiny of Italy must be solved. Victor Emanuel will find in Rome either the beginning of his greatness or his fall.

The Prussians have finished their preparations for the siege of Paris. What France wants is a general; all generals are either prisoners, besieged, or have given their words not to serve during the war.

The arrest of Marshal Vaillaint was called for by a disorderly mob following him on the ramparts, and crying he was a Prussian. The great fight cannot be far off. No matter whether Paris be taken or not it will not decide the fate of France. Anything may be expected from an indignant people.

The riots in Paris telegraphed to London on 23d were pure inventions.

Thiers has left Vienna for St. Petersburg.

The attack on Rome began on the morning of the 20th at half-past five, Gen. Cardona bringing up his troops under a hot fire from the Papal Zouaves. A breach was effected in the city wall at the Porta Pia, and was carried by assault at 10 a.m. The white flag was then hoisted by the Pope's order on all the batteries, and a flag of truce sent out to the Italian General. Cardena divided the city into five sections, each of which he garrisoned with a small force, leaving the rest outside the walls. The Italian Government telegraphed to him not to occupy the Vatican quarter, commonly called the Leonine City, which contains St Peter's, the Vatican Palace and gardens, Castle of St. Angelo, the Hospital of Santo Spiritu, and some 20,000 inhabitants; this is to be left to the Pope. The terms offered to his Holiness are these:—1st. The Leonine City for a residence, with Papal jurisdiction. 2nd. The foreign troops to be dismissed, and an Italian Guard to be enlisted for the Vatican. 3rd. All convents and church property to be respected. 4th. The Italian Government to allow the Pope two millions sterling a year. The Pope has refused all these terms. His motive in surrendering Rome was merely to save it from bombardment. Illuminations in Rome.

Loan made yesterday by Sr. Lanuz to Montevidean Government 2½ millions.

The steamer Villeta has been bought by the Government, and is now being fitted out and armed to join the Oriental squadron.

America waited 2½ hours in Montevideo last night, to bring up the late papers.

London 23th,

Encounters outside Paris, between Pontoise and Isle Adam, result unknown.

Theirs mission to St. Petersburg is probably to enlist Russian aid, in exchange for concessions in the East.

An army of 65,000 Germans marching on Lyons.

There are 21 German armies in France, numbering 650,000 men: 3 more divisions are expected.

Tours 25th.

A balloon has arrived from Paris with letters.

Prussians took Forts Chatillon and Vannes after a gallant resistance from garrison.

Trochu says the artillery caused much loss to the Prussians.

Lisbon telegrams from London on he 26th announce that Bazaine has surrendered with all the honours of war.

A revolution in Paris by the Red Republicans is apprehended.

The official journal at Tours states that France will accept any honorable terms of peace, but will not yield up an inch of territory. Rather than do so she will fight to the last man.

Meetings have been held in London to insist on the British Government at once interfering and putting a stop to the war.

STATE OF PARIS.

Paris, September 20.

The Ulans sabred several persons at Cretell. They appeared also at Villeneuve, St. George's, where they crossed the Seine without opposition; and a more remarkable thing still is vouched for by three of the morning journals, which say that 600 Prussians are already in the wood of Meudon and at Clamart. The very position seems to make this impossible, but if true, every French journalist should be ashamed to own it. There is no force of the enemy that side of the Seine, and if 600 of the enemy are allowed to cross a river and go up to the very walls of the city unopposed, what must we think of the officers who command the French troops?

From the heights of Clamart these men are said to have looked down upon Vaugirard, the position designated for the most pushing opening of the attack. Thus we see that the enemy is upon us, and that he has only to cross the Marne to begin the attack at Vincennes and the Seine, to be under the guns of Forts D'Ivry and Bicetre, while the few men at Clamart are holding ground (if it can be true that they are there) above Forts D'Issy and Vanvers.

I presume that there will be some fighting to-day, as General Vinoy went out of the city last night with 30,000 men. These men went down the Rue de Rivoli and towards Vincennes, where it is said, they will dispute the enemy's passsge across the Marne. We are hourly expecting to hear the war of the guns from Fort Charenton, as the force by Creteil is augumenting.

About ten o'clock this morning I was looking out of my window in the Rue de St. Ancienne Conedri, when I saw a crowd of soldiers running after a milk cart. The man was stopped, and at once surrounded by a crowd. It seems that this man was seen staggering under the weight of a can taken into a suspected house, and thus drew attention to him. I could not get near enough to see with my own eyes, but the officer in command held up a handful of cartridges taken from the cans and said that the milkman was a Prussian. It seems that he was distributing powder and ball to the friends of the enemy. He was roughly dragged away to the nearest maire. The appearance of a number upon a soldier's cap led to his being questioned yesterday, and he was found to be a Prussian; while four cavalrymen, who had their uniforms concealed by a long overcoat, were arrested, upon the boulevards. These things show why the Prussians have spoken so confidently from the first of finding help within the city when the attack was made.

