

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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468—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

WAR IN EUROPE

Battle of Chalons.

82,000 Men hors de combat

German Victory

McMAHON SAVES FRENCH ARMY FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

GERMANS MARCHING ON PARIS

GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

O'GORMON

To

STANDARD.

4.30 a.m.

Crowd at Telegraph Office even now. Some fellows passed the whole night here.

Two steamers are in, but must wait for daylight.

Five o'clock.

Gironde and Biela both anchored. Do not leave the Telegraph Office. 14th to 18th. Fighting.

CAMP AT CHALONS.

Eighty-two thousand troops, "hors de combat."

French retiring on Paris, and preparing to resist attack.

Prussia violated Belgian territory. Note—Chalons only 106 miles from Paris.

Bombardment of Kehl and Toul; Prussians at Chateau Thierry and Varennes.

Prussians repulsed on road to Paris. Lisbon, 27th.

Town of Kehl (opposite Strasburg) bombarded and burnt.

City of Toul (near Nancy), 190 miles from Paris burnt by the Prussians.

Prussians advanced forces at Chateau Thierry and Varennes.

(The former is only fifty miles from Paris.)

Paris preparing to resist Prussians. New French Loan; 750,000,000 francs in two days.

Prussians suffered repulse on road from Chalons to Paris.

Napoleon at Rheims.

Caurobert decided battle of 18th.

Cholera in Prussian army.

Toul and Strasburg bombarded 24 hours. No result.

Prince Frederick marching on Paris.

Prussians have arrived at Chateau Thierry.

Times doubts Paris will sustain resolution to defend.

"TRIBUNA" TELEGRAM.

The Pope has offered his mediation with Prussia.

Prussians invaded Belgium.

Battle at Chalons, both sides claim victory.

Prussian position critical. French army being re-concentrated.

Reaction in favor of Emperor, who, with McMahon, is at Rheims.

CLUB TELEGRAM.

Gironde and Biela entered.

Great battles on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th brought on by French concentrating, and throwing up line of Moselle.

McMahon just came up in time;—both sides claim victory.

After immense efforts, Bazaine managed to join with McMahon, and placed the Prussian army in a critical position.

Prussians have violated Belgium crossing the frontier, this has caused a profound impression throughout Europe. Count Palikao has said that but for Bazaine, France might consider herself lost. Feeling against Napoleon diminished.

French state Prussians have eighty-two thousand wounded in French territory, and have no means of transport to neutral territory.

Great movement since 19th.

On 26th Prussians encountered great obstacles, which gave French some breathing time.

'NACION' TELEGRAM.

On the 18th Gen. Bazaine repulsed the Prussians at Verdun, 85,000 Prussians.

France is united now against the invaders.

France calls all men from 40 to 50 years of age under arms.

Caurobert mainly contributed to decide battle of Verdun in favor of France.

Battle of the 18th won by French owing to Canrobert.

Hamburg effectively blockaded. Rio, sovereigns 12.

(ITALIAN TELEGRAM).

England proposes a Conference of Nations for peace.

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Discount. 4. Cotton flat.

There are symptoms of heavy calls being made upon capital in Germany.

Prolongation of war unfavourable to money market.

Consols 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 fell to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Consols 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$.

French Consols—Three per Cents., 61 to 65.

In France Corso-Furioso is confirmed.

Bank notes legal tender.

Emission likely to be made up to 1,800 millions.

Commercial "vencimientos" prolonged 11 Aug., 11 Sept. and so on.

Italy has declared for France.

Reaction in France favorable to Napoleon.

Janeiro cambio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ bancario, 21 particular.

Sovereigns 12,000. Sellers, tasajo stock, Plata 150,000. Rio Grande 2,603.

Hamburg effectually blockaded since 25th August; total blockade; no ships loading for River Plate.

Paris.—No bills can be protested till thirty days due.

Verdun is midway between Metz and Chalons situated on the Meuse, with 10,000 inhabitants. It is strongly fortified, and is famous for woollen manufactures: Here it was that in 843 the sons of Louis le Debonnaire divided the empire of Charlemagne.

During the Napoleon wars the English prisoners were kept here. Verdun is about 150 miles from Paris.

STILL LATER.

One division of the Prussian army is advancing on Paris.

Position of Prussians considered in England critical.

Terrible excitement in France and England about Belgium.

Many think England will be dragged in.

General feeling in England to remain neutral at all hazards.

Meetings and speeches at all points of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland about Belgian question.

Diplomatic notes interchanged.

Headquarters of Germans at Bar-le-Duc, 64 leagues from Paris.

Four hundred thousand Prussians pouring down on Bazaine.

Three hundred thousand pouring down on Paris.

Intense excitement at Paris, every able bodied man at the trenches.

Prince Frederick at head of advancing columns. Several engagements on the high road; Prussians, however, keep advancing, and Prince Frederick promises to occupy Paris in a week.

France national to a man, and all parties are joined to drive back Prussians. Recruits coming into Bazaine's headquarters from all quarters.

French papers say that Bazaine has saved France. Scarcely a word about Napoleon, who, according to latest, was about to leave Rheims for Paris.

Railways torn up, telegraphs destroyed and towns burned by advancing columns; awful destruction.

Spain convulsed; Carlists have pushed in.

Money abundant in England, and capital flowing in from Continent.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

An extra of a Rio paper states that the Emperor Napoleon committed suicide at Rheims. This news, however, requires confirmation. We have the latest Lisbon telegrams to the Plate, but there is nothing whatever about it; yet a private telegram has come up from Montevideo asserting it. O'Gorman says let it stand by.

Earl Granville asks Bazaine permission to pass through Luxemburg thirty-five thousand wounded Prussians.

'TRIBUNA' TELEGRAM.

Napoleon with Bazaine at Rheims with 140,000 men.

Strasbourg has not been taken.

The French Republic has not been proclaimed.

The Empress has formed a Defence Committee in Paris. Theirs, De Talhuet, Dupuy de Lome, Melinet, Beluci, all deputies and senators.

Vienna papers confirm the terrible loss of Prussians at Metz.

Invasion of Belgium confirmed.

MacMahon, Palikao, and Bazaine have to the present saved France.

Neutral powers, at England's instigation, have refused to mediate without notice.

French Legislature threw out recruiting bill.

London, 25th.

Prussian advance pushing on Paris. Thierry and Abrenny, with troops, making for Varennes.

The Prussian Army is on the defensive. Gen. Bazaine is the acknowledged hero of the day.

French loan voted amounts now to 12 millions.

Since 25th Aug. all German ports effectually blockaded.

Passenger per Gironde reports that latest telegrams state Prussians surrounded.

Bazaine has checked onward march of two divisions of Prussian army.

Napoleon's power consolidated.

Prussia calls every man in Germany to arms up to 50 years.

"ECO DE ITALIA" FOURTH TELEGRAM.

Strasbourg has capitulated. Bazaine's army cut off at Metz.

The Headquarters of the Prussians at Bar-le-Duc.

Prussian army advancing on Paris.

Great agitation in favor of Prussians in Italy.

Treaty of neutrality, Anglo-Italo Russian.

STANDARD TELEGRAM.

London, Aug. 27.

Prussians on Paris.

General Bazaine has refused Earl Granville's request to pass Prussian wounded through Belgium.

STILL LATER.

5 o'clock P.M.

French markets completely paralyzed and nothing doing. Reutes falling.

All the poor people sent out of Paris, and Committee of Defence making every preparation for the most heroic resistance.

General Bazaine pressed by Prussians, and falling back on Paris.

English papers charge Prussians with maliciously destroying towns on their road of march.

Strong feeling in England in favour of France, caused by Prussians having burned some French towns.

Liverpool Market.

Salt hides down 6, tallow fallen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BOL A TELEGRAM.

Telegrams from U. S. suppressed.

Montevideo paper 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Markets—Tallow ox, 50; mutton 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Liverpool markets down, hides and tallow.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

London, Aug. 27.

Prussians advancing on Paris.

London money market better.

Bank rate 4, Consols 92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Belgium question blown over.

SECOND CLUB TELEGRAM.

September 19, 1870.

Passengers from Paris say the Count de Palikao displays extraordinary activity, sending large reinforcements to French army.

Subscription to war-loan 11 times more than amount asked for.

Prussia finds the greatest difficulty in raising money.

Liverpool.

Wool the same; sock scarce; demand fair.

Prices for M.Video and Entre Rios wools, washed and dirty, good and firm. Santiago and Cordoba unwashed no alteration.

Sheepskins dull at previous prices.

Havre fall of 10 centimes, no transactions. Antwerp salted-ox-hides in demand, firmer; light do. no demand.

Horse-hair fell 5, business paralyzed; sheepskins nominal. Tallow dull, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ firm.

'PRENSA' TELEGRAM.

A great battle has been fought at Chalons, in which though both sides claim the victory it is clear that the advantages remained with the Prussians.

Eighty-two thousand wounded men were left wounded on the field.

The French retired towards Paris.

Generals Bazaine and McMahon succeeded in saving a part of the army.

The Prussians continued bombarding the camp of Chalons. On account of what occurred at Strasburg the French have set fire to the city of Kehl.

The French have checked the Prussian-vanguard, which was advancing from Chalons on Paris.

The fortifications of Paris are perfect, and it is prepared to resist the attack of the Prussians.

Houses, woods, and promenades have been destroyed in preparations for the defence.

On the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th various battles were fought. In executing their movements, the French troops concentrated decidedly, abandoning the line of the Moselle, and placed themselves 'en route' to join McMahon's forces. Bazaine, after effecting this movement with great labor and difficulty, succeeded in leaving the Prussian troops in an unfavorable position. It was said that in transporting their wounded, the Prussians had crossed the Belgian frontier, and that this had caused great offence to the European Powers. The losses, both of French and Prussians, are incalculable. The news was confirmed, that the Prussians had had 82,000 wounded in French territory.

The movements from the 19th to the 26th of last month are as follows. It was predicted that the Prussians would meet with obstacles, thus giving opportunity to the French to recoup.

There was a great conflagration on a part of the Moselle. It is confirmed that the Prussians have advanced beyond Toul, and that they occupy the country as far as Chateau Thierry.

The enemy had not yet been seen there, but a telegram of the 26th announces that on that morning a Prussian detachment had been seen below the d'Eironves (roa).

The artillery in firing on Toul did not cease for a moment from twelve o'clock on that day till 5 o'clock in the evening; the Prussians had three batteries playing on the town, one at St. Michelle; one at Croix de Metz, and a third at Gondreville.

Paris 25th.—Generals McMahon and Bazaine have not effected a junction.

The French repulsed the Prussians on the road from Chalons to Paris.

Prussian cavalry occupied Doullevant (Upper Marne).

Prussians Advancing.

Prussian-Cuirassiers are encamped St. Brey, Department of Marne.

It was said the Corps Legislatif is dissolved, but a telegram received at Madrid on the 26th says that the Chambers held a secret council for the defence of Paris.

Gen. Trochu has reached Paris.

It is contradicted that the Prussians sent their wounded home through Belgium.

In Paris an order was issued for everyone without means of livelihood to leave the city.

The 1st and 2nd French Corps d'Armees are on observation, while General Bazaine and the rest are marching on Paris.

Spain will join the other powers when a chance offers for Mediation.

TELEGRAM FROM LONDON.

Aug. 26th, by cable to Lisbon.

Prussian outposts at Chateau Thierry and Brienne. A new army of 150,000 men formed.

Paris 27th. Prince Frederick marching on this city: it is not true that we fired on Prussian flags-of-truce.

The frontier villages are full of Prussians wounded. The railways are destroyed. Up to the present 40,000 men have been killed. Several cases of cholera among the Prussians, but not virulent.

IMPORTANT FROM ENTRE RIOS

An English estanciero from Entre Rios has favoured us with the following, being the very latest:

Both armies near Calala. Engagement imminent.

Within the memory of the inhabitants of this city such an extraordinary excitement as has prevailed since the arrival of the French packet at Montevideo on Monday was never witnessed. Apart from the immense interests at stake in the Franco-German war, no news received since it broke out has proved so contradictory as that brought by the Gironde. The French residents say it is good, and are jubilant accordingly; the Germans on their side point to the fact that their armies are nearly at Paris, and said fact is of the most stubborn nature.

We received yesterday morning English papers to 20th ult., and their general tone would lead to a belief that France is "in extremis," but such a view of the situation is not borne out by the French press or any correspondence from that country. On the contrary, the most vigorous preparations for defending Paris (now mounting 2,000 guns) are reported as completed, and reinforcements were being despatched to Chalons at the rate of 1,000 men an hour. It may be well to remark that the great battle said to have been fought at Chalons is a myth, no encounter has occurred near that place. The great fight was near Metz on the 18th, and the corps commanded by the King of Prussia and General Steinmetz were at latest watching Bazaine's forces shut up in that fortress, though the German headquarters were pushed a little in advance to Bar-le-Duc. The German corps reported as near Paris must be that of the Crown Prince. Events are however marching with such rapidity that the Valdivia, of the Pacific line, which is expected at Montevideo to-morrow, may bring us decisive news.

There was an exciting demonstration on the Mole-head during the small hours yesterday morning. An immense crowd, principally French, waited on the pier from a late hour on Monday night watching for the special steamer chartered by the *Tribuna* to bring up the news from Montevideo. She did not arrive so much before the packet, after all, and only came into port between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m. The assembled multitude then accompanied our colleague Varela to his office, singing and cheering. Rockets were firing in all directions long before day-break, and it appeared as if half the citizens had not gone to bed. We were ourselves at work at 5 o'clock a.m., and our special edition was published a few hours after.

The Provincial Government has appealed to the National Government for permission to discharge, free of duties, several cargoes of cut stone for the pavement of this city; the Minister has referred the matter to Congress.

It appears that several cargoes of neatly cut stone have been purchased in Rio for the paving of the streets.

We have received from Mr. Hadfield a very able letter on the subject of emigration, which, owing to the press of European news, we are obliged to hold over until our next issue.

Several vessels have arrived from England with rails for the Salado extension. It is probable that by the end of the year trains will run through to Ranchos.

THE WEEK.

When tombstones will be all that are left of the present generation, the events of the past week will be properly judged. The errors of a short seven days cannot be forgotten for convenience for crass for policy; they will leave their impress for years, and the severe verdict of a discriminating posterity, point to the odium which is screened by prejudice, or curtailed by high position. That we are improving, that the world is getting better and better daily is a theory more pleasing than correct: materially we can point to some tinsel victories, morally we can show nothing but defeat. We point to two measures—the Respite of a convict, and the defeat of the Bank Act; the first, under the circumstances in which the country is placed, stamps mercy as a crime; the second brands legislation as an incubus. We have really little to add, "speech is silver, silence is gold," the two measures stand face to face before the public. The postponement of the Bank scheme until next year amounts to its defeat, inasmuch as the English banking firm that has made the offer cannot possibly allow it to remain open for such a prolonged time.

The terms of the amended contract were published in yesterday's *Tribuna*. They surprised everyone who took the trouble to read them. The conditions were onerous on the part of the people who offered their money, and so favorable to this country that, really, the most grasping patriotic zeal could not ask for more. Yet the House appears to have taken fright at the importance of the subject, and, although it has ample time to vote for railway schemes, which there is neither money to carry out nor trade to support, it must necessarily postpone a measure which, if practicable, would result in more real good to the country than any project that has been laid before Congress since its creation. Aside from the incalculable benefits to lethargic, we may say expiring industries, by the conversion of capital into land, crops and cereals, the establishment of English banks in the various towns of the interior, would have formed, as it were, the nucleus of a society which beyond Buenos Ayres is not to be found at present in the Republic. An English Manager with a dozen of English clerks would have brought the towns of the interior into contact with those of England; the social influence of this little band of cultivated and well-educated men, their possible intermarriage with the daughters of their fellow-townsmen, would prove advantages superior even to the influx of capital. All these vast benefits for a country such as the upper provinces are overlooked; the wealth of commerce and the energy of intellect are naught for the Provincial mind; the slough of prejudice is too profound, and the seals of custom can not be broken.

But why limit the retrospect of the week to these subjects, when there are others to mark the annals of the past seven days as a sanguinary epoch of South American revolt. The flames of civil war throw a lurid light over two republics, and in three provinces we have had victory and defeat, advance, repulse, with almost the regularity of day following day. "Not enjoyment and not sorrow," has indeed been the history of the week at two of the War Offices of the River Plate. From Monday morning to Saturday night, it has been strife, and we find the Sabbath ushered in with the drawn swords of Oriental against Oriental, and Argentine against Argentine. Does any man ask when will this eternal strife terminate, when will contending interests abide by the decision of civil authority? We answer, when those authorities are above imputation and command respect. Experience seems to afford no guide, religion no check; and, so long as this exists, the battle-field, not the court-room, must be the deciding tribunal for contending interests. Strict principle, no doubt, called for the war in Entre Rios, but no principle can justify the daily, daily tactics which have turned a simple revolt into a tedious campaign, and finally saddled on the country a debt sufficient to build a railway to Ensenada, and a handsome General Post-Office besides; thus it is we begin with principle and end with error. There are moral principles which justify the clamor for the abolition of capital punishment, but situated as this country is, they do not apply; here we have no penitentiaries, no Norfolk Islands, solitary confinement for even a day is almost impossible, the terrible punishments which exist in Europe for premeditated crime are unknown here, and hence mercy to criminals is mis-

placed. But a truce to moralizing on the past week, let us look a-head and hope that "each to-morrow find us further than to-day."

BATTLE OF LAS PIEDRAS.

Friday morning the Villeta and America arrived in port. Expecting news from Europe, we boarded both vessels. The Biela had not arrived; and no telegraph had been received.

Our correspondent writes under date of 15th: To-day this place (Montevideo) has been in a most intense state of excitement. Three times the alarm bells have been rung. As a matter of course, every version is current. The Blancos swear they have won, and the Colorados are wild with delight at the victory they have achieved; boys selling bulletins in the streets and shouting "Tremenda derrota de los Blancos!" is the chief feature. I have four bulletins before me; but the Blancos swear they are all lies. Suffice it to say a battle, a bloody battle, has been fought at the little town of Piedras. The fight began this morning, at an early hour, Medina and Aparicio following in the wake of Suarez, after the skirmish at Seferina, came on his rear just as he was entering the suburbs of Las Piedras.

Night was closing in, and to advance through the quintas at that hour was dangerous, so Medina called a halt. The Blancos passed the night before the town, and Suarez threw up some barricades by moonlight, and sent chasques to Montevideo. Some of these fellows were caught by Blanco picquets.

When Medina got wind that troops were to be sent the next day he at once took his measures, despatched a strong force to watch the train coming from Montevideo, with orders to rip up the line near Piedras, then to advance and allow the train to pass on, tear up the rails as soon as it had passed, and so prevent it returning to Montevideo. The expedition was attended with every success, the train passed the picquets, but a mile ahead was brought to a stand-still for want of rails to run on. The Blancos came up and made the whole train, officers, soldiers, bag and baggage, prisoners. They were at once marched to Medina's camp.

We are happy to say they were treated as prisoners of war, and not molested. Meanwhile Medina, believing in the necessity of at once closing on Suarez, beat to arms 2000 horsemen well mounted and armed, and a small force of infantry formed in battle array. Aparicio harangued the troops, and before breakfast hour the assault began. Suarez, who appears to be a schooled South American commander, kept his men together in square. The Blanco cavalry charged in good style, determined to tramp the enemy down under their horses' feet, but Suarez's men held firm, and just as the troopers came up opened fire, volley after volley, from the infantry, and horse and horsemen tumbled. In vain Bastarrica and Aparicio returned to the charge, the infantry held their own, and the musketry was with effect. Suarez had evidently the advantage in arms and ammunition; some small pieces well posted did great execution.

The fight raged only for one hour, it continued the whole day, but after the first brunt it became desultory. Suarez received reinforcements it appears from some quarters, and at last took the offensive, marching in close column on the bullock cart encampment on the hill.

From all I can learn, this was the most successful tactic of Suarez, and was well carried out. The bayonets steadily advanced, and a stiff fight ensued. Blanco and Colorado fell cheek by jowl; but Suarez pushed his infantry column to the hill-top, and gained both the hill and the day. The trophies do not amount to much: 18 bullock carts without bullocks, numerous lassoes, etc. As for ammunition, I am informed it is false. The Blancos fell back, as their infantry was completely outnumbered and their cavalry somewhat demoralized. As to pursuit, I believe there was nothing of the kind; Suarez was in no position to follow up.

Capt. Guillot has just arrived; he is aide-de-camp of Suarez, and reports, of course, a splendid victory. Suarez encamped at Casavalle. Suarez, it appears, had no time to write. You may deduce from the above—a very obstinate and severe fight; both parties considerably cut up; but the Blancos checked. They thought they had Suarez, but they found a Tartar result, increased demoralization in Blanco troops; over 300 killed at Seferino; as many more killed to-day, say 600 in all, Blancos and Colorados.

The scene of the recent battles is a hilly tract of country between the Sta. Lucia and Montevideo, the extreme right being represented by the town of Pando and the left by the village of Las Piedras. There is plenty of shelter for a defeated army to reform, and we imagine that after the first battle of Seferino the cavalry of Suarez re-assembled under cover of the chacras and farms near Pando.

The Colorados at first feared their communication with the capital was cut off, and fell back towards Las Piedras, a wild stony district, famous for a battle under the Spaniards in the last century, but very disadvantageous for a retreat. It is about the same distance as Pando (five leagues) from Montevideo; and connected by railway. Near it is a charming valley called Carpin, from an Italian who kept an inn there; a favorite place for pic-nics. Last week Medina had his headquarters there, with the advanced guard near the quinta of Mrs. O'Gorman at Cerrito. Pando is a village of 1,200 inhabitants with a mill built there by Mr. O'Neill.

BATTLES OF SEVERINO AND LAS PIEDRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GOYO SUAREZ.

Head-quarters, Sept. 14th. On the 12th inst., about half past 8 in the morning, Gen. Borjes, commanding the vanguard, sent me word that a body of 50 rebels had appeared on the South side of Paso Severino as if to dispute the pass. I ordered him to force a passage and cross the river with all his vanguard, which he speedily effected at a gallop. The enemy were drawn up in order of battle about 2 miles on the other side. After the vanguard had forded the river (Sta. Lucia) I crossed with the rest of the army and gave word for my infantry to dismount; then sending forward the two brigades to attack the artillery, occupied the centre, while the cavalry advanced in squadrons on the right. For ten minutes a sharp fire of musketry went on between the "tirailleurs" on either side, and then the enemy came down on us full charge. I formed in line to receive them. The enemy made a sudden flank movement of cavalry, to cut off our rear, where I had placed the baggage and ammunition train.

I sent two squadrons of horse to check the enemy, but the latter charged with such impetuosity as to carry all before them, and my cavalry, inferior in number, was utterly put to flight. All our baggage and ammunition fell into the enemy's hands. The battle had now become general, and our infantry and artillery kept up such a galling fire as to drive back the enemy's right and centre, our own right fled for cover to the neighbouring thickets. It was not long till our left was also thrown into confusion in spite of the efforts of the valiant Gen. Borjes, and Gen. Castro exerted himself in like manner on our right. Meantime I kept our artillery playing incessantly on the whole of the enemy's front; Col. Rios and Lieut. Maroche worked the guns so well that during the battle 45 shots were fired at the enemy. Suddenly the rebel cavalry made a swoop down upon our guns and threw the gunners into confusion, but Col. Rios with audacious bravery saved the occasion.

After two hours and a-half of desperate fighting, in which our men had to stand several headlong charges of the enemy's cavalry, the issue of the day was in our favour. The enemy no longer ventured within musket range, their infantry having suffered terribly from the fire of our guns, which mowed them down at 150 yards distance. Although most of our cavalry had dispersed, the enemy commenced a shameful retreat, and fled from the attack of our remaining forces. My infantry, however, was so fatigued after two hours fighting, and having no cavalry or horses, I ordered them to cook some dinner, for they had nothing to eat since the day before.

Nothing could exceed the skill and valor displayed by Generals Castro and Borjes: the former commanding the right, the latter the left wing, while the centre was under my own immediate orders. The loss of the enemy was severe, say 200 killed or wounded, and among the former are Majors Torres, Ijimo Fernandez, José M. Pampillon, Lizardo Gonzalez and several other officers. We have lost about 30 killed and 50 wounded. Majors Vasquez and Rodriguez, Capts. Alegre and Guido, Lieuts. Aquino and Maldonado, and 24 soldiers, are among the slain. Capt. José Rey is missing. Our men were not killed fighting, but fell into the enemy's hands with the baggage and received no quarter.

I had to order a retreat as the enemy had taken all our ammunition, but the moral effects of the victory have been most favorable to the Government. All my officers and men fought well. Of the cavalry they dispersed some 400 came back about 2 hours after the battle, with their officers at their head.

José G. Suarez.

Headquarters on march, Paso Casavalle, Sept. 15th.

Yesterday at 3 p.m. my scouts brought word that the enemy was marching towards our encampment at Las Piedras by the left bank of the Arroyo Colorado. In less than an hour I had my forces drawn up in battle array a mile outside the town, the enemy doing the same about two miles distant. I sent out small parties of cavalry to provoke them to fight, but they kept on as if for the Cerro, passing in front of our line. We started in pursuit, but night came on, obliging us to halt. This morning I was about to start again, hearing the enemy was near Melilla, when their vanguard came up along the high road towards the Colorado.

Pushing forward my cavalry and opening fire with the guns this obliged the enemy to fall back. We continued to advance and followed them up to a Rincon, hemmed in by the river Colorado and the chacras. The enemy, seeing my purpose, made a hasty counter-march towards the Casavalle Pass, whereupon I ordered Gen. Borjes with the horse and artillery, to the charge, supported by Pagola's infantry.

The result was most successful, and Borjes captured some waggons and horses. The enemy tried to make a stand at the Pass, but we killed 80 and took 100 prisoners. My artillery was little use, getting out of order after the first round.

At Paso Casavalle my infantry was so tired after a march of five leagues that I ordered a halt for supper, before marching to the Cerrito. This battle has been a kind of sequel to Severino.

JOSE G. SUAREZ.

STATE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday Evening.

The wires continue cut, and Buela is depressed, for it appears there will be no *Telegrafo Maritimo* to-day, as his printers are in the trenches. The arrivals here to-day were as follows:

- Bengala, from Havre.
- Maria " Hamburg.
- E. McNeill " Savannah.
- Fermina " Matanzas.
- Romantice " do.

Trade completely done up. Three thousand American hides sold at 64½ gold despatched. Money market paralysed: Gold closed at 17½; sovs. ½ premium.

Exchange for Oneida, closed at 50½. Great agitation, owing to the Blancos having come into Las Cruces. Bloody battle in the Pantanos to-day, where the Government troops took some prisoners etc.

In the city nearly every house has 20 or 30 soldiers on its roof; they are posted there to look out for the enemy, but cause great annoyance to the inhabitants, and leave the azoteas in the dirtiest state imaginable. All these houses must be cleaned and fumigated the day the soldiers leave, or else an outbreak of cholera is all but certain.

The whole city is topsy-turvy with excitement. It was reported in Montevideo yesterday morning that the Blancos took off about a league of wire belonging to the telegraph.

Tolosa and Galarza have joined the Blancos, also Moyano with some 700 men from Tocurembo.

The Blancos have walked off with 150 yards of rails, supposed to be cut up for the guns.

At the Tres Cruces yesterday fighting was going on, the Blancos came into the Cordon. House tops thronged and shots on all sides. They say the Blancos number close on 5,000 men.

Pagola with his division of policemen arrived at Las Piedras.

All the passengers taken prisoners in the train were sent back to Montevideo in the evening, they were not maltreated.

LATEST FROM CONCORDIA.

MURDER OF MR. COX.

Concordia.

A chasque has just arrived with despatches from Colonel Araujo (5th of September) at Cruzú Cuatí, announcing the arrival of the Governor of Corrientes (Sór Baibiens) with 1,000 cavalry, and two battalions of infantry, to place an army on the frontier

of Entre Rios and Corrientes. Meantime we have in this town a garrison of 700 men, to hold the place against Lopez Jordan if he should come down. The only rebel forces in this part of the country are some bands that infest the woods near the Gauleguay river, making raids upon the adjacent estancias.

Oviedo's band murdered an old English estanciaero a few days since at Puntas del Rabon; the victim, Mr. Samuel Drake Cox, was over 80 years of age, and took no part in politics, but was supposed to have some money in his house.

Lopez Jordan's forces are beginning to desert him. Major Almeyda, with 100 men, has passed over to General Gelly. An Italian coachman named José Dalino, who was taken by force, has escaped from the rebels, after five months of suffering and privation. He got away with some others in the woods of Villaguay. It seems that Segui and Nico Coronel are encamped at Aguara, and keep their men from deserting by promising that everything will be arranged in 15 days with the National Government.

All manner of false news, victories, &c., is used to keep up the spirits of the men. Last week it was said that "President Sarmiento was dead," and the troops had "carne-con-cuero," bands of music, rockets, and plenty of liquor.

D. Pablo Diaz, capataz of Cabal's estancia of Santa Helena on the banks of the Paraná, arrived here to-day, having ridden right across the province without seeing any rebels. He confirms the news that Lopez Jordan is at Quebracho, Laureano Gomez at La Paz, and Chumbeado at Hernandezarias. The rebel forces are far from enthusiastic. We expect good news from Concepcion. Colonel Cordero is gone down there with two steamers.

ROSARIO.

Friday.

The *Capital* of this morning speaks of the approaching departure of Mr. and Mrs. Consul Hutchinson for England in these terms:—

"This esteemed gentleman and his amiable lady are about to leave us for a time, and it is only right to remind the inhabitants of Rosario how much we owe to this worthy representative of Great Britain for the many services he has done us. Dr. Hutchinson is a zealous protector of his countrymen, a scholar, a philanthropist, an eminent medical man, and a lover of the Argentine Republic. He began life as surgeon aboard H.M.S. Pleiad, and has written some works descriptive of his life in Africa. But he is chiefly known among us for his extraordinary services during the Cholera (1867), when he not only attended the sick gratis, but converted his house into a hospital, under the care of his wife. He received a gold medal for such services, but this is only a feeble sign of the gratitude we feel towards him."