The position of the German army in front of Paris is almost as threatening as it well can be. On Friday that army spread itself along the greater part of the south front of the city, and constructed bridges across the river Seine for the transport of heavy artillery at Villeneuve St. Georges, where General Vogel de Falkenstein, one of the ablest of the Prussian generals, is said to have established his headquarters. From this point the German armies have spread their lines to the neighborhood of Charenton in one direction, and to the fort of Issy, near the southern bend of the river Seine, in another. A second army was closing round the city from Charenton northward towards St. Denis, and rapid movements were in progress which would bring the German forces on the third side of Paris, in front of Mont Valerien. The whole of the approaches were thus about to be cut off. The only exit from Paris that remained open was that leading westward to Rouen and Normandy, and that was expected to be closed in a few hours.

It is a remarkable proof of the immense command of forces possessed by the German Powers, that they have taken the opportunity of the closing in of the lines of Paris by their main armies to overrun Alsace, about Mulhouse and Colmar, and to send an army through the passages of the Vosges, to advance on Paris in a totally new direction. The effect of this movement, if it should be successful, will be to give the German armies three lines of advance from the Rhine to Paris—one from Saarbruck, another from Strasburg, and a third from the neighbourhood of Basle. They will thus command all the great roads leading out of Germany into France, from the frontiers of Belgium on the north to the frontiers of Switzerland on the south. This third line of advance, if they have sufficient forces to keep it open, may be of great use to them in case the war should continue.

They are evidently acting on the supposition that it may continue for some time to come, though this, we trust, is not inconsistent with their willingness to make peace, if they can obtain the terms which they consider necessary for their own security against future attack.

The number of Americans who have lodgings in Paris must be immense to judge by the quantiy of stars and stripes which one sees hanging out of windows. I have seen hardly any English flags. From the balcony of one house I saw an immense blue and white flag. Being curious to know what it was, I approached the house and read over the doorway the following inscription—"Here lives a Republican of Nicaragua," and peering out behind a curtain I saw a withered yellow face which I presume was attached to the Nicaraguan Republican.

There were several Mobiles gazing like me at the flag, and the inscription, and the yellow face. None of them had ever heard of Nicaragua, one suggested that it was a Swiss canton, another that it perhaps was in the United States, another that it was in India. At last my opinion was asked, and when I said that it was in America, the Mobile who had asserted that it was in the United States was regarded with that respect by his friends which superior knowledge always commands.

What surprises me more than the number of armed men one meets in the streets, is the number of stalwart unarmed men, fairly well dressed; and evidently able to buy a uniform and a musket. I have delicately asked some of them why they were neither Nationales, nor Mobiles, nor volunteers. Their reply has been, 'I am the sole support of my mother.' To understand the meaning of this, it must be remembered that, to be the sole support of a mother, is a title to exemption from military service.

To put forward such a plea now, however, seems to me somewhat out of place, and General Trochu would do well to oblige these affectionate sons to take their share in the common danger. By their number I cannot help thinking that some of them, must have hired mothers, as actresses are said to hire aunts. On any table of averages it is impossible that there can be so many only sons of widows in Paris as one is asked to believe.

The following account, which I have derived from a semi-official source, of the number of men under arms, within the line of the forts, is approximately a correct one:

Regular soldiers	80,000
Sailors and Marines.....	20,000
Dounaniers and gendarmes.....	20,000
National Guards, including the new battalions	120,000
Parisian Gardes Mobiles.....	18,000
Provincial Mobiles.....	180,000

Since the review on Wednesday, about 30,000 Provincial Mobiles have come to Paris.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

A LONG HISTORY IN BRIEF.

(*From L'Opinion Nationale July* 13,)

The House of Hohenzollern, which, to-day, makes so much noise in Europe, is of Suabian origin. In leaving the town of Hechidgen, watered by a tributary of the Neckar, the traveller who directs his steps southward towards Berlingen, sees rising on his left a conical shaped hill, on the summit of which is situated a castle of feudal proportions. That is the cradle of the house of Zollern, called Hohen or high Zollern, on account of the elevation of the ancient manor. This castle, which gave its name to the royal house of Prussia, was built about the year 980, A.D. The petty nobles to whom it served as a residence, lived for a long time in obscurity, and became divided into three branches, that of Franconia, whence has issued the royal house of Prussia, and those of Hchingen and Sigmaringen, who remained stationary. The two latter have played but an insignificant role in history, but the line of Franconia learned early to appreciate money, and Frederick VI, afterward Frederick I. conceived the happy idea of lending 100,000 florins to the Emperor Sigismund. That 100,000 florins was the origin of his greatness. Sigismund being unable to repay them yielded as collateral security to his creditor the Margrave of Brandenburg, till he should be able to discharge the debt. Frederick found some trouble in installing himself in the Marches, for the nobles of the district did not feel well disposed to his hypothetical superior. The KitGows, the Bismarks, and others revolted, and at first came off conquerors, But Frederick was a man of ability. He learned that the Margrave of Thuringia was the possessor of a new weapon of war of marvelous power, called a cannon. He brought this to bear upon his adversaries, and thanks to the cannon, terminated the struggle to his own advantage. Thus was Prussia born by the power of gold and cannon-balls * * Despoiled of their possessions in consequence of the wars of Napoleon, the little princedoms of Hechingen and Sigmaringen lost their royal dignity, but having given their adhesion to the Confederation of the Rhine, they were reconstituted by Napoleon I., a proceeding which did not prevent them from turning against him in 1814. Having but scanty revenues and abundant debt, Hechingen and Sigmaringen decided upon resigning, in 1849, all their rights in favor of the King of Prussia, who by a treaty concluded in 1850, agreed to pay the former branch an annual sum of 10,000 thalers, and the latter of 25,000 thalers. He felt his honor concerned in the possession of this little territory, containing 74,000 inhabitants, which gave him besides a *footing* in South Germany. Scarcely was he invested with his double Principality before he hastened to repair the manor of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic fortifications, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription:

"Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg, united, built this castle in 1458. The strong hand of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the Eagle—1851."

Above this proud gateway of the Eagle his Prussian Majesty caused a figure in relief, to be erected, representing a fully armed Knight, with this motto:—"Vom Fels zum Meer" from the rock to the sea; that is to say from Zollern to Trieste, on the Adriatic being understood.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The last American mails received here brought us the following extraordinary story of a wild man in the woods.

The people inhabiting the northwestern part of Nevada are in an intense state of excitement over the supposed discovery of the traces and habitation of a lost or wild white man.

After gathering all the information that we could, we armed and equipped ourselves for a trip to the location described, about 50 miles from our camp, at the sink of Deep Creek.

After a tiresome ride of two days over the mountains and through one of the wildest and roughest regions of this wild and rough country, we came in sight of and camped on the eastern slope of the mountain.

All were now upon the 'qui vive' for some sign of the strange inhabitant.—We had just picketed our animals, and sat by the fire telling strange experiences of frontier life, when we were aroused by a crashing sound, caused by the swift approach of some strange-looking body coming towards our camp. Just at this moment the moon shone through the clouds, almost as brilliant as the sun at noonday. We had a splendid view of the object. It was undoubtedly a white man, about 40 years old, nearly covered by a coat of fine long hair, and in appearance otherwise not at all startling. He carried in his right hand a huge club, and in his left a rabbit or some other small animal. He caught sight of us almost instantaneously, as the moon shone out, and with a scream like the roar of a lion, and brandishing his club, dashed, past the camp and attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of madness.

We at this time could have shot him but for the fact of the surprise of the moment, and ere we were armed our animals stampeded, and he was after them like the wind down the mountain. We endeavored in vain to send our dogs after him, which being savage and well trained, we had counted upon to assist in the capture; but with distended eyes they sat mutely gazing into the darkness, and neither blows nor kindness could move them to the chase, and the only recourse we had was to throw up a hasty rampart of logs. Occasionally, through the long watches of the night, all hands were aroused by his terrible cries; and thus, in momentary expectation of an attack, we passed the night. Morning dawned at last, and we took the trail of our horses, after having securely hidden our accoutrements. They had torn down the mountain at a terrible speed for about five miles; here they jumped down a sheer precipice about twenty-five feet, disabling my saddle horse. About two miles further down the valley we found the rest of our stock quietly grazing. The only marks they bore were evidently made by being caught by the tails by the wild man in the chase, entirely stripping them of hair and skin. We followed his trail for about three miles, when the gorge opened in a beautiful basin, and half a mile further the trail ended abruptly at the entrance of a cave. We explored this cave, finding a set of soldier's buttons and a dime, dated 1841, which leads me to the conclusion that he is a man lost from Fremont's command in 1846 or near that time.

BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA.

REPORT OF GEN. RIVAS.

Potrero de Prado, Villaguay, Oct. 14th 1870.

To H. H. Brig. Gen. Gelly-Obes

Commander in-chief in Entre Rios.

I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 12th I overtook the enemy at Puntas de Santa Rosa, their army being 9,000 horse, foot and artillery, and we gained a complete victory notwithstanding the deficient means at my disposal.

On the 11th at 4 p.m. I was encamped at San Miguel when my Chief of Vanguard brought word that bothes of the enemy were in front, to the number of about 800. Going in person to reconnoitre I saw they would not accept battle, and judged that their whole army was not there, but only the vanguard. I then directed Col. Vidal to set out at 3 in the morning with the vanguard, which I reinforced with Ascona's brigade, the brave Federacion cavalry, 2 Prussian guns, and the 4th batt. The rest of the army followed at 4 a.m.