Mails from the Interior bring news that the rebel leader Guayama has made his appearance in Rioja. The people of San Luis were waiting the arrival of Don Carlos Mansilla to establish a bank there.

Dr. Ognin has been welcomed by numerous friends on his return from London.

Madlle. Patti is expected on Wednesday, 21st.

The Espora is hourly looked for from the islands, but people say that the whole story of Luengo's invasion is a myth.

The reprieve of Echavarria has caused profound disappointment and dissatisfaction amongst the foreign residents, and a very large section of the most influential natives regret that Governor Castro should, at the last moment, have yielded to the sentimental clamour raised in behalf of the criminal. The effect of the overstraining of mercy in this case will prove most pernicious, both at home and abroad. Here it will give the criminal classes, on which the fate of Troncoso and Tebes had a salutary effect, fresh heart to perpetuate the reign of unpunished murder, while abroad it will lead to a conviction that the boasted determination of Argentines to reform their way of dealing with murderers is all moonshine. Our colleagues who took part in the agitation, to which the Governor unfortunately yielded, blow a flourish of trumpets over what they call a victory of humanity; it is in reality a victory of retrogression and false sentimentality over whatever sound public opinion remains in the country. Governor Castro has made a mistake, and it will not be long before he finds it out.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE SMUGGLED NEWSPAPER.

As the Biela has not arrived, the following letter published in the London Telegraph of the 15th August, the very latest paper in the Plate, and smuggled through France by our Lisbon agent, may prove interesting. The Magellan left England on the 13th of August and this paper was published two days subsequently:—

The great battle which was believed to have been raging around Metz on Friday or Saturday has not yet been fought; and it is evident that the French are now 'refusing' the action along their whole line. Telegrams dated from Metz early on Saturday inform us that the French troops have abandoned Nancy. The significance of this statement can scarcely be exaggerated. At Nancy, or at Bourdon, some four or five miles to the north, the railways uniting Strasbourg on the one hand and Metz on the other join—continuing by Toul and Bar-le-Duc towards Paris. If the French have given up the railroad leading from Nancy northward to Metz, it can only be because they have given up Metz itself. To allow an enemy's cavalry to occupy a vital line of communication, such as that which unites Nancy with Metz, would be simply suicidal, unless it had been determined that the line of the Moselle should be altogether abandoned. We are, therefore, perfectly prepared to accept the statement—although not yet made upon official authority—that the French army has been entirely withdrawn from Metz and Nancy towards the line of the Meuse, and the forest of Argonne, in the passes of which Dumouriez, in 1792, baffled a German army much less resolute and worse prepared for war than that which now invades France.

German official accounts inform us that the King's headquarters have been moved forward from St. Avold to Vervy, a considerable village on the east bank of the Seille, about seven miles south of Metz. About ten miles to the south-east of Vervy is Pont-au-Mousson, midway between Metz and Nancy, with a bridge over the Moselle, which carries the highway westward to Commercy and Saint Dizier. At Pont-au-Mousson, on Saturday morning, the Prussian infantry compelled a French battalion to withdraw in all haste, with loss of baggage. If the French Generals ever had any intention of maintaining the line of the Moselle, that design must have been completely abandoned. Metz is exceedingly strong, less perhaps by the works of the town itself, than by the forts that have lately been thrown up, to protect an army driven back upon the fortresses by disaster in the field. But Metz depends for its means of subsistence upon the railways from the west; all the more so since the enemy, overrunning Lorraine has totally cut off its supplies from the surrounding country. For a French army, therefore, to have clung to Metz, would have been to court destruction. It would have been impossible, even with 200,000 men, to hold the line of the Moselle from Metz to Nancy; the length is at least forty miles. It might be apprehended that the enemy would make a strong irruption at Pont-au-Mousson, and cut the army in two, while the natural thought of an invading General would be to outflank the defenders, which could be easily effected either by a corps marching between Metz and Thionville, or by a corps pushing by its own left between Nancy and Lunéville, and so interrupting the railway communication between the Great French fortresses and the South.

Although the French are said to have retreated upon Chalons, the statement must not be read too literally. The Imperial headquarters, we were told several days ago, were to be removed from Metz to Chalons; but the situation of the headquarters does not necessarily indicate the line upon which a battle may be fought.—Chalons stands on the right or eastern bank of the Marne; and at that town concentrate the roads which lead through the forest of Ardennes on the north, through the forest of Argonne on the east; and from the south by Troyes and Chaumont.

In the campaign of 1814, the headquarters of Napoleon I. were first fixed at this point; and from Chalons—acting upon his interior lines, with a *verve* and a courage scarcely, we fear, to be expected of his nephew—he struck his blows right and left at Schwarzenberg and at Blücher in the glorious retreat through Champagne. It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1814 the French armies were totally exhausted. Marshals who had com-

manded corps of 100,000 men found themselves at the head of one-tenth of their former force; and the youths who pressed into the old cadres, and died bravely at Brienne and La Rothière, were very much what the present 'levée en masse' might furnish, if it could be carried out in time to stop the resolute invader. But in 1814 the enemy had already turned the French position, and advanced deep into the country, before he could be checked; the lines of the Vosges, of the Moselle, and of the Meuse had been abandoned without a blow; 200,000 Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, converging from Coblenz on the north and from Geneva on the south, had made it simply impossible that the 80,000 men whom at the utmost Napoleon could command should do more than fight a good retreating battle towards Paris. In the present year's campaign, the Emperor has a better chance.

The neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg protects the northern frontier from invasion. From the frontier, near Mezières and Sedan, stretches the forest of the Argonne—the broken line of hills which, pierced by several passes, borders the left bank of the Meuse from Neufchâteau to Montmedy. Behind the Argonne, the Imperial Generals have all the chances which Benedek threw away in Bohemia in 1866. They command the 'débouchés' of the passes; they stand at a central point from which they can act rapidly and effectively against hostile forces advancing from any portion of the frontier; while their communications with the capital, and through the capital, with the great southern and south-western provinces which really constitute France, are perfectly secure. The good front which the Imperial forces have shown around Metz inclines us to believe that they will obstinately contest the line of the Meuse and the passes of the Argonne. Dumouriez, with an army wretchedly organised and perilously enthusiastic, there held his ground successfully against the German invaders in 1792; it would go hard with Napoleon III. if he could not maintain the pass against a twofold, or even a threefold, hostile force. But there is one great danger. From Lunéville to Chaumont is but four days' march; and an army advancing on that line turns not merely the Argonne, but also the lines of all the rivers which flow north-westward through Champagne, and constitute the natural defence of Paris against an enemy approaching from the east.

Meanwhile, it is evident that the French retreat upon Chalons signifies simply the surrender to the enemy of one-fourth of the soil of France; and that nothing but the most overwhelming military necessity could explain such a step. King William has issued a second proclamation, which begins by declaring that "the conscription is abolished throughout the French territory occupied by German troops." The proclamation marks the exclusion of seven or eight millions of French subjects from service in the Imperialist ranks; and although the 'manhood' of the districts now in the power of the Prussians may have been exhausted by the requisitions already made, still the destruction of the French resources must tell naturally when anything like a 'levée en masse' is demanded. The question of the moment is, whether, on their new line of defence, the French troops can meet the invader on anything like equal terms. It may be roughly reckoned, that the Prussians outnumber their enemies by two to one; but a naturally strong and a well-chosen position may largely compensate for numerical inferiority; and the French, who have had time to make an easy and unmolested retreat, now enjoy the advantage of being able to choose their own position. Indeed, as we indicated on Saturday, it would have been sheer imprudence on the part of the French Marshals to fight a battle on the line of the Moselle. They would have had a river in their rear, with only a single 'débouché,' by the bridges of the fortress—and Leipzig has shown the danger of fighting a great battle with a river in the rear.

Thus, although telegrams which bear recent date, inform us that "the reinforcements which were expected have arrived, and volunteers are coming in in great numbers," we are forced to the conclusion that the troops of Napoleon III. have fallen back upon the line of the Meuse. The skirmishes which are reported are totally insignificant, except in so far as they show how the Prussians are advancing. Some time since we anticipated that the most rapid and most weighty attack of the Germans would not be made against the French position at the Moselle, but that the invaders would work down towards their own left, and seek to turn the French line

of defence by Lunéville and the upper reaches of the Meurthe. It is evident that the main force of the Germans is directed not straight upon Metz, but upon the interval between Lunéville and Baccarat, by which the line of the Moselle can be easily turned. To the left wing of the two Prussian armies advancing to the west of the Vosges Mountains, the Crown Prince has doubtless already united a compact body of 100,000 men, and the advance past the right flank of the French defending the line of the Moselle was so threatening, that we can readily understand the resolution of Marshal Bazaine to fall back behind the Meuse. Judging from the history of the campaign, so far as it has gone, it might be sanguine to say, that he recoils, 'pour mieux sauter'; yet only a brilliant offensive, totally eclipsing the stupendous efforts of the First Napoleon in the plains of Champagne, can redeem the Second Empire from the reproach of allowing the Germans to reach Paris in a fortnight.

WAR ITEMS.

DRUM-HEAD COURTS-MARTIAL.

In a letter from Mayence we read:—Two painful incidents have occurred here lately. On Wednesday a soldier at work outside the works throwing up a breastwork in a potatoe field, being told by the officer on duty to do something he did not like, picked half-a-dozen potatoe tubers and pelted his superior. Half-an-hour afterwards he was a corpse; a drum-head court martial having sentenced him to be shot instantly in the ditch of the fortress where he was at work. On Thursday a soldier in the train from here to Bingen fired a pistol at an officer, fortunately without effect. The train was stopped at once, and military law carried into effect in sight of the whole train. Of course there is nothing to be said against these executions, but it is horrible to think a moment's folly may thus hurry a man out of the world.

WOUNDS OF THE CHASSEPOT, NEEDLE GUN, AND SNIDER.

Opinions seem to differ as to the wounds inflicted by the national weapons of France, Germany and England. A correspondent writes from Mannheim:—

"A good many Bavarians have been brought in by this last convoy, some of them very badly hurt. The Chassepot appears to hit hard, and makes a larger wound than that inflicted by the needle-gun. Hitherto, however, the latter has held its own, and the German artillery has given abundant proof of its efficiency.

On the other hand, another correspondent of the same paper (*Daily Telegraph*) in a letter from Saarbruck, says:—

"I went into the hospital and saw the French and Prussians who had been wounded on Tuesday last, and I can safely say that the fearful nature of a wound stated to be caused by a Chassepot bullet is a mere fallacy; it certainly inflicts a much smaller and less grievous wound than the Enfield."

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The announcement that a German army is threatening Strasbourg will be received with incredulous astonishment in Paris, where not a single journal has hinted the possibility of such an event. That the Rhine might be crossed, that armies might manœuvre near the fortress, and that its prestige might thus be temporarily impaired, was to be accepted as one of the incidents of unsuccessful war, but a summons to the garrison to surrender will be regarded as a piece of presumption of which only Mr. Bismarck is capable. Strasbourg is the centre of the defence of the Rhine frontier, and is usually spoken of as one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It has figured in military history from the days of Julius Caesar. It was Louis XIV. however, who first gave it the importance and rank it has so long held among the fortified places of Europe, after he had got possession of it when it was a free city of German empire, by a lawless attack during the time of peace.

Nearly two hundred years after its union with France, Strasbourg still retains the appearance of a Prussian town. The situation of Strasbourg, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Rhine, on the river Ill is flat. The town, which is irregular in form has a circuit of six miles. It is surrounded by a wall, strengthened by bastions, ditches and bulwarks, and has at its eastern extremity towards the Rhine a citadel of five bastions,

constructed by Vanban, the outworks of which reach to the river. Its defensive system is completed by a sluice by means of which the surrounding country can be inundated. For the defence of the town and citadel 500 guns are required, so that if the besiegers are pertinacious, the alleged weakness of the garrison may prove serious. The ordinary garrison of Strasbourg is 6,000 men, but there is a civil population of 84,000, and in case of a blockade everyone of them will be doing the work of the besiegers by his daily consumption of the strictly limited store of provisions.

The only side of the fortress which cannot be laid under water by means of the sluices where the Ill enters the town is the Porte de Mines, and on that side the glacis is mined. Such is the theory of the defence of Strasbourg, but in practice theory often breaks down. The safety of the place depends too much upon water to satisfy those who wish to see it hold out. Water is proverbially a fickle element upon which to depend, and after four months' drought the river is now low; at the standing-place of the destroyed boat-bridge the standard post showed a week or two ago but seventy centimetres, or two feet of water; while it is constructed to reach nineteen feet. The works are of a somewhat antiquated type. The old-fashioned 'bastion encointe,' which engirdles the town, is in many points approached by woods, by villas, by pleasure-gardens, and by breweries, which would probably afford excellent cover to a besieging force; while, as its works were planned long before rifled cannon were thought of, its siege would afford an excellent exemplification of the relative values of old engineering and of modern artillery. The Germans before Strasbourg have the advantage, denied to some besiegers, of knowing well what obstacles they have to overcome. Hundreds of their countrymen have had to leave the place within the last five weeks, after living and working there for years. They evidently also know precisely the number of troops within. Since with this knowledge they have undertaken to capture the place, it is probable that they see their way to do so without the loss of time.

—Daily News.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The 'baptism of fire,' however absurd and inappropriate a phrase, when applied as the French Emperor applied it, is in itself a term by no means either inapt or excessive. To be actually under fire—to hear, as Walt Whitman has it, the "sound of the different missiles, the *t-h-t!* *t-h-t!* of the rifles, the great shells shrieking as they pass, and the grape, like the hum and whirr of the wind through the trees," all this is an experience standing quite by itself and deserving a strong and significant phrase. It is an experience so far beyond the reach of unaided imagination, that Goethe (as is well known) loving all experience with the love of a great philosopher-poet, did on one occasion put himself absolutely under fire during a battle at the outbreak of the Napoleonic campaigns. His description is vivid and interesting, and on nothing does he insist more strongly than on the peculiar visual effect with which he, a man of strong 'physique' and courage was seized. His presence of mind never deserted him for a moment, but all external objects took the color of bright red. It was to him as if a real fire had been shedding its strong red light across the scene. Presence of mind is a quality made up of the physical and the moral. The physical requirements have been known, on a sudden strain, entirely to fail the very bravest men. At the siege of Bhurtpore, in India, in 1827, the English troops were waiting with tedious delays the order to advance by storming parties. At last the order came suddenly, and when general attention had been quite absorbed elsewhere. A sergeant, of personal bravery known and proved among his comrades on a hundred previous occasions, swayed to and fro once or twice, and fell to the ground in a dead faint. Naturally brave as he was, his circulation was irregular, and the sudden excitement checked the action of the heart. Not many minutes afterwards, a surgeon passing him; consciousness and power quickly returned, and with a bandaged arm he dashed after his regiment, soon regained it, and bore his full share in the capture of the town.—Echo.

A number of English doctors are about to ask permission from the French and German Governments to follow their armies, in order to study the nature of wounds inflicted by the new weapons.

LATEST FROM PARANA.

Paraná, Tuesday.

The troops marched out yesterday and were encamped this morning at Sauce, 4 leagues distant, where they came in sight of the rebel vanguard under Carmelo Campos, 1,500 men, strongly posted on the edge of the forest of Montiel, into which they can fall back in case of defeat. It is not, however, likely that the enemy will hazard a combat, unless Lopez Jordan come up with the bulk of his army (say 4 to 5 thousand men).

By this time General Gelly ought to be near Nogoyá, marching to effect a junction with our division, and the latter will move at easy stages from Sauce, so as not to risk an engagement. When General Gelly is ready to fall on the rebels we may be confident of a victory, although the rebel army is much more numerous. It is likely Lopez Jordan will try to intercept our division before effecting a junction with Gelly. The two armies are not more than 8 or 10 leagues apart.

The Minister of War embarks tomorrow for Buenos Ayres, having finished all his arrangements.

Nacion.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.

THE GERMAN BRIG THERESIA.

Yesterday we received the horrifying details of one of the most sanguinary tragedies ever known on the sea, and perpetrated by a villain who it appears was well known down on the beach, and who whilst in the Plate had been employed as cook at several hotels and lodging-houses in this city. It appears that the German brig Theresia cleared some months ago from this port with a cargo of River Plate produce for England, Capt. H. Keeper in command. When some weeks out a mutiny sprang up on board, no motive is alleged for it, but it is supposed merely for the purpose of getting possession of the vessel. The mutineers first attacked the chief mate, Mr. H. Brandt, poor fellow, he defended himself heroically, but was cut to pieces and left dead on the quarter-deck. This unfortunate man was an excellent officer, and leaves behind him to deplore his untimely loss a widow and six helpless children. The second mate came up to his assistance, but got a fearful gash in his throat from which he subsequently died; the cabin-boy was flung overboard. The captain, who stood his ground manfully, came off best, having effectually quelled the mutiny, killed the mutineers, and although terribly wounded in the fray, has survived to tell the horrid tale. A German seaman, who shipped on board the brig in Buenos Ayres, was the perpetrator of all these horrors. The villain was formerly a cook at a hotel in Buenos Ayres, and in a like capacity shipped on board the brig for the homeward voyage to Europe.

This fearful tragedy should be a lesson to shipmasters how they take unknown parties on board their vessels in a foreign port. As a rule there is no scarcity of seamen in this port, and before shipping anyone, some credentials or character should be exacted. Consuls and insurance agents should also look to this matter—the tragedy on board the Theresia is one of the most terrible we have ever been called on to record.

We are informed on very reliable authority that one of the most influential Blanco Chiefs, resident in this city, has addressed himself to the National Government, expressing his desire to be allowed to land at Colonia for the purpose of consulting with the heads of his party, and endeavoring to induce them to come to some compromise with the party in power in Montevideo, which would prevent any further effusion of blood. As his mission would be attended with considerable personal danger he wished the Argentine Government to use its influence with the Oriental Government to prevent his being molested. His proposal has not, however, met with any success, but the fact of its having been made suggests the thought that the Blancos are not so completely masters of the situation on the other side, as their partisans here would try to make us believe.

The police have asked the tramway conductors not to use their whistles at night, as the serenos have lately been disturbed thereby from 'snoozes' on door steps, thinking that the sound proceeded from one of their body in distress round the corner. We believe the conductors have agreed to make it 'all serene' for the guardians of the night by abandoning their whistles when night falls.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

The Franco-Prussian war is now being waged in some of the fairest parts of French territory, extending from the banks of the Marne to the valley of the Meuse, and taking in a number of large towns, fortresses, and historic localities, which may be described as follows: (Verdun—see bulletin). Chalons sur Marne, 107 miles E. of Paris, is a town of 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly remarkable for the camp and

headquarters of the French army during the last thirteen years. It may be called the last line of defence between the Rhine and Paris. It is a place of great antiquity, and played an important part when the Romans invaded Gaul, being mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries as 'Duro Catalaunum.' Here, in 274, the Emperor Aurelian defeated his rival Tetricus, and in 451 a dreadful battle was fought, in which Romans, Visigoths and Franks united their forces and defeated Attila. During the middle ages Chalons had a population of 60,000 souls. There are factories of coarse woollen cloths and cotton bosiere, besides a college; a government school of arts and trades, and several learned institutions.—Chalons is 25 miles from Rheims, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway. It is one of the chief towns in the territory of Champagne, and is divided into three parts by the river Marne, which is crossed by several bridges; one of these, built in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance. The Gothic cathedral and the town-hall date from the 12th century, as well as the Abbey church of L'Epigne built by the English. The wine-cellars of M. Jacquesson are among the most wonderful in Europe.

The Camp of Chalons occupies a large extent of territory to the south and east of the villages of Mourmelon, 16 miles from Chalons. For an extensive camp (says Brinslaw) the situation could not be finer. There are permanent barracks for a large number of men, increased at times by large additions who camp out; this is usually the case when the Emperor holds any of his reviews or sham-fights, in which about 40,000 take part. Chalons is reached in 3½ hours by rail from Paris; it is 112 miles W. of Nancy, and 205 W. of Strasbourg.

Rheims, Napoleon's headquarters by latest accounts, is 108 miles E. N. E. of Paris; it is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in France, the Archbishop ranking as the first nobleman in the Kingdom, with the privilege of crowning the Kings of France, which ceremony was always performed at Rheims. The hills around the city produce the richest champagne, being watered by the River Vesle. Population 52,000. It has a branch railway to Epernay, connecting with the Paris and Strasbourg line, and another line east goes to Metz, Forbach, and the Rhine. Rheims was known to the Romans as Duro-Corturum, and is rich in Roman antiquities, viz. the arch to Cæsar and Augustus and the tomb of Jovinus, Roman Consul, a native of this place A. D. 366. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in France, dates from 1212; the great bell, weighs 23,000 lbs. Colbert was a native of Rheims: The city suffered for years from bad water-supply till Canon Godinet spent all his fortune in making aqueducts from the Vesle. The public gardens are very fine. Rheims is famous for its fairs, champagne vaults and spinning factories.

Nancy, recently occupied by the Germans, is 220 miles E. of Paris and 93 from Strasbourg by rail; capital of the department of Meurthe, on the river of that name famous for the residence of the ex-King Stanislaus of Poland. Fine cathedral, town-hall, theatre and Palais de Justice; beautiful promenade. The gates of the city are like triumphal arches. There are manufactories of linen, woollen and embroidery, and a great trade in champagne and dried fruits. It is the shortest road from Brussels to Switzerland. Population 48,000. It was the old capital of Lorraine, and is one of the handsomest towns in Europe, having been much beautified by Stanislaus. Nancy was given to France in 1736 in exchange for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. All the high-roads from Metz, Strasbourg, Bar-le-Duc and Verdun meet here.

Metz, the centre of Napoleon's original plan of campaign (since abandoned), is a strongly fortified town on the Moselle, 198 miles E. of Paris; the fortifications are 4 miles in circumference, intersected by the river, which is crossed by several bridges. The Gothic cathedral is unsurpassed for size and beauty. Besides the Governor's house, public library, and cotton and woollen factories there are large hospitals and barracks. The aqueduct was built by the Romans. Population 65,000. Charles the Fifth besieged Metz unsuccessfully in 1555. The roads from Luxembourg, Mannheim, Strasbourg, Nancy and Chalons centre here, and the railway goes to Forbach and Thionville, scenes of recent battles.

Strasbourg, on the Rhine (opposite the German fortress of Kehl), which is said, on doubtful authority, to have just capitulated to the German arms,

is one of the strongest places in France, and a great 'entrepot' of commerce with Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, the chief exports being corn, maize, flax and dry goods. It was the capital of Alsace and birth place of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing (1436). Marshal Saxe is buried in the Lutheran church. The Cathedral is one of the grandest structures in the world, being 112 feet higher than St. Paul's, London, and twenty-four feet than the Great Pyramid of Egypt; it is of cut stone, as fine as lace-work, and was built by the brothers Steinback in 1218; the clock is the most wonderful in the world, showing the revolutions of the sun, moon, and stars. The bridge across the Rhine to Kehl has been blown up by the Prussians; it was 600 feet long. Population 82,000. Railways to Switzerland, Baden, Frankfurt and Paris. If the Germanus pactate peace, it is likely they will re-annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The inhabitants talk German, but are essentially French in feeling.

Kehl is a German town belonging to the Duchy of Baden, formerly subject to the Bishops of Strasbourg, with 8 square leagues of territory around it. It has only 2,200 inhabitants, and is on the edge of the Black Forest. The French seem to have burned it at the same time that the enemy bombarded Strasbourg.

Toul, burnt by the Prussians, is a town of 9,000 inhabitants on the Paris and Strasbourg railway, 199 miles E. of the former city, and 114 W. of Strasbourg. It is 21 miles from Nancy, 30 from Verdun, 41 from Bar-le-Duc, and 92 from Chalons. It stands in the middle of a fertile plain, surrounded on all sides by hills which produce excellent wines. It was taken in 1552 by Henry II. and annexed to France by the Treaty of Westphalia: It does a great trade in wines, brandy, delft ware, cottons, &c., and has a fine barracks and arsenal. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th century, with beautiful cloisters. The old church of St. Gengoulph is equally remarkable. Toul is one of the oldest places in Lorraine, which is also likely to be annexed to Germany. Of course the town may now be said to no longer exist.

Forbach, burnt by the Prussians, was another department of Lorraine, being a village of 1,900 souls, situate on the Moselle, 288 miles E. of Paris, and 43 miles from Metz on the route to Luxembourg. The cause for destroying it is said to have been that some of the villagers fired on the Prussians, but it was perhaps really in revenge for the destruction of Saarbrück by the French. It will be remembered that General Frossard was defeated here with great slaughter by the Germans on August 6th, the same day that MacMahon was beaten at Woerth.

Saarbrück, burnt by the French, was a small Prussian village on the Saar, a tributary of the Moselle. It was 77 miles from Treves, and 60 south-east of Metz, with 2,700 inhabitants, and factories of porcelain, steel, &c. Here at the commencement the French had a slight success under the eyes of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

Weissembourg, scene of the first German victory, is a town of Alsace, on the river Lauter, with 4,080 inhabitants. The heights are a military position of some value and were taken by the Austrians in 1793, and re-taken by the French in the same year. It is 22 miles S.W. of the Bavarian fortress Landau, 36 N.N.E. of Strasbourg, and 93 East of Paris. The treaty of 1814 stripped it of its fortified lines. Railways to Strasbourg and Germany.

Woerth, where the Crown-Prince defeated Marshal MacMahon on August 6th, after having beaten Gen. Douay at Weissembourg, is a village of Alsace, 12 miles S.W. of Weissembourg, 30 N. of Strasbourg, and 9 from Hagenau; it is on a stream called the Fischbach, where they made delft-ware. After the battle MacMahon fell back on the neighbouring village of Saverne.

Saverne, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, is a town of 4,000 inhabitants with a trade in dry-goods and several foundries. It is 27 miles NW. of Strasbourg.

Thionville, a strong town on the Moselle, with 4,400 inhabitants was the scene of some fighting after the battle of Forbach. Here Pepin of Heristhal held his court. The town was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. The Prussians besieged it without success in 1792. It is a third class fortress, constructed by Vauban, with railways to Metz and Paris, and steamboats on the Moselle. It is 15 miles NE of Luxembourg and 250 NE of Paris.

Bar-le-Duc, the actual headquarters of the German army, is a town of

15,000 inhabitants, capital of the department of Meuse, beautifully situated on a hill over the River Ornain.—The old castle of the Dukes of Barrois still stands. The town is famous for confectionary. Marshal Oudinot and General Exelmans were born here. It is a central point between Chalons, Metz, and Nancy, being 36 miles west of Toul, 48 west of Nancy, and 192 east of Paris. The Crown Prince is said to have established his own headquarters at the village of Brienne.

Brienne, in the department of Aube, 1900 inhabitants, is famous for its military school where Napoleon studied (1779-1784). The castle of the Counts of Brienne was Blucher's headquarters in 1814, when Napoleon made a sudden descent from Chalons, preventing Schwartzburg from effecting a junction. Blucher had a narrow escape, leading his horse down the stairs of the chateau. A few days later Napoleon himself had as narrow an escape from a Cassack, when Gourgaud saved his life. Brienne is 156 miles E. of Paris.

Vitry, where the Prussian cavalry entered, is a town of 7,000 souls, on the Marne, in the territory of Champagne. It was founded by Francis I., and is 18 miles SE. of Chalons, 33 W. of Bar-le-Duc, and 128 E. of Paris.

Varennes, said to be occupied by the Prussians, is only 66 miles E. of Paris, with 1800 inhabitants. Here Louis XVI. was arrested when trying to escape from France.

Chateau Thierry, where Prussian forces have been seen, is 59 miles east of Paris, being half-way between Chalons and the capital. Population 4,200. Birthplace of Lafontaine.

Gironde and Biela Mails

Yesterday morning we received our changes. We give the following as the most reliable.

The Biela, Captain Carroll, anchored yesterday morning at six. The mails were brought ashore by small steamer at 8.30. She brings sixty-four passengers for this port. The following is a list of their names:

Peter Brown, George Gardom, Ben Gardom, Ernest Gardom, James Bonte, Randolph Hinch, J. Brown, M. Addison, J. Meyer, Daniel Auchincloze, Wm. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest, Miss Prunge, Mr. Landersfield, John Campbell, wife and two children. John Evans, James Jack, wife and child, Basille Jocoquet, Jules Campney, James Robertson, Henry Black, James Alexander, Alex. McClean, Johan Wams, Peter Wartman, John Clark, wife and child, Rurt Alvensleber, John Atkinson and child, Pat Geochegan, James Carmody, Mary Carmody, Helen Stahl, Hans Gronwald, Geo. Leadbetter, wife and child, Casparo Leano and wife, Giacomo Nollo, Nogan Morley, Eduardo Antonio, Michael Gannon, Charles Wilson and wife and three children, James Bailey and wife, Thomas Hayes, Joseph Hobbins, Mr. Harrison, Wm. M'Day, Charles M'Nay, George Lynch, Charles Devellin.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLES NEAR METZ.

Paris Aug. 18, Six a.m. It is stated that the Prussian loss at the battle of Longeville on Sunday last was between 16,000 and 18,000 men.

It is also said that the army of Prince Frederick Charles was 250,000, and that of General Steinmetz 70,000 strong; against which Marshal Bazaine has been contending since Sunday on the high road between Metz and Verdun, which bifurcates at Gravelottes.

Despatches shew that from Metz to Verdun since Sunday evening the French army has been constantly fighting against desperate efforts by the Prussians to cut their line of retreat.

The Gaulois says the Baltic fleet has received orders to claim in each Prussian commercial port an indemnity of double the amount of the contribution exacted by the Prussians at places in French territory.

Fresh arrests were made in the Pantheon quarter yesterday, connected with the affair of La Villette.

(This telegram arrived in London on August 19 at 10 a.m. having occupied 30 hours in transmission.)

FURTHER FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Paris, Aug. 19 The following official despatch from the French headquarters gives details of the engagement of the 16th inst.:

The corps of General Ladmirault formed the right wing.

A battalion of the 73d regiment of the line destroyed a Regiment of Prussian Lancers, capturing their colours.

Many brilliant charges took place, in one of which General Legrand was killed. The Prussian Generals We el and Doerney were also killed, and Generals Greuter and Von Rauch wounded.