Crossing the Santa Rosa river I learned from Colonel Vidal that he had in front 3 strong columns of the enemy and my scouts simultaneously brought word that 3 other columns were moving down on my left flank. From the top of a slope I could see them with my glass, whereupon I at once sent orders to Vidal to halt and form into line till I came up with the main body, meantime forming the calvary into 'echelons' to cover my left flank. I was coming down the right bank of the Santa Rosa and in this manner I sought to protect my inferior cavalry force from the masses of the enemy, by keeping the Arroyo on one side of them and my artillery and infantry on the other. I advanced the 3rd batt. and the Correntino Chasseurs in the front line under Colonel Ivanopski, then the 4th and 12th batts. under Colonel Bernal, along with Krupp's 4 cannons and a light howitzer under Ruiz Moreno. On my right flank was the cavalry, under Colonel Ocampos, comprising Gamarra's squadron, the Correntino horse under Ramirez, and my escort. The reserve consisted of the 6th of the Line, a new regiment of dismounted troopers and Bustamante's 4 light field-pieces, all under Colonel Luis Maria Campos.

In this order I advanced, when the enemy made a swoop down on us with 3,000 cavalry, which my artillery and infantry were unable to withstand, and some of my forces were thrown into disorder, till rallied by Colonels Ascona and Vidal, who again got the cavalry into order and drove back the enemy.

At this moment the enemy's infantry, 900 strong, came in front with 5 guns, yelling most hideously, but I ordered my men not to fire till they came near. When within 30 yards we opened on them a galling fire, at which they halted.

At that moment a body of 1000 horse attacked my right flank, but was driven back by the fire of my reserve guns and a charge of Ocampo's cavalry. Then they made another tremendous charge like the first, on my left flank, but were completed beaten off, after which I ordered the bands to play a quick-step, pushing forward to capture the enemy's infantry and artillery. I had not advanced 150 yards when a column of 3000 horse and foot came down on my rear and did much damage, throwing my infantry back upon my artillery, till Colonel Vidal was able to rally the former under cover of the Federacion and Azcona horse and the 6th infantry. I then ordered Colonel Campos with the 4th and 6th batts. and Ocampo's horse to fall back and seize the infantry and 1 gun. The enemy, seeing my object, retreated at full gallop, and then infantry in my front availed itself of the confusion also to escape. I turned my whole force to the right flank where new bodies of the enemy were appearing, and after marching ½ a mile observed that they were preparing another charge. Hereupon I halted and arranged the 12th batt. and 6 field pieces to stand the shock, which they did effectively, and inflicted great loss on the enemy.

The victory was thus on our side and I resolved to advance and seize the enemy's guns, not quite a mile distant: my infantry, however, could not come up in time, the enemy escaping at a trot.

The battle lasted over 3 hours, from ½ past 8 to half past 11 a.m., and many of the infantry had been marching since 4 a.m. being now overcome with heat and thirst, for it was scorching hot. Nevertheless I pushed on 2 leagues further, to the Talar of Santa Rosa where I pitched camp at 1 p.m.

Our less in officers and men is heavy, but I can assure Your Excellency that the enemy's loss is 4 times as great, besides a number of horse and foot disbanded. Among our killed are Major Benitez of the 5th horse, Capt. Guerrico of the same regiment, and Captain Castro of the 3rd regular cavalry. We have had 3 officers and 29 men killed, and 14 officers and 90 men wounded. The enemy's cavalry displayed desperate valor.

I have to recommend Colonel Vidal for his valor and skilful conduct. All the cavalry officers did their duty as also Colonels Lopez and Ereñu The infantry commanders have added lustre to the arms of the Republic. My secretary, Dr. Ruiz, and my adjutants gave every satisfaction, while the medical staff under Dr. Tamayo left nothing to be desired.

Congratulating you on so great a victory at so cheap a cost,

I remain

Ignacio Rivas

ARE WE ADVANCING OR RECEDING?

What a question to ask in the nineteenth century, the mother of so many beneficial institutions, of so many inventions!

Have we not poor-houses, public libraries, telegraphs, steam-ships, railways, the press, and innumerable other appliances of the age, for the promoting of comfort, learning and brotherhood among all nations? Have we not poets and philosophers who have written much, and dreamt more, about universal harmony? Are we not daily told that all men are alike, and exhorted to forget ancient prejudices and embrace each other as brethren? Does not commerce unite us mutually in the sacred bonds of friendship and interest, and familiarize us with the languages and customs of other peoples? Then, why ask if we are advancing or not?

These are the very reasons that provoke the question. For notwithstanding that we are surrounded on all sides by humanizing influences, the latent savage displays itself in forms more awful among us, than are to be met with in Central Africa.

How can a man who has read our books, studied philosophy, acquired foreign languages and travelled; deliberately meditate the invention of some dreadful weapon of destruction, and present it to the world without shame, as an acquisition to civilization?

If the savage kills an enemy it is because he hates him, and from his youth has been taught to do so. We, still greater savages—in cold blood, and apparently without any other motive than that of slaughtering our fellow-beings—pass nights without sleep, and years in constant investigation, in the hope of recovering some infernal machine that will slay thousands of those, whom our religion, our literature, our philosophy, our commerce, nay, even our hearts, teach us are our brethren!