It is stated that the Prussian Prince Albert, commanding the cavalry, was killed.

At the close of the day we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy.

On the following day, the 17th, several engagements took place near Gravelotte with the rear guard.

The approximate number of the enemy's forces engaged on the 16th is estimated at 150,000 men.

Paris, Aug. 18, Evening

The Emperor is still reported to be at Rheims.

The remnant of MacMahon's army corps, which reached Chalons on the 16th instant, numbered about 15,000 men. On the same day the forces assembled at Chalons amounted to about 80,000 men, but fresh troops were rapidly arriving.

Since the 16th instant a few battalions of the Mobile Guard have been sent from Chalons to Paris.

The Cloche has been suspended.

It is reported in Brussels that the Emperor is suffering from febrile monomania, during the paroxysms of which he incessantly cries out that he has been betrayed.

The Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs—

"The French armies have been separated. The main army, forced back into Metz, is brought to bay by the German first and second armies. The Crown Prince, with the third army, is free to proceed westward to Chalons. Decisive events shortly expected."

An edition of yesterday's Times says that a body of Prussian dragoons and infantry, in making a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Schelestadt, were attacked by the peasantry and repulsed with a loss of 10 killed and some prisoners.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the recent reported victories of the French have not excited much enthusiasm.

The Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and Prince Napoleon have arrived at Rheims. At Chalons the Emperor was badly received.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, in a telegram dated Friday, 12, a.m. says—Immense enthusiasm prevails in Paris. The war news described as a French victory has been read amid loud cheers. The 'Marseillaise' is being sung by a procession of people. The excitement is tremendous, though order is maintained. The Boulevards are crowded with people, who are incessantly shouting "Vive la France" "Vive Bazaine," "Vive l'Armée." The Prussian losses are described as very heavy.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

An army of labourers as numerous as Bazaine's corps is at work under contractors, cutting immense ditches, into which an attacking army must pour under the fire of the forts, which are also now being armed. The fortifications of Paris extend over a circumference of twenty miles, and have no fewer than ninety-eight bastions, amongst the forts on both sides of the Seine near Paris are—on the left bank, Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Vauves, Issy and Mont-Valerien; on the right the forts at the north and east of St. Denis, Romainville, Rosny, Nogent-sur-Marne, Faisanderie, Gravel and Alfort.

In order to protect the approaches to Paris on the Clamart side, a fort of earthworks is being constructed on the plan organised for the defence of Sebastopol by General Todleben. All the pains of the engineers, however, will be of no avail if the villas and woods in front of the fortifications are allowed to remain to give cover to the enemy's sharpshooters; but the prospect of the wholesale demolition of valuable property and the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne where the axe is already at work, makes the scheme very unpopular.

It is said on the one hand that Paris will never be besieged, that long before the enemy can arrive, either the valour of the army or the good offices of diplomacy will have removed the danger; and on the other, that a great and luxurious city like Paris cannot submit to the intolerable pressure of a siege, and that peace must be made before matters become extreme. The Government, however, continues its preparations, and has placed 600 cannon more than are mounted at Metz or Strasbourg on those forts which are nearest the enemy.

Persons who publicly say in Paris that this plan of defence is mistaken, are threatened in the Official Journal with trial by court martial. The Minister of Agriculture is giving his attention to the provisioning of Paris for a siege, a work which was begun by the late administration. Already 40

days' consumption of flour is laid in and warehoused in the market at Paris, and in the stores of St. Denis, de la Villette, and Ivry. A plan is under consideration for bringing an immense number of cattle into the city, but it seems to break down under the difficulty of feeding them.

The works of defence at all the gates of the ramparts round Paris are being carried on with great activity. There are about 100 entrances in that girle of fortification, 33,000 metres (nearly 24 miles) round. At each of them, not only a large body of workmen is employed, but all the materials for constructing the remaining wall are on the spot. With respect to the two wide bays formed by the Seine at each extremity of Paris, below the viaduct bridge at Auteuil, and above the Pont Napoleon, at Bercy, the emplacements of the rampart are carried into the shallow water of the river, the channel in the centre of which will be defended by piles. The 700 or 800 embrasures for the cannon in the parapet all round the 'enceinte' remain to be made, but with the number of engineers and laborers employed that work will be terminated in a few days.

All the platforms for the gunners are in good condition, as well as covered refuges for men in the gorges of the 98 bastions. Baron Haussman, the last prefect, as with a presentment of what is now taking place, had constructed inside the ramparts about 30 barrack posts and houses for the oetroi men, which may become admirable quarters for the defenders.

MANOEUVRES OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

But little is known of Marshal Bazaine's army since the battle of 18th. The overwhelming forces of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz have cut off all communication with the Marshal. His present position was quite untenable, for, notwithstanding the undeniable proofs of bravery displayed on every occasion in this bloody war, the French troops could not long hold out without food or ammunition.

It was therefore necessary to rescue at any cost the army of the Rhine from so perilous a position.

The Paris papers argued that Bazaine had a plan of his own, and that this was the first strategic movement, that quickly his army would appear on the North, near Luxembourg, thus gaining Verdun, where large supplies are stored. McMahon with the remnant of his veterans and the fresh recruits, in all 150,000 men, was meantime to move to Bazaine's assistance. The latest telegrams are contradictory; according to one account, McMahon took the offensive and effected a junction with Bazaine, but another version gives McMahon in full retreat from Chalons towards Rheims, and the Prussian advanced forces at Varennes and Chateau Thierry.

It must be borne in mind however, that besides the armies of Gen. Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, there was yet another quite as powerful under the Crown Prince, who had taken no part in the battles of 14th, 16th, and 18th.

It was he who had beaten McMahon at Reichshoffen and Werth; leaving Metz to the north and passing through Dunville, Nancy, Bar-le-Duc, Saint Diezer and Vitry threatening Chalons from the South near the road to Paris so as to compel the French to fall back as at the Moselle.

This was not all. The Prussians lost enormously, though it undoubtedly was still more than supplied by the fresh arrivals from Germany. All the fortresses on the other side of the Rhine were stripped of the greater part of their garrisons and munitions and sent forward. Governors for Alsace and Lorraine have been sent from Berlin.

The army of the Baltic 100,000 strong will be brought to the scene of action as an attack on the north is no longer feared by Prussia.

LATEST FROM ITALY.

Florence, Aug. 21st.

Gen. Cialdini made a speech in the Senate in favor of France. Italy could at present put 100,000 men in the field, but lacks war material and horses. It is rumoured that Victor Emmanuel has received a letter from the Crown Prince which will keep Italy neutral in the quarrel. Ominous movements of troops go forward towards the Papal frontier. Gen. Cadorna taking up his headquarters at Spoleto. Garibaldi's plans are discovered since the arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. It is believed Cadorna is to advance the Italian army simultaneously into Viterbo, Velletri and Frosinone at a

given signal, while the Italian fleet seizes Civita Vecchia. The Italian army will not enter Rome, but offer the Pope terms. All through Italy the Prussian victories are hailed with rejoicing, and it is surmised that if the Government remains neutral the Russians will give back Savoy and Nice to Italy. Nevertheless the military party, such as La Marmora, Cadorna, Cialdini and Pianelli, are favorable to France. Secret societies are actively at work and the country runs much danger of dreadful disorders. Nothing can quell the excitement on the Roman question.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Vatican, Rome, July 22nd.

Sire. It may seem strange under present circumstances for me to write to you, but as the Vicar on Earth of the God of Peace I cannot omit to offer you my Mediation. It is my wish that the preparations for war should cease, and that we might prevent the inevitable evils of a struggle. My mediation as a Temporal Sovereign can cause no anxiety since my territory is so small, but the moral and religious influence I represent, may inspire every confidence. May God hear my prayers and my good wishes for your welfare, with whom I desire to live in the bonds of Charity.

Pius IX. Pont. Max.

Berlin, July 30th, Most August Pontiff.

I have not been surprised but profoundly affected on reading the tender words you address to me to listen to the God of Peace. How could my heart be deaf to such a call. God is witness that neither I nor my people have desired or provoked the war. It is in obedience to the sacred duty imposed by Heaven on Kings and nations that we take up the sword in defence of our national honor and independence, and we are ready to lay it down again when such objects are insured. If Your Holiness can offer me on the part of him who has so suddenly declared war the guarantee that the peace and repose of Europe will not be disturbed as at present, I shall not be slow to receive the same from your venerable hands, since I am bound to Your Holiness in the bonds of charity and sincere friendship.

WILLIAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Brussels states the following:

Everywhere paralyzation and misery. Over 10,000 workmen in Ghent, Charleroi, Mons, Seraing and all our manufacturing centres and coal districts are out of employment. They are being discharged 'en masse.' So it will surprise no one if strikes are got up by the International Society. For the last four or five days we are literally inundated with Germans, who have been expelled from France in accordance with the measures adopted by the new French Ministry. The richer portion of them go to Ostend, Spa and Blankenburghe; the rest do the best they can in or around the chief cities, the Prussian Legation at Brussels sending them ample relief.

It is but justice to the Prussian Government to admit that it affords ample protection to its subjects, and that thalers and guilders are not spared to alleviate the wants of those Germans driven from France.

If Germans are coming, the French on the other hand are leaving us to enlist in the Garde Mobile. All of these latter fly back to their country with rage in their hearts, only desirous in their sorrows of washing out in blood the defeats of Weissenburg, Werth and Forbach. Many go direct to Chalons, and leave here armed and in uniform. All put their faith in Changarnier.

The Courrier du Bas Rhin states that in the hospitals at Haguenau French and Germans are the objects of equal care.

The Gaulois publishes the following: Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of Jerome Napoleon and Madame Patterson Bonaparte, has left New York to join the French army of the Rhine. This young officer served in the army of the United States, and also distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italy.

It is said that Russia is preparing for an active diplomatic campaign, and that the late conciliatory proposals are due to her initiative.

At the battle of Reischoffen a horse with a headless rider rushed madly towards the Prussian lines. The corpse was that of the Colonel of the 3rd Cuirassiers; the shot that killed him

also destroyed a trumpeter and carried of a captain's hand.

Wounded officers of McMahon's corps have arrived at Paris; they say it is impossible to fight against the splendid artillery of the enemy. and his enormous masses of men, which advance like a wall of iron and fire as if they were aiming at a target.

The Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg has returned suddenly to Vienna. The sale of horses to foreigners has been prohibited in Italy.

It is officially denied that the Empress Eugenie ever thought of going to Belgium.

Since the return of Prince Gortkoff to the Russian Chancellorship the attention paid to the French Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg increases every day.

The French Government has seized 8,000 muskets destined for the Spanish revolutionists.

The movement of Austrian troops to the Tyrol is viewed with distrust in England and France.

The victory of Woerth was celebrated in Dresden.

A Belgian paper puts down the losses of the Germans thus—Weissenburg 7,000 men, Woerth 15,000, Saarbruck 6,000. Total, 28,000.

The military authorities charged with the investigation of the affair at La Villette have terminated the preliminary proceedings, and sent the accused to be tried before the 1st Military Tribunal, which will meet for the purpose to-day, under the presidency of Col. Boutler of the gendarmerie. The prisoners comprise a large number of men belonging to secret societies, and several Prussians. One of the former is said to be a writer in the Libre Penseur. Another had a sum of 400 francs in French and foreign gold in his possession. After the attack, different arms were picked up on the spot, including several broken bayonets and police officers' swords, which had been bent or twisted in the struggle. The authorities have since discovered and seized a quantity of armlets, scarfs and small flags.

The neutral powers are waiting an opportune moment to offer or impose mediation. It is said England and Russia are of accord to prevent Alsace and Lorraine being annexed to Germany.

The Pope has withdrawn his Nuncio from Vienna because the Austrian Government declared the Concordat broken. Some disturbances occurred at Rome between the French and German subjects in the Pontifical army.

Dates from Madrid to August 25th say that the Regent Serrano has offered an asylum to the Empress Eugenie. The Cortes are not to meet till November.

The King of Portugal has written to Queen Victoria asking the British Government to guarantee the independence of Portugal in the same manner as they have done with Belgium. It is rumoured that Saldanha is in accord with Prim to declare a Republic in Portugal or make himself Regent.—Strong feeling against Saldanha.

Trochu, Governor of Paris, is making the greatest efforts to prepare the capital for a siege, whilst Palikao, the Minister of War, is no less active in forwarding recruits to the army. The Legislative sessions were very noisy, but the requirements of Government were always carried by a large majority.

London, Aug. 27.

Battles of Berny, Gravelotte, Mars-la-Tour, Rezonville and Saint Rivoir; all terrible engagements. Prussian Governor named to Alsace and Lorraine. The battle of Lorraine was a mixed slaughter on both sides; 35,000 killed.

Riots in Paris at Villette. Bank rate London, 4; discount, 3. Money abundant. Stocks rising.

PRUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

We are not yet told why the Emperor, when Bazaine retreated on Verdun, determined to go so far to the rear as Chalons, but we have the narrative of how a portion of the retreat from Metz was performed. I said yesterday that the Prussians made a dash in the hope of capturing his Majesty. The Emperor left Metz at half-past three on Sunday afternoon, and went to Longeville, near Metz, and put up at the house of Col. Henocque, his staff encamping on the lawn.

Always capitally informed, the Prussians took it into their heads to carry off his Majesty. Hiding themselves during the night in the little thickets round the Chateau Freseati, and their neighbouring farns, they sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad, while they opened fire on the village of Moulins, situated to the left of Longeville, in order to intercept all aid. For-

tunately for the Emperor, the French engineers blew up the railway bridge under this fire, and the Uhlans, being cut off, and finding a strong force at Longeville, surrendered. The next night the Emperor passed at Gravelotte in the house of a farmer named Plaisant, and at four a.m., he got into an open chaise with the Prince Imperial and drove away, taking the valley the most remote from the Moselle, as the Prussian gunners were already in motion.

It was found necessary to protect him with grenadiers of the guard and three regiments of cavalry. The Emperor passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Etain, and entered Verdun without any further molestation. At this moment Bazaine was engaged in checking the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmetz. A staff-officer galloped into Verdun with the news of the result; but the Emperor had just left for Chalons with the Prince Imperial and hardly any escort. At the station he asked for a train. "Sire," said the station master, "I have nothing to offer you but a third-class carriage." "I will content myself with that," replied the Emperor, who took his seat on the hard board, refusing a cushion from his carriage. He asked for a glass of wine, and the station master washed out the glass he had just used at breakfast, and gave the Emperor a drink. The Prince Imperial, who was greatly fatigued, demanded some water to wash his face, and performed his ablutions in the station master's glass, using his pocket-handkerchief for a towel. On the morning of the 17th the Emperor reached Chalons, and there are divers reports abroad, as to the reception he met with at the Camp. Some of the evening papers say that he has retired to Rheims, and I am inclined to think that such is the case. The Garde Mobile flung at him such epithets as assassin, etc.—Pall Mall Gazette.

OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP ESCALADA.

The last sad and impressive rites for the late Archbishop were solemnized in the Cathedral yesterday in presence of the largest assemblage that has ever been seen on such an occasion in this city. All the approaches to the church were lined with carriages, and the President's escort was drawn up in the Plaza, facing the grand entrance. The decorations of the interior were in harmony with the mournful ceremonial, the nave and aisles being draped in black, and the vast edifice converted into a Chapelle Ardente. Under the dome was a kind of catafalque, the canopy of which bore a Latin inscription to this effect:—

To DR. MARIANO JOSEPH ESCALADA. First Archbishop of Buenos Ayres. Who Died at the Ecumenical Council of Rome.

Thousands of wax-tapers were arranged all around, and lamps hung from the ceiling threw a sombre light upon the crowded congregation that filled every part of the church. We noticed some of the Cabinet Ministers and all the public functionaries, ranged down the centre of the nave, and the aisles were densely thronged with ladies in deep mourning. Numbers of leading citizens, native and foreign were also present; there could not have been less than 8,000 persons in the church. The magnificent proportions of the Cathedral gave an imposing aspect to the ceremonial, the coup d'oeil from the entrance being peculiarly grand and striking, while the sombre bereavement of Death shewed that the flock was bereaved of the pastor who for so many years had been the ornament and chief prelate of the hierarchy of the Republic.

The obsequies may be said to have commenced on Monday evening, when the Franciscan friars sang the Vespers usual on such an occasion, along with the Canons of the Cathedral. Yesterday morning the Dominicans sang Matins and other portions of the Office for the Dead. The Bishop of Cuyo presided afterwards at the solemn Mass for the Dead which was celebrated with all the religious pomp possible, and then Rev. Dr. Azeiros pronounced a panegyric of the venerable deceased, which was listened to with breathless attention. The noblest panegyric, however, of the deceased Prelate is the deep regret caused by his demise among all classes of our citizens. He was truly, as Cardinal Moreno said of him, 'a model Prelate,' and calculated to reflect honor upon any diocese or country. He went to Rome in obedience to the call of the Sovereign Pontiff, with a clear presentiment that he should never return, and died at his post, full of years and honors.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Gironde has brought us an admirable letter from our special Paris correspondent, which we have to hold over.

There has been a general rise in the vegetable market during the past week. Potatoes are now dearer than bread; the cheapest potatoes selling in the market are from France.

In one of the late European papers received per Biela we find the following:—"At length we hear of a brush in the North Sea. The intelligence comes from a German source, and is to the effect that a division of the Prussian fleet, composed of the Grille—we believe an iron-clad frigate—and three gun boats, were on Tuesday assailed by a French squadron, consisting of four iron-clad frigates and a corvette, to the west of the Isle of Rugen. What was the result of the conflict is not stated, though the Prussians say they have suffered no losses.

One of the members of the Henly colony, we hear, since his arrival in this country, has come in for £15,000 sterling.

Advices have been received by the packet that Mr. John Rourke, who has a wide circle of friends both here and in Rosario, has come in for a handsome fortune.

Mr. Williams, formerly editor of the River Plate Magazine, has also come in for a windfall; he is now in England.

We find by our English exchanges that Sir Dominick Corrigan, Bart., has been returned as Liberal Member of Parliament for Dublin by the immense majority of 1,000 votes.

We are happy to see that Don José Martinez de Hoz is recovering from his recent indisposition; we met him yesterday looking in good health.

We hear with pleasure that there is every probability of the Hon. William Stuart returning shortly to this country to resume his former post of Resident British Minister.

We give in another column a full description of the obsequies celebrated yesterday at the Cathedral in memory of Dr. Escalada. Nothing so imposing in the nature of a religious ceremony has ever been witnessed in this city. The attendance comprised the elite of the city, several Cabinet Ministers were present.

One of the latest telegrams from Europe states that the Emperor Napoleon has asked for the command of the French cavalry in the next battle, with the openly avowed intention of courtting death if the French are not victorious.

Consul and Mrs. Hutchinson left town early yesterday morning on their return to Rosario.

The Sarmiento College for the instruction of female children was lately inaugurated in Tucuman with great eclat.

Admiral Hornby's Flying Squadron, which called at Montevideo last year, is now at Valparaiso; it came from Honolulu, and may call again at the Plate on its way home.

The ridiculous system of sweeping the streets with house brooms continues. We saw an old negro woman, barely able to totter, employed at this work in Calle Parque yesterday morning; she was certainly kicking up a terrible dust.

There was scarcely a soul at Patti's last concert on Sunday evening. A solitary foreign family occupied one of the boxes; the pit was empty, and the gods and goddesses were conspicuous by their absence from the Olympian spheres. The Great Public is as fickle as any woman. After the Diva's first concert words seemed to fall on colleagues to express public opinion of the 'nightingale,' whom her admirers left at the close warbling to empty benches. Which is the correct verdict, the first or the last?

We have received a letter from Paraná, dated Sunday 18th, as follows—"Lopez Jordan's vanguard was defeated yesterday; a great many killed and prisoners. Rumor that both armies are fighting to-day. Jordan is 14 leagues from here, with about 8,000 men. Gen. Gelly is about 20 leagues from here."

The Rev. Canon Dillon favoured us with a visit yesterday; he looks in excellent health and spirits, and enjoyed his trip greatly. He mentions that Archbishop Escalada seems to have had a presentiment he should die in Rome, and used to say, "I would be sorry to die so far from Buenos Ayres." Canon Dillon received great kindness from Cardinal Cullen. Monsignor Kirby, of the Irish College, and several other dignitaries.

A further delay has been accorded for the payment of the 'Contribucion Directa tax,' this extension of time expires on the 30th inst.

The Chilean Government has ratified the arrangement of their envoy, Mr. Blest Gana, with the house of Morgan & Co., of London, for the construction of a railway from Chillan to Concepcion and Talcahuano, which will cost over one million sterling.

The Dutch man-of-war Wasaner is daily expected at Venezuela to demand satisfaction for injuries done to Dutch subjects.

We are sorry to have to record the death of John Guy, Esq., Agent of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company at Colon. He had just returned from South America in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Peru, and died on board from the results of fever before he could be landed.

The Bolivian Government has contracted a loan with Mr. Meiggs for £800,000 at 95, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and 2 per cent. amortization.

From Central America we learn that a concession has been granted to Waring Bros. for a railway in Costa Rica, to meet the cost of which a loan has been raised at 65.

The Peruvian Government has contracted for the construction of a railway from Tacna to the frontiers of Bolivia, at a cost of five millions sterling, also of a line to Moquegua, which will cost a million and a-half sterling.

There was a smart shower of rain on Saturday evening, just sufficient to lay the dust for a while. Sunday was a beautiful day and when the war excitement cooled down a little, people flocked out to Palermo, Belgrano, Flores and other suburban resorts, all of which were crowded. In town nothing was thought or spoken of but the 'canards' published by our colleagues in the morning and all day long a knot of people lingered round the Telegraph office in the expectation that news would come before night, nothing came however till yesterday morning. We had a Spring day yesterday, the heat at midday being almost oppressive.

We have intelligence of a fight on Saturday last between the National troops under Ayala and the Jordanites; the latter were defeated with the loss of several prisoners, and Ayala has occupied Jordan's camp which was found full of soldiers with their throats cut. Gelly is said to be in hot pursuit of Jordan.

Madlle. Patri's concert for the 'Damas de Caridad' will take place on Monday the 26th at the Colon Theatre; places taken before the concert was postponed will be available for the above evening.

Mr. Gould, Director of the Observatory at Cordoba, arrived in that city last week. He was the object of an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the students of the University, who made such a noise on the occasion that timid people thought a revolution had broken out. We publish in another column Mr. Gould's speech to the students. It speaks well for Cordoba to see her receive such a distinguished man in so becoming a manner.

Further accounts of the battles of Seferino and Las Piedras add but little to what we have already published of these engagements. The national cavalry which 'ran away' on both occasions has 'lived to fight another day,' and has rejoined Suarez almost intact.

The traffic on the Central Argentine line goes on increasing. Ten vessels discharged cargoes last week in Rosario, and all were forwarded to different points along the line.

The Roldan colonists have taken up arms to defend their lives and properties against any wandering marauders from Jordan's forces; they are all armed with the best rifles.

Dr. Ellauri, Oriental Envoy to this Republic, returned on Saturday last to Montevideo.

It is said that when the commutation of the sentence of death passed on him was announced to Echavarría he lost his reason for fully thirty-six hours; he is now said to be recovering.

The surveys on the Western Railway for the extension of the line from Chivilcoy to Bragado are finished; the cost of this extension will be close on 1,000,000 hard dollars.

The Senate has ordered the Minister of War to lay before it explanations of the state of affairs in Entre Rios.

Some pieces of artillery taken by Carraballo from the Blancos at Mercedes are proved to have been only recently purchased in this city.

There is great excitement at the Rioja mines. Every day fresh discoveries of great importance are reported. The people of this province are in a great fright at the sudden re-appearance of the famous Montonero Guayama.

Three schooners, heavily laden, were wrecked in the gale on Saturday; but no lives were lost.

The work of raising the Yi proceeds apace: a considerable portion of her machinery has been already raised to the surface.

The financial state of France and Germany, as published by a colleague, was as follows, at the end of April last. The German Banks had notes issued to the value of 799,000,000 francs, and there were 153,000,090 out in Treasury Bonds; against this sum the metallic returns were 417,000,000. At the same date, France had 1200 millions in gold, and 1400 millions in notes issued, showing a deficit of 200 millions, or only one-seventh of the amount issued.

We received a telegram from Mr. Standby O'Gorman on Sunday afternoon, stating that the French gunboat Decidée had captured a German brigantine in the river, five leagues from Montevideo. The prize was taken into Maldonado.

Our war map has been on view for some days at Fuson's. Crowds of people go every day to inspect it. It is the only reliable map of the war in town.

Sunday was the anniversary of Chilean Independence.

The foreign public of the River Plate will learn with regret that Congress has thrown out, at least for the present, the National Bank bill. This result was not anticipated, as the very important modifications made in the draft before it was presented to the House, led to a very general belief that the measure would pass. We all through lent a hearty support to the National Bank project, feeling convinced that no proposal so calculated to advance the best interests of this republic was ever submitted to its Legislature. We feel assured, however, that by next session, when it is almost certain that the bill will be again brought forward, its transcendent merits will be recognized, and it will become law.

We observe amongst the patents lately taken out here, one by our friend Sir Narrow Gauge Robertson for 'Wire Tramways,' and another by Don F. Ferrero, for some alimentary substance called 'harina de carne.'

The German schooner Louise Charlotte, lately wrecked off Montevideo, was got off by three steamers, but she is very badly injured.

The Junta de Credito of Montevideo is about attempting the feat of raising a war loan for the Government.

The police of Montevideo have ordered all citizens possessing horses to send in particulars of the exact whereabouts of the animals. This looks ominous of a levy 'en masse' of the noble quadrupeds. The Government has also come down on the Molinillo for printing unauthorised war news.

The inhabitants of partido Nayarro are afraid the branch line of railway to Lobos will injure the prospects of their town considerably, and it has been mooted that a subscription should be raised of one or two million paper dollars to aid in constructing a branch to Las Heras, which would counterbalance any prejudice done by the Lobos line.

The people of Azul are very anxious to organise means of rescuing the captives that fell into the hands of the Indians in the great raid some months ago. A considerable sum of money has been collected for the purpose, and the Sociedad Rural has been petitioned to lend its aid towards so desirable an object.

Extraordinary excitement was witnessed on the mole head on Friday morning at daybreak. We were amongst the first arrivals, and before jumping into a whaleboat to board the America heard the most astounding 'bolas' of all kinds, though not a soul had yet come on shore from either the Villeta or America. The Germans entered Paris on the 21st," said one; "they were cut to pieces at Chalons on that day," said another; "peace signed," cried a third; "Blancos in Montevideo," shouted a fourth, and so on. On boarding the America we found that there was not a work of European news, as the Biela had not arrived when the river steamers left Montevideo; 'en revanche,' however, we had a full account of the battle of Las Piedras by our Special Correspondent in Montevideo. We published it at once in a special bulletin, and our office was besieged for several hours by natives and foreigners, all anxious to peruse Mr. O'Gorman's account of the fight. We may fairly take credit for again distancing our colleagues; our bulletin was the first issued, and contained more details than all the others put together. There is ample foundation for the 'bon mot' of our colleague Orion stating, that "our life is a success."

Several parties have been arrested in this city for attempting to raise recruits for the Blancos. This party has a much larger and more influential number of supporters in this city than is generally supposed.

A steam cannon has been invented in England which sends a 1000lb. ball a distance of five miles, and can be fired with great rapidity.

An attempt is being made by the leading merchants of Cordoba to establish a Chamber of Commerce in that city.

A new paper, the *Catolico*, has been started in Asuncion.

The Corrientes Government is thinking of putting a tax on the manufacture of 'charqui.'

The 23rd of this month will be the last day allowed for taking out 'patentes.'

President Sarmiento congratulated the Santa Fe authorities on late events by telegraph.

The Municipality has resolved to render vaccination compulsory in this city. A room in each municipal school room will be set apart, where the children will attend to have the operation performed.

A gentleman at Pilar has the first rifled cannon made in this country in his possession. The Government has got wind of this, and is about to pounce on him.

Some of our colleagues state that cholera has again appeared in this city. We have always alarms of cholera at this time of year, and we believe the cases referred to are only acute diarrhoea.

We observe that our young countryman, Major Fotheringham, has been appointed Inspector-General of Militia in Cordoba. The gallant Major formerly occupied a similar post in Mendoza.

A celebrated robber and vagabond named Piston was arrested by the police a few days ago. It appears this man has been in prison no fewer than twenty-five times for various crimes: what a comment on our criminal system!

The inhabitants living near No. 65 Maipu are making an effort to get that house shut up. It is a dancing saloon of the very worst class, and has been a nuisance to the neighbourhood for years past; it is a scandal that the police have allowed such a place to exist for so long a time in such a respectable quarter of the city.

Marshal MacMahon had a narrow escape at the battle of Weissenbourg. All his staff were killed, he was wounded in one hand, had an epaulette shot away, his tunic pierced by three bullets, and his field-glass smashed by a grape shot.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* did not appear on Thursday in consequence of all its compositors being taken as soldiers to defend Montevideo.

The ladies of Rosario are raising subscriptions for the wounded Santa Fe soldiers. The Damas de Caridad are the leaders of the movement.

The *Prensa* says the Blancos have shot many of the Government soldiers who fell into their hands. None of the accounts lately to hand contain any allusion to such an atrocity, which we do not believe in.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Gorostiaga's health is improving. His doctors urge the necessity of change of air, and we believe he leaves to-day for his estancia near Chivilcoy, in compliance with their explicit orders. We sincerely hope the change will produce all the beneficial effect anticipated, and that he may ere long resume the duties of a post in which he has already rendered such signal service.

The Corrientes Government sent a small force lately to capture a noted Montonero named Nino; the brigand took the lot prisoners and killed one of their officers.

It is proposed to build a small observatory on the roof of the University at a cost of 30,000 paper dollars.

The Germans of this city have sent home a draft on Berlin for £6,000 to aid their wounded soldiers.

The Gran Chaco railway to Santiago del Estero is looked on very favourably, as it will open to traffic some excellent country.

Senator Araoz has recovered from his late accident, and is now able to attend the House.

We were promised yesterday by the Very Rev. Canon Dillou a magnificent addition to our museum, viz. a photograph of all the Cardinals and Prelates who attended the late Ecumenical Council. We return Canon Dillou our best acknowledgments.