The dreadful drama that is now being enacted in Europe, horrifies by its unparalleled atrocities, and make us doubt of the advantages of civilization. Civilization has not accomplished the destruction of the innate barbarity of man, it has only confined it within limits which at any time may be broken through, and when our passions lead us to violate the boundaries prescribed by our education, science supplies us with the means of exceeding barbarians in barbarity.

If in remoter times war had something chivalrous in its pomp, was the chosen career of daring spirits, and was accompanied by the sophistical ideas of honor and glory, there no longer exists even these fantastical inducements to wage it.

The needle-gun, mitrailleuse and nitro-glycerine effectually destroy all hope of distinction in a field of battle, and convert the chimeries, honor, and glory into heartless carnage. Nor are these the most dreaded implements of war, as it is in our day; deceit, espionage, treachery and corruption are employed without scruple, and demand the applause of the world, under the vague name of strategy.

Of what use are our books, our learning, our enlightenment, our philosophers, our commerce, our inventions, if every page of our history be smeared with oceans of blood, shed in fratricidal war among nations who occupy the vanguard of our civilization.

Such a demoralizing spectacle which the present war presents us with, may well authorize the question: If our future advancement in refinement and science is to be accompanied by a corresponding progress in the art of slaying; shall we be gainers or losers?

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Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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Lote No. 1—Esquina 10 varas de frente por 51 de frente Almagro.

Lote	Frente		Fondo	
2—10	id	53	id	
3—10	id	54	id	
4—10	id	54	id	
5—10	id	55	id	
6—10	id	55	id	
7—10	id	56	id	
8—10	id	57	id	
9—10	id	58	id	
10—10	id	59	id	
11—10	id	60	id	
12—10	id	61	id	
13—10	id	62	id	
14—10	id	63	id	
15—10	id	63	id	
16—10	id	66	esquina á la Calle Nueva.	
17—10	id	50	id	
18—10	id	50	id	
19—10	id	50	id	
20—10	id	50	id	
21—10	id	50	esquina á la Calle Nueva.	
22—10	id	50	id	
23—10	id	50	id	
24—10	id	50	id	
25—10	id	50	id	
26—10	id	50	id	
27—10	id	50	id	
28—10	id	50	id	
29—10	id	50	id	
30—10	id	50	id	
31—10	id	50	esq. cll. Nueva	
Frente Calle Nueva.				
Lote No. 32—10	id	50	fondo.	
33—10	id	50	id	
34—10	id	50	id	
35—10	id	50	id	
36—9¾	id	50	id	
37—8	id	39½	esquina.	
38—11½	id	50	esquina.	
39—10	id	52	fondo.	
40—10	id	57	id	
41—10	id	63½	id	
42—10	id	69½	id	
43—10	id	75	id	
44—10	id	81	id	
45—10	id	86¾	id	
46—16½	id	56	id	
47—52½	id	35	esq. Rivadavia	
Frente Calle Rivadavia.				
Lote No. 48—10	varas frente,	50	varas fondo.	
49—10	id	50	id	
50—10	id	50	id	
51—10	id	50	id	
52—10	id	50	id	
53—10	id	50	id	
54—10	id	50	id	
55—10	id	50	id	
56—16¾	id	50	id	
Frente Calle Nueva.				
Lote No. 57—9¼	id	58	id	
58—10	id	59½	id	
59—10	id	60	id	
60—9¾	id	66	id	
61—10	id	67	id	
62—10	id	67¼	id	
63—10	id	67½	id	
64—10	id	68¼	id	
65—10	id	69½	id	
66—10	id	50	id	
67—10	id	50	id	
68—10	id	50	id	
69—10	id	50	id	
70—10	id	50	id	
71—8¾	id	50	id	
OTRA CALLE NUEVA.				
Lote No. 72	10	varas frente	67½	id fondo
73	10		67¼	
74	10		67½	
75	10		67 1/2	
76	10		67 1/2	
77	10		67 1/2	
78	10		67 1/2	
79	10		64	
80	10		64	
81	10		64	
82	10		64	
83	13		72¾	
84	13		72¾	
85	10		72¾	
86	10		72¾	
87	10		72¾	
88	10		72¾	
89	10		79	
90	10		79	
91	10		79	
92	10		79	
93	10		79	
FRENTE CALLE ALMAGRO.				
Lote No. 94	10	varas frente	81	fondo
95	10		80	
96	10		96½	
Frente Calle Almagro.				
Lote No. 97	10 4/100	frente,	78½	fondo.
98	10 4/100	id	76½	id
99	10 4/100	id	73	id
100	10 11/100	id	73½	id
101	10 11/100	id	70½	id
102	10 1/100	id	69½	id
103	10.34	id	68¾	id
Frente Otra Calle Nueva.				
104	11	id	50	esq. Almagro
105	10	id	50	fondo.
106	10	id	50	id
107	10	id	50	id
108	10	id	50	id
109	10	id	50	id
110	10	id	50	id
111	10	id	50	id
112	10	id	50	id
113	10	id	50	id
114	10	id	50	id
115	10	id	50	id
116	10	id	50	id
117	10	id	50	id
Lot No. 118—10	id	50	esquina	
119—10	id	50	id	
120—10	id	50	fondo	
121—10	id	50	id	
122—10	id	50	id	
123—10	id	50	id	
124—10	id	50	id	
125—10	id	50	id	
126—10	id	50	id	
127—10	id	50	id	
128—10	id	50	id	
129—10	id	50	id	
130—10	id	50	id	
131—9	id	50	esquina	
132—12	id	50	id	
133—10	id	50	fondo	
134—10	id	50	id	
135—10	id	50	id	
136—10	id	50	id	
137—10	id	50	id	
138—10	id	50	id	
139—10	id	50	id	
140—10	id	50	id	
141—12	id	50	esquina.	
142—10	id	50		
143—10	id	50	fondo.	
144—10	id	50		
145—10	id	50		
146—10	id	50		
147—14	id	50		
148—14	id	50		
149—10	id	50		
150—10	id	50		
151—10	id	50		
152—10	id	50		
153—10	id	50	esquina.	
154—10	id	50		
155—10	id	50	fondo.	
156—10	id	50		
157—10	id	50		
158—10	id	50		
159—10	id	50		
160—10	id	50		
161—10	id	50		
162—10	id	50		
163—10	id	50		
164—10	id	50		
165—10	id	50		
166—10	id	50		
167—10	id	50		
168—10	id	50	esquina.	

28..17po6

HOUSE AUCTION.

BY MADERO and CO.

On SUNDAY, OCT. 30th, at four p.m., a house belonging to the Estate of General Blas Pico, in Calle Azcuenaga, between Santa Fé and Arenales, with 17½ varas front by 70 deep; four rooms, kitchen, well, &c., rented to a good tenant.

For titles, &c., apply at 14 Bolivar.
88,15p,oc12

MAGNIFICENT HOUSE-AUCTION

BY
F. SERNA.

On Friday 21st at 3 p.m. the fine modern house No. 214 Moreno, between Tacuari and Buen Orden, having 17½ varas front by 70 in depth.

JUDICIAL LAND AUCTION

BY
MADERO & C.

4½ MANZANAS in 200 LOTS.

On Sunday 30th inst. at noon, this splendid propertity in the North end will be sold by order of the Judge Dr. Echeverria. Plans &c will be distributed in a few days.

Apply at 14 Bolivar. 1.2 xp o15

LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

MRS. KIDD'S well-known Establishment in this locality, having lately undergone a thorough repair, is now ready to receive parties who wish to spend their summer months in this healthy part of the country.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Lunches can be had at the shortest notice.

TERMS MODERATE.
150,6p,o16

JUDICIAL AUCTION

BY
MADERO & Co.

On Tuesday 25th inst. at noon, at 119 Independencia, the household furniture and a lote of jewellery belonging to the late Mme. Duval by order of the Judge, Dr. Garcia Fernandez.

135xp o15

13th CARRIAGE AUCTION

BY
MADERO & CO.

On Thursday 27th inst., at noon a splendid collection of new and second-hand carriages, by order of importing houses, manufacturers, and private owners.

Any parties having either carriages or horses for sale should seize this opportunity that we may put them in our list.

14 Calle de Bolivar.
27 21p o6

BUILDING LOTS AT ALMAGRO

By MADERO & Co.

5 MANZANAS CUT UP IN LOTS.
Situate between Calles Rivadavia and Victoria.

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

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

Almagro will soon be the favourite suburb of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars etc. apply 14 BOLIVAR.

POR
A. J. BULRICH.
Importante y Grandioso remate de 28 Lotes de Terreno

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

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

Los lotes y pomenores irán mas tarde.

HOUSE AUCTION.

BY M. BILLINGHURST.

On SUNDAY, 30th inst., at One p.m., the handsome House, 147 Calle Paraná, between Parque and Corrientes, with 8½ varas front, by 67½ deep.

Four rooms in front newly built; a 'parral' of moscatel grapes for 35 varas, fruit trees, well kitchen, &c.

The Lorea Tramway will shortly pass the door.
96 13p,o12

GREAT LAND AUCTION

BY M. BILLINGHURST

On Sunday Oct. 23rd at noon, 16 square of ground in South Barracas, being the old Saladero of Juan Fernandez, next the Arroyo Sarandi, to be sold in one or four lots as may be desired. Carriages will be waiting at South Barracas railway station. The land are admirably situated and everyday increasing in value

FURNITURE AUCTION

BY
MADERO & Co.

At 14 Bolivar at noon our weekly sale of furniture for importing houses, and glass-ware from the Custom-house. 111, 5p o16

AUCTION AT LAS CONCHAS.

BY MADERO and CO.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30th, at Noon, the Third Grand Auction of Municipal Lands, two Manzanas (14 and 15), on the Banks of the Tigre, cut up in Lots for building.

Some of the Lots recently sold are soon to be built on.