The great fire at Havre on the 29th July destroyed property to the value of 2,000,000fr.

Sr. Ellauri, Oriental Envoy, has failed; it is said, in the object of his mission here, which was believed to be an effort to induce this Government to help that of Montevideo in putting down the Blancos.

The despatch of war material to Entre-Rios continues. The s.s. Pampa took a large quantity to Concordia a few days ago.

We hear renewed complaints of the shocking state of the Recoleta cemetery. At a funeral there a few days ago, a corpse in an adjacent coffin was exposed, through the lid being left open. Such neglect of the dead is really horrifying, and most disgraceful for the guardians of the cemetery.

The engineers of the Belgrano Tramway have commenced their surveys in that town.

Our friend Don Jose M. Estrada has just published an interesting work on education, in all its phases. Mr. Estrada is a most competent authority on such a subject, and his book is in every way worthy of one who has contributed so largely to educational progress in this country.

When the Coquimbo fired on the Saturno a few days ago in the Uruguay, all the Blancos on board 'skeddaddled' to their cabins to destroy their private papers, thinking they were about to fall into the hands of their enemies. The quantity of despatches destroyed was something enormous.

It appears that 'Festina lente' is the motto of the Cordoba Post-office, as letters from Buenos Ayres are not delivered in that city for twenty-four hours after their arrival. The foreigners there won't stand this any longer, and have as a preliminary step, petitioned the authorities that the ridiculous anomaly may be abolished. The railway has evidently not taught the Cordobeses much as yet.

Letters from Baradero state that the place is resuming its wonted appearance since the execution of the Diaz murderers. The execution of the criminal had the best effect, and has made Governor Castro more popular than ever in this partido; agriculture is progressing rapidly and business in general is brisk.

A North American lady of great beauty follows the French army of the Rhine to attend the wounded. She wears a cavalier hat with white plume, short black military tunic, wide trousers and jack-boots; she has three horses, one for herself, another for her medicines, and a third for her servant.

Projects are on foot for establishing agricultural colonies in Paraguay. A Mr. Penot who went up to Asuncion lately on this business was promised every support by the Government, but we fear it will be difficult for agriculture to gain a footing in that devastated country, at least for some time.

The Fancy Fair at Mercedes comes off on the 24th; a quantity of contributions have been sent from this city by charitable ladies.

The Northern Railway Company is contemplating the erection of a new station at Belgrano.

Sr. Abate's meat preserving proposal is being considered by the Provincial Government. This gentleman's estimate of the value of his invention is considered in all quarters quite too high.

The French are equipping small vessels to follow their squadrons, and render assistance to the wounded, or save those who may escape from sinking ships; as in no distinction will be made between friend and foe.

The last advices from Entre Rios report that the armies of Gelly and Rivas have effected a junction, and that Lopez Jordan has struck his tents; refused to stand fight, and made off bag and baggage in the direction of La Paz. This news is not relished: the general

feeling is that since the affair cannot be terminated by arms it should be arranged by mediation.

An Englishman named Samuel Cox, aged 50 years, was killed a few days ago by one of Jordan's troopers, because he would not give the marauder money.

Mr. Van der Weyde, the well-known photographer in Montevideo, sent us lately some Rembrandt portraits, which equal any specimen of photographic art we have ever seen; they are really 'hors ligne.'

The distribution of prizes at the Minerva College took place with great éclat on Friday evening. The result of the examinations was most satisfactory.

It is amusing to see the Montevidean Government enacting a ridiculous parody of what took place lately in Paris between the Home Minister and the leading editors of the French metropolis. The Montevidean scribes were all summoned to the Government-house a few days ago, and 'invited' not to publish any news that might disclose the 'strategical combinations' of General Suarez to the enemy; the editors promised compliance. The 'combinations' that brought on the defeat at Piedras could not have been worth much.

The *Capital* of Rosario says that the famous capital question, which has fortunately been shelved this session, has descended from the sublime to the ridiculous. We think so too.

The Cuyo Tramway now runs late trains to take home theatre-going folk.

A thief got into a respectable lodging-house a few days ago and stole 600) paper dollars and a valuable watch. Proprietors of such houses should keep a sharp watch.

Messrs. Mitre and Mota left in the Oneida; the former goes to Rio, the latter to Washington, to the Argentine Legations.

The ladies in Rosario threw oranges to the San Lorenzo prisoners as they were marched through the streets; the poor fellows were much exhausted and looked very grateful.

We have to thank Messrs. Roldan for a copy of their agricultural machinery list; it is the most complete catalogue of the kind yet published here, and is illustrated with splendid plates. Messrs. Roldan's collection is chiefly of North American machinery of the latest and most approved patterns.

The new Constitution will be promulgated in Cordoba on the 20th inst.

Mons. Petit, a Frenchman well known in Montevideo business circles, left for France a few months ago, and is now serving as a volunteer against the Germans.

The small pox is raging in Cordoba; last month 150 children were carried off by it; most of the local practitioners are 'all abroad' as to how to deal with the plague.

A friend writes to us from Cordoba under date Sept. 13th.—"Here as in Buenos Ayres the excitement regarding the European war is most intense, and telegrams from Buenos Ayres with war news are most eagerly looked for on the arrival of every steamer from Europe. Thanks to the inventor of telegraphs, and to the C. A. Railway Co. who extended it to Cordoba, we can now know the most interesting items, almost as soon as you do in Buenos Ayres. The last news of the defeat of the French, caused the greatest joy amongst the German population here, and drinking and toasting has been the order of the day since. Subscriptions for the wounded are being received by representatives of both nations. Owing to the raising of the National Guards here business is quite at a stand still, and many of the buildings in course of erection, are all but stopped for want of peones. The Exhibition building is now being rapidly pushed on, and the garden will soon be a most lovely spot, under the able superintendence of the chief gardener."

The Germans have invented a land torpedo which is in the form of a small locomotive, fires shells as it advances, and finally bursts on reaching the enemy's lines. The late battles have proved, however, that on neither side have the new engines of destruction caused so much additional loss as was expected. The proportion of killed and wounded is not very much greater than in the time of Brown Bess, and bayonet fighting, which many military critics thought would prove impossible, was more resorted to than ever.

Mr. George Wilks, who is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Zoological Society, has lately sent home to that body 2 maguari storks, 1 bay cow bird, 4 southern cow birds, 1 Azara's opossum, and 2 capybaras, a really magnificent contribution from one member.

ROSARIO PRESERVED BEEF.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, by invitation of Mr. Consul Hutchinson and Mr. Davidson of Rosario, a number of English merchants and others met at the Royal Mail Packet Company's offices in Calle Mayo, to witness the opening of a cask of beef preserved at Mr. Davidson's saladero near Rosario, on the new system mentioned by us a few days ago.

There was but one opinion among the by-standers as to the quality of the meat and the successful mode of preparation. Some mention was made of Professor Gamgee's process, which the Lancet regards as the great scientific discovery of the age.

Mr. Hutchinson or Mr. Davidson did not feel bound to make any explanation as to the manner of preserving, but stated confidently that the meat might be hung up in the open air for 12 months without danger of turning bad.

In giving our unqualified testimony of approval as regards the success of Messrs. Davidson and Hutchinson's system of beef-preserving we would call special attention to the salient points which constitute its chief merits.

What a pity that the National Government has not left open the term for competing for the prize of 3,000 patacons! Would it not be well to try what Congress says on the matter!

The introduction of this process is entirely owing to the indefatigable exertions of Consul Hutchinson who has for some years been trying to have it introduced for the discoverer in England, whose name does not appear.

The following declaration was drawn up by the gentlemen present yesterday to certify to the success of the experiment.

barrel bore the date of Aug. 10th and the seal of H. B. M. Consul at Rosario. On proceeding to cook a piece of the meat it had the taste and smell of fresh beef just taken from the gridiron.

B. Ayres, Sept. 17th 1870. Luis Casalla, Epaminonda Abate, William Hadfield, Franco Carbó, John Hughes, Luis Bianchi, Agustín Repetto, Cipriano Ponce, Francisco Crespo, O. V. Andrade, Emiliano Ferrera, Domingo Fernandez, Chas. W. Benn, Carlos D. Alejandro Cerez, C. W. Humphreys, José Maciá, Juan Antonio Fernandez junr., McKenzie, Orosimbo Perez, M. G. Mulhall.

THE ORIENTAL RAILWAY CO.

A day or two since we recorded the fact that Brazil was on the move, and was taking the preliminary steps for raising money in Europe, with the object of extending its railway system, and converting existing English lines into state property.

We point to our railways, tramways, our gas and our water works, as so many proofs of the self-evident kind, that we are on the way to prosperity, whilst our loans in Europe show that we are in the possession of a credit, which we know how to sustain, and which will aid us yet further in our future movements in every case where we may be able to show that European gold, invested here, is safe and profitable, as an operation for capitalists to enter upon.

Very different, indeed, is the condition of Montevideo; what public works can they point to? And, yet, we are told continually in Montevideo that English capital was being offered, and that competition was even active for the advancement of some millions of money for state purposes, for loans for railways, docks, custom-houses, and other projects, and here we are in the midst of a revolution which has lasted for months, and may last for years, and at this moment, in the journals of the capital, men are still discussing how to raise the wind for even the most trivial of state payments.

In the midst of this comfortless perplexity they have still a question to amuse themselves. The railway from Montevideo to Durazno is, as we have shown, a standing reproach to the Government; the country has no faith in it; it has been declared a failure in the hands of those who manage it; at the end of four years all the available cash has been expended, and there are eight miles of what they call a railway. It starts three miles from the city, and it runs eight miles on to a plain; it has a work-shop at one end, and a shed at the other; it does not earn the cost of its coils and grease, and it has become a thing to jest at for all but the unhappy shareholders.

The Siglo a day or two since published the scheme of Mr. Prins, which will, we think, stand a good chance of being regarded as a supplemental chapter of the Arabian nights' entertainments. Mr. Prins leaves nothing to be desired for the future; he has seated himself before a map, and, as railway engineers say, 'he has laid down his lines' for the whole of the Republic for the next two or three centuries to come.

South, they are all cared for. San Jose, Cuchilla Grande, Guaycuru, Porreros, Salta, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Maciel, Higueritas, and in a word all and every point is enumerated in this modest proposal. While he was about it, he gave his imagination a wide field, and then, licking his scheme into legal shape, he has invited the President of the Chamber and the public to take it into consideration. The cost Mr. Prins does not say much about, but we can measure up his proposed lines; they will not be less than 600 miles long, and they will not cost less than £5,000,000!!!

Now the proposers of these extraordinary fancies have forgotten to tell us how this money is to be raised; but we suppose that is immaterial. The great difficulty in these countries is to obtain the concession; that once got, all the rest is plain sailing. Delightful land! No wonder its history is revolution.

THE GRAN CHACO RAILWAY.

The Senate of Congress passed a bill on Thursday evening for the construction of a railway through the heart of the Gran Chaco, which will unite the city of Santa Fé with Santiago del Estero, thus opening up a new port on the Paraná for the Upper Provinces. The concession is in favor of D. Carlos Mansilla and D. Ramon Gil Navarro [editor of the Progreso de Cordoba] with a subsidy of £700 sterling per mile. We believe the concessionaires have already obtained from the Governments of Santa Fé and Santiago a land grant on both sides of the line, similar to that accorded to the Central Argentine Railway.

The distance from Santa Fé to Santiago as the crow flies is about 400 miles, and if we estimate the cost by that of the Central Argentine it will amount to about 2½ millions sterling, of which the National Government will contribute £300,000.

The route from Sta. Fé will be N.W. to the village of Salavina (300 miles) and then due N. (100 miles) to Santiago. The line will leave the River Salado on the N.E. and the city of Cordoba on the S.W., passing almost midway, and about 120 miles from each at the median point.

We have very imperfect information as to the nature of the country to be traversed, part of which seems to consist of swamps, part of salty deserts, part of thick forests, and yet a considerable portion of rolling prairies with rich virgin soil, suitable for agriculture. The first immediate benefit would result to the numerous flourishing colonies, everyday increasing in number, from Esperanza to Sunchales. There can be no doubt that this part of the Gran Chaco possesses many advantages for colonists, and is likely to become one of the great grain-growing districts of the Republic.

A direct line of railway from Santiago to Sta. Fé would certainly shorten the distance from that part of the Interior to the river-board, since the former city is 550 miles from Rosario, via Cordoba. It would in fact produce all the advantages that were hoped to be derived from the navigation of the Salado and Vermejo, both which rivers are till unnavigable.

It remains, however, to be seen what difficulties, engineering as well as financial, may arise with respect to this great project. The desert of Salinas and the water-courses of this half-explored territory are perhaps formidable, although modern engineering only estimates such obstacles as additional matters of expense. Meantime the lowest estimate cannot be less than 2½ millions sterling, or half as much again as the cost of the Central Argentine Railway. We all remember what stupendous difficulties were encountered by Messrs. Brassy, Wythes and Wheelwright; in fact but for Mr. Wheelwright's name it is hard to say whether the line could have been carried out. We do not anticipate the projected line through the Gran Chaco will at all interfere with the traffic of the Central Argentine. On the contrary, the more railways through the Interior the better, as this will bring an increase of trade and population, and all lines will in the end, either directly or remotely, serve as feeders to the Grand Trunk line of the Republic.

There will be a 'funcion' at Ensenada on the 24th, that date being the anniversary of the patron saint of the village.

PROFESSOR GOULD IN CORDOBA

This illustrious North American savant met with a very flattering reception from all classes on his arrival at Cordoba. The students of the University got up such an enthusiastic demonstration that timid citizens thought a revolution had broken out, or that Lopez Jordan had suddenly burst into the place.

The following is the text of Mr. Gould's speech, delivered in reply to the hearty welcome he received.

I thank you extremely for the great honor which you do me, and for the kind welcome which I have received. Unhappily I am as yet unable to speak your graceful language in such a way as to give proper expression to the feelings which I cannot but entertain; still I hope that you will accept these sentiments, which I am unable to put into proper words, as being no less sincere than if it were in my power to clothe them in the purest Castilian.

It is a source of high gratification to find myself connected with the most ancient university of this hemisphere, which you and I, all of us boast to be our fatherland. The University of Cambridge in the United States, where I was educated, and whence I come, is the oldest in my native hall of the new world; but before its establishment the university of Cordoba had existed for a quarter of a century. The reputation of its professors for learning, and of its pupils for assiduity and devotion to study is widely spread. It will be a source of especial pride to me should it be my happy fortune to contribute in the smallest degree to aid the efforts it is making to extend its sphere of usefulness, and to connect my name in however humble a manner with that of the University of Cordoba.

Among the exact sciences astronomy has held the highest rank in popular estimation. This is not because the study of God's works is any more noble in our department of investigation than another. All are alike in this respect; but it is probably by the study of astronomy that the magnificence of beauty, and skill, which are displayed in the material universe are most conspicuously seen; and in this, that, through the application of mathematics, the precision with which eternal laws govern the movements of matter can be most distinctly traced.

The National Government, the Provincial Government, the learned Rectors and Professors of the University and National College, and the distinguished Argentine citizens, whom I have had the gratification of meeting, have shown the most enlightened desire to advance the progress of this noble science by establishing, assisting and supporting the new institution which is about to be planted here.