The Train leaves the Plaza 25 de Mayo a 45 a.m. 33,15p,a 12

HOUSE AUCTION.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22d, at Four p.m., a fine new House, No. 583 Piedad, between Callao and Rio Bamba, high and airy, and close to the Tramway.

It has 8½ varas front, by 54 depth, with six rooms, kitchen, offices, hen-house, &c.

As the owner wishes to sell, he has put the low valuation of $280,000 on it.

For titles, &c., apply at 14 Bolivar.

GREAT LAND AUCTION.

BY M. BILLINGHURST.

On SUNDAY, NOV. 6th, at Eleven a.m. twenty-two cuadras of Ground, on the Riachuelo of Barracas, to the right of Alsina Bridge, adjoining the high road to Paso Chico.

The site is well adapted for a Saladero, Graseria, or Factory of any kind, and a new Tablada is about to be established hard-by.

All the Lands adjoining the Riachuelo are destined to attain great value, and become the centre of our local industries.

The Property will be put up in lots, with frontage on the river.

Carriages will be in readiness at No. 70 Calle Potosi, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, and a Lunch will be provided on the Grounds.

For Plans, &c., apply at 70 Potosi.
102,xp,o19

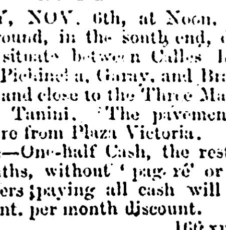
AUCTION OF 100 BUILDING LOTS.

BY MADERO & CO.

On SUNDAY, NOV. 6th, at Noon. Three Manzanas of Ground, in the south end, divided into 100 Lots, situate between Calles Rincon, Sarandi, Pasco, Pichincha, Garay, and Brazil, in a high position, and close to the Three Manzanas bought of Sr. Tanini. The pavement will shortly reach here from Plaza Victoria.

Terms of Sale—One-half Cash, the rest payable in six months, without 'pagaré' or mortgage. Purchasers paying all cash will be allowed one per cent. per month discount.

160,xp,o18



RAM AUCTION,

BY
M. BILLINGHURST.

On Friday 28th inst., at 11 a.m. at 70 Potosi, 20 rams from the famous Cabaña of Olendorff at Donselaar, all bred in the country. Mr. Oldendorff has devoted all his experience and pains to keep up the type of his flocks and maintained their purity of blood. The animals may be seen at our mart the day of sale.

161 xp o19.

HOUSE AUCTION,

BY
MADERO & CO.

On Wednesday 26th inst., at 4 p.m. at corner of Calles Comércio and Piedras, with 12½ varas on the former, and 27 on the latter street. The house is modern and has 13 rooms.

Office 14 Bolivar.
165 xp o19

GRAND BOOK AUCTION.

BY MADERO & CO.

On THURSDAY, NOV. 3d, at Noon, a splendid collection of over 1,000 Volumes, on account of Messrs. Ure, Mackern, and Gouley. They are Works on Science, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Mechanics, &c.

For Catalogues, apply at 14 Bolivar.
181,xp,oct19.

CENTRAL HOUSE AUCTION.

BY
M. BILLINGHURST.

On Sunday 30th inst., at 3 p.m. the fine property 552 to 560 Calle Victoria, half a square nearer than Plaza Lorea, with 2½ varas front by 91½. The house is old, but sub-let so as to give a good rent. It is on high ground, and the ground at 70 varas depth widness to 22½ varas.

170 xp o19.

FLORENCIO MADERO Y Co.

En nuestra casa Bolivar 14.
¡ De lindisimos caballos !

El Lunes 24 del corriente á las 12 en punto venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote, mas de treinta caballos de buenas razas nuevos y mansitos.

Se recomienda no faltar a la hora indicada porque no se encontraran tan facil y á tan baja precio caballos semejantes.

177 xp o19

by
WILLIAM MAERTENS.

Of a beautiful residence, Calle Libertad corner of Calle Cordoba, one square from the Plaza Parque 'fashionable paseo.' A costly building, elegant, comfort, convenience. Can easily produce 5000 dollars rent per month.

Atention Capitalists and Speculators!

On Sunday the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. will be sold by auction at the highest offer and for cash the elegant and comfortable dwelling-house, situated in the Calle Libertad corner of Calle Cordoba. It has 20 varas front facing the Calle Cordoba and 22 varas depth facing the Calle Libertad.

It contains nine beautiful rooms, say saloons, all beautifully papered and provided with wooden floors, ceiling and gas, a large cellar, algibe of marble containing 130 pipes of water, a spacious and beautiful kitchen with every conveniences &c.

There are seven windows with Persian blinds facing the street, and in excellent state.

I call the attention to this splendid opportunity of all the persons who like to possess a comfortable house as also of those who wish to invest a capital on advantageous and safe condition for the situation of this residence its very central, between the fine Plazas Parque and Libertad.

Atention Capitalists!

For further particulars apply at Calle Rivadavia 281.

143 7p o18.

BUILDING AUCTION.

BY
MADERO & CO.

A Manzana in the City.

On Tuesday November 1st at 1 p.m. the Manzana situate between Calles San Juan, Chacabuco, Matheu and Pichincha, adjacent to the chapel of San Cristobal and the holdings of Don Vicente Casares, D. Gonzales Caton, Don Sebastian Casares, and Sr. Garreton. It will be put up in 35 lots varying from 9 by 45 to 10 by 70 varas. It is part of the property purchased from Sig. Tamini, and a portion of it has pavement.

Con frente al Norte Calle San Juan.

Lote	Varas		Fondo	
Lote No. 1	10	varas de frente por	50	de fondo
2	10	id	50	id
3	10	id	70	id
4	10	id	70	id
5	10	id	70	id
6	9	id	45	id
7	9	id	45	id
8	9	id	45	id
9	9	id	45	id
10	9	id	45	id
11	15	id	45	frente a S. Matheu esquina.
Con frente al O Calle Matheu				
12	9	id	60	de fondo.
13	9	id	60	id
14	9	id	60	id
15	9	id	60	id
16	9	id	60	id
Con frente al Sud Calle Chacabuco.				
17	15	id	50	id frente a Matheu esq
18	9	id	50	fondo.
Lote N. 19	9	varas de frente y	50	de fondo
20	9	id	50	id
21	9	id	50	id
22	9	id	50	id
23	10	id	70	id
24	10	id	70	id
25	10	id	70	id
26	9	id	50	id
27	9	id	50	id
28	9	id	50	id
29	9	id	50	id
30	9	id	50	id
31	15	id	50	con frente a Pichincha, esquina.
Con frente al Est, Calle Pichincha.				
32	10	id	60	id
33	10	id	60	id
34	10	id	60	id
35	10	id	60	id

14 Bolivar.

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

AUGUSTUS POWELL.

Address 96 Independencia, or care of the Rev. J. Smith, Scotch Church. 341,1m,sept23

NEWNHAM'S

PURE MILK

NEWNHAM'S
PURE IRISH MILK.

See Analysis of the first Chymists of the day. Used by the British Naval and Military Authorities, and the principal Steamship Companies. Sold by all Grocers, Chymists, and Store-keepers throughout the world, and wholesale, by
CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
LONDON.

TO BE SOLD.

154 Calle Reconquista

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

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

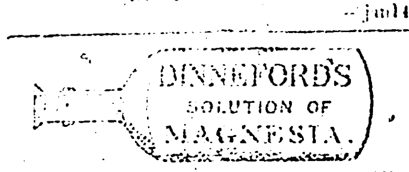
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of LEA & PERRINS have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS.
GETTING & CO.,
AND MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR.
BUENOS AYRES.
—jn14



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections: and as a Mild Aperient for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, And all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Is indispensable.

DINNEFORD and CO.,
Chemists,
172 NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.
N.B. Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA." | m30

KEATING'S
Cough Lozenges.

This Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and opinion; the result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
Children's Worm Tablet.

The greatest remedy of the day for worms in Adults and Children, and now to be admitted best in the form of a Purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.
Batley, January 26, 1869.

SIR—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr B. Whitaker, Chemist, of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

To Mr. Keating.
Signed, JOHN STENSON,
Witness, B. Whitaker.

KEATING'S
Insect Destroying Powder.

This Powder is quite Harmless to Animals but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

MARAVILLA COCOA
FOR BREAKFAST.

The *Globe* says—

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers, discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. wy13

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED
OILMEN'S STORES,
All of Superior Quality.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in Tins and Jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon,
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Finden Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Galatines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the world.

CAUTION.

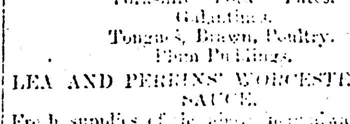
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.
| my13—70 w

BRABY'S
Corrugated Galvanised Sheets
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



Braby's Italian Roofing Zinc,
Perforated Zinc, Sheet Zinc,
Iron Tanks, Iron Houses and Huts,
Illustrated Price Lists, Free on application.
Frederick Braby and Co.
(Limited.)
FITZROY Works, Euston-road, London,
And at Deptford.
| my14w

LETTERS.

AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. J Jones, James Machen Thomas, Harr B. Dewning, Henry Stevens.

LETTERS AT JOHN WALKER'S

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

Joseph Aires, M. H. A. Atkin.

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

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

Patrick Dalton, Edward Dolan.

J. Fennell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.

P. Griffin, Teresa Guidobana, Celia Gaffin, Messrs. Gatten, Mrs. Griffin [neé Mary Murphy.]

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

H. M. A. Jones.

James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.

S. Lacrosha, William Liddel, Peter Lawler, H. L. Lowe, John Longley.

Wm. M'Cartney, P. Malone, Wm. Mann, W. H. Mekin, Hugh O'Toole, T. Ormerod.

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

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

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

LETTERS
AT No. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA

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

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

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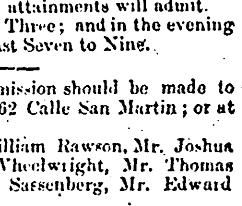

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