The mission which they have confided to me of carrying out their wishes in this respect is a noble one, and I thank you for your sympathies and good wishes to this end.

Let us try to spread the renown of Cordoba through the world, as a centre of scientific activity, where the works of God are conscientiously studied; where the intellect of man is directed not only to the moral but also to the physical universe; and where, in addition to all other truths, we are adding to human knowledge of those revelations which He has written for us upon the face of Nature.

Permit me once more to add my thanks for your cordial and most gratifying welcome, and my hopes that our acquaintance in the future may be for our mutual happiness and advantage.

INDIANS AT BAHIA BLANCA.

Bahia Blanca, Aug. 27th. The arrival of Gen. Rivas last April led us to hope that the frontier was to be henceforward well guarded. The General made two glowing speeches, and was then recalled to Buenos Ayres on the outbreak of the war in Entre Rios. This part of the country was in a fair way to go ahead rapidly, and if the Government did not throw such obstacles in the way of English settlers anxious to purchase land the Sauce Grande would now be the centre of a most important district.

A though we had various Indian hostages including the Cacique Canimil we were by no means safe from Indian forays and Rivas promised to send us 200 men. In fact Major Llano is so defenceless that the savages might come into the streets of our town if they chose.

On the morning of the 7th they carried off the horses of the garrison and those belonging to several neighbors. On the 15th they drove off the horned cattle of Vela and Bozzano, and every night an alarm is given in one quar-

ter or another, without our knowing exactly where, or in what strength, the Indians are.

Natives and foreigners are under arms and turn out for service. In fact Major Llano has no troops or garrison, and his post is honorary.

On the 18th Major Sosa arrived from La Blanca with an order for Major Llano to deliver him the Cacique Canimil and the other Indian hostages. They started hence next day and it seems Canimil and his friends are to be exchanged for the [47] captives taken by Calfucurá in the raid on Tres Arroyos.

On the morning of the 23rd the Indians invaded the estancia of the Cacique Ancalao, near the sea-board, diving off all the mares, besides those of other neighbors. Ancalao and some of his people started in pursuit, but could not overtake them. The Cacique Linares, living between Sauce Grande and Arroyo Parejas, also lost 1,000 cows and one of his peons. At 11 a.m. the news reached us in Bahia Blanca and in 2 hours Major Llano marched with 100 men, chiefly volunteers. Before sundown he overtook the Indians at Leones on the Napostá river; the latter drew up to the number of 40, whereupon 22 of our men charged them, killing 7 and taking all their booty and horses, besides one prisoner. Night put stop to the pursuit. Since then the Indians have not troubled us.

The garrison at Pilla-Hineó has 600 men, that of Blanca Chica 500, and Blanca Grande 1500. How is it that they cannot spare us 200 men to protect Bahia Blanca, the most important point of all? Verdad.

RIVER PLATE WOOL REPORT.

Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1870.

There was but little done in R. Plate fine wool during the early part of July, and that little at former rates. The declaration of war by France against Prussia on the 15th at once put a stop to transactions for the continent, and the immediate consequence was a decline of 1d to 2d in washed, and 3d to 1d. in greasy colonial wool at the London sales, from which however there was a slight recovery for a few days, but it was lost again, and the sales closed on the 27th ultimo at their lowest.

The Antwerp sales of River Plate wool, which should have been held in the early part of this month, were postponed indefinitely, and it is now said they are not to take place this month. The stock at that port on the 30th ult. was over 58,000 bales against 37,000 at the same period last year.

Since the declaration of war we have had few transactions in River Plate wool in this market. 560 bales of washed and greasy of the westiza type were brought to auction on the 2nd and 3rd inst., of which about 180 were sold at prices ranging 3d. to 1d. lower in greasy than the sales of three months ago, and a full 1d. below more recent private contract. The future course of prices will depend much on the duration of the war.

At this moment Prussia seems to have gained decided advantages, which however may speedily be reversed; but if not we may hope that the war will not be a long one, and then the demand for wool and other raw products would revive. All idea of a short supply of wool has evaporated, there being, as before stated, a large stock of River Plate at Antwerp and 200,000 bales at least of colonial at the next London sales for the end of October, so that a supply equal to the natural increase of consumption may be reckoned upon, and market values will therefore depend upon the state of trade.

One thing seems clear that the growth of wool may be increased far beyond what is required, and that periodical checks to production are necessary.

In Cordova and Santiago a few small parcels have been sold up to 8d., but the offers by auction on the 2nd and 3rd were lower, ranging from 6d. to 7d. for good parcels.

EDMUND BUCKLEY & Co. Wool Brokers.

A terrible occurrence took place recently at the estancia de las Barrancas, belonging to Mr. Plowes. The manager, Mr. S. McDonnell, after repeated cases of trespass, impounded some cattle and sent word to the Alcalde. The latter arrived in time to save Mr. McDonnell, who after receiving a dagger wound shot one of his assailants dead, the other Gauchos clearing out.

Colonel Mansilla will publish his 'Excursion amongst the Indians' in a book of two volumes, 380 pages each.

LATEST FROM RIO.

Great excitement in Rio caused by French gunboats having towed in two German brigantines as good prizes—supposed to be from the Plate.

ON 'CHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Ounces, Sovereigns, Patrons, Nat. Bonds. Values: 400, 122, 25, 60.

Sept. 14, 1876.

The Bond market ruled slightly firmer to-day, from no other cause than that outsiders are buying...

The liquidation prices ruled better, some sales were effected at 6 1/2. Buyers were offering for the end of the month, but there were no sellers.

In the produce market this morning everything ruled flat—sheepskins 16 rls; per pound...

The exports to the United States from this port since the 12th August were as follows—dryhides 31,735...

The packet Onida cleared at her appointed hour, taking very heavy mails and the large sum of £106,000 in gold.

The saladero produce business for the fortnight has been very light. Sales of ox and cow, 5,100...

Owing to the temporary illness of Dr Gorostiza, the Finance Minister, Dr. Avellaneda has taken his portfolio.

A dividend of 6 1/2 per cent. has been declared by the Saladero Company called 'Compania Uruguayana'...

The closing of the ports of Carmelo and Higueras by the Montevideo Government will not interfere much with the river trade.

The English steamer Amazon cleared from Montevideo to-day for Bordeaux with a full cargo of produce.

The Guespre from Rio Grande was expected in Montevideo to-day; she might bring news from Rio to the 12th inst. per telegraph to Pelotas...

The discount brokers report money easy and first class paper freely done at 8 and 9 per cent. per annum.

The auction of Mr. Latham's rams proved to be favorable yesterday; only a few were sold the rest were withdrawn.

Sept. 15, 1876.

For cash, 3000 at 6 1/2. For September 30th there is still a decided speculation. Only 30,000 were sold, although there were many buyers.

Much was said on Change about the meeting held in the Plaza, and a general wish expressed that Governor Castro would stand firm and not yield to the appeal so ineffectually made.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will shortly have two fine new steamers on their lines between the Onida and La Plata.

It appears that Congress has stopped the Minister from paying any further amounts in bonds and Bridges Stock, for account of telegraph contracts.

The steamer from Montevideo this morning brought up a large number of passengers, but very little news respecting the late battle. People seem to think that both sides suffered severely...

The report of the Committee of the House on the National Bank question is looked for to-day. It is generally said that subject to certain modifications the contract signed by the Minister will be passed.

Letters received from Montevideo this morning state that it is probable the Government will place a 4 per cent. war tax on imports in order to raise funds for the prosecution of the war.

The Telegram published the arrival of the Guespre from Rio with dates from Rio to the 6th but it appears that steamer has not yet arrived.

Two French war-vessels arrived at Montevideo yesterday, one of them overhauled a Dutch vessel at the mouth of the river.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza says:—Very little doing. Dryhides—flat, campo and matadero 110 to 145, conditional.

Sheepskins—very flat, especially campo. The best lot of special matadero sold at 205 per doz. three weeks ago same class fetched 215; campo 80 to 145.

Cereals. Wheat, down 100, 185. Maize, up 58, 65. Barley 70, 80. Flour at mills, down 33, 35.

In the produce market there is very little doing. A small lot of common wool at 38. Dry-hides are still weak, sales were done at 138, 140...

The Bond market ruled very weak to-day, commencing at 6 1/2 for 30th September, falling to 6 1/4...

Money is freely offering at 8 to 10 per cent. for first class paper, though we hear a large amount of other bills are doing at 1 to 1 1/2...

Some English exchange was nearly placed to-day at 48. Owing to the offering of this exchange so soon it led to the belief that the house were large drawers, and takers refuse to entertain any rate but par, especially as before the mail goes the Provincial Bank may pay out sovereigns.

There was a very stormy meeting on Change to-day, convened by Mr. Santa Maria, President of the Board, for the purpose of considering the advisability of enlarging the present hall of the Bolsa and building two rooms over the rear.

The postponement of the National Bank bill until the next session of Congress is announced. It appears that the Minister thinks that there is not now sufficient time to discuss a measure of such great importance.

The sale of Sr. Carranza's splendid house at the corner of Paque and Artes, was announced to-day, for the round sum of one hundred thousand patons. Sr. Bosch purchaser.

In the produce markets we have the following: 1000 arr. desechos, 42r. and 1000 American good, 48. About 31,000 Camp Hides, 141, 143. Sheepskins, 400 dozen at 120, 200.

The news from Montevideo was the chief feature of the day, various bulletins were published and every version current of the great battle of Las Piedras, but impartial parties regard the affair as more favorable to the Colorado or Government party than to the Blancos.

The market report of the Plaza Once is as follows:—Matadero hides 112, 145. Horse hides 38, 42. Sheepskins 85, 105.

Another almost equally important estancia sale is spoken of; as yet the business has not been concluded, but the estancia is well and favorably known and will be disposed of as the owner is about to leave for Europe.

National warsteamer Esposa from up river with troops. National barque Clarita from Martin Garcia with stone.

An Italian brig. The market report of the Plaza Once is as follows:—Matadero hides 112, 145. Horse hides 38, 42. Sheepskins 85, 105.

In the produce market everything rules flat. In the Plaza this morning, prices rule extremely dull. About 7,000 Sheep and Capons sold at...

parts from the London and Continental markets. Although the war may check any advance previously untroubled, present quotations are moderate, and we hope too see an improvement in the demand shortly.

Our present quotations for salted beef are about 46s for good River Plate beef, at which there are buyers only in small quantities at present, and 44s to 44s 6d for mutton.

Sept. 17, 1876.

The bond market fell to-day. There was a general let down in prices for cash and on time; the king sold freely, and this bore the market; still outsiders bought more than sold; and bonds are passing into hands of good holders at present prices.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day announced the wreck of a Brazilian barque, Florida Lina, on the English Bank; she was bound from Bahia to Montevideo. The vessel is a total wreck; the crew saved.

The Onida took from Montevideo £60,000 sterling, which makes in all £160,000 sterling. Paper money rules at 16 1/2; soys. 1 1/2 premium. A cargo of jerked beef is bid at 22 1/2 rls.

The sale of the well known property in Calle Belgrano, formerly belonging to Sr. Costanzon, and now to Mr. Angel T. Jo, was reported to-day for 86,000 patons.—Mr John Pena purchaser. Sr Tjo bought these premises a few years ago for 4,000 ounces.

Exchange was done to-day at 48, and even some brokers said a little over. It is thought probable that the bank will shortly pay out sovereigns, and hence exchange may run back to par.

The Biela is expected without fail to-morrow; the wind was very high all day, but favorable for a vessel entering the river. The French packet, it is thought, may also be in to-morrow; and the Valdivia, with Lisbon dates to the 3rd, was due in Rio to-day, and may be looked for in Montevideo on Wednesday or Thursday.

Respecting the Montevideo revolution there was nothing new to-day; the Blancos have fallen back. Mr. Brown, of the Consulate, who took down the supplemental mail, returned this morning; he had a very narrow escape in Montevideo, it being very rough, he had to be hoisted on board the Onida. She sailed punctually at half past 8 a.m.

In the produce plazas there is very little doing. A cargo of salted hides sold in Barracas to-day, ox 57 1/2, cow 58 1/2 to 39 rls.

The sale of the well-known White's Chacra at Belgrano takes place to-morrow (Sunday), it is excellent property, well situated and will be sold for whatever it will fetch.

Money ruled easy this afternoon. Few good bills offering and discount brokers complaining. Gas shares offered at 67, buyers at 65.

The steady fall in shop rents is attracting considerable attention. In some of the best streets in town there are shops with closed doors that cannot be rented; the high rent asked by the landlord and paid by the previous tenant can not be obtained, and rents for this description of property may be quoted at fully 10 per cent. lower; still this only refers to shops etc. on Calle Florida etc.

The rent of the offices etc. beneath the Hotel San Martin, at the corner of San Martin and Cangallo, has been raised 40 per cent., the increase is to run from the first of the year. Thuparties who up to the present paid 35,000 mpc, will hereafter have to pay 50,000.

The fall in real estate in this city is spoken of but not ascertained. A house in Calle Cangallo between Maipu and Esmeralda, 9x33 was sold to-day for 500,000 mpc, and real estate brokers report that really good property is in as good demand as ever.

The sale of Mr. John Hannell's estancia to Me. Kraabe & Shannon which has been under negotiation for some time was only concluded yesterday. 3 1/2 leagues of camp, 22,000 sheep, 1,100 head of horned cattle, a few mares, and all the improvements on the place in fact the estancia as it stands, for the round sum of 215,000 stg., the purchasers also to arrange with the former majordomo Mr Hill whose claims have been assessed and arranged at 21,350 stg., the papers were yesterday duly signed and the sale may be now considered as concluded.

Another almost equally important estancia sale is spoken of; as yet the business has not been concluded, but the estancia is well and favorably known and will be disposed of as the owner is about to leave for Europe.

Mr. Keon of Rosario reports the following—Arrived. National warsteamer Esposa from up river with troops.

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Everything very dull in the Plaza. Some matadero sheepskins sold at 180. Maize has risen to 65 per fanega. Dry cow hides 500 at 142, 160 bordalesas tallow at 14 1/2, 40 casks at 14, 100 casks of tallow for the Pacific at 16 1/2, and one large lot of gaseia sheepskins, from Almagro, at 170.

Sugar 200 barrels refined Holland of 14 rls in bond. Three hundred and fifty barrels Telegraf's at 16 rls in bond. Some sales of Brazilian sugar have been made at a slight advance in prices.

the Corral from 42 to 43. Sheepskins down, and in Dry Hides nothing doing, waiting news from the States.

The steamer Biela, Messrs John P. Boyd and Co. report, will be up in the morning; she will bring English papers to the 20th August. It was said on 'Change that the Girault will probably bring no English papers, owing to the prohibition in France.

The sale of a valuable site, corner of Cordova and 26 de Mayo, the property of Don Angel Tjo, was reported to-day; Don Teofilo Mendez, purchaser, for one million of dollars. This is a valuable property and sold cheap.

Much concern is expressed at the Bolsa telegram stating that news from the States was suppressed. We at once telegraphed to Montevideo, but received no reply that there was nothing in it, as in the papers there was nothing extraordinary from the States.

The news from Europe convulsed the Bolsa to-day. On Sunday a false telegram with news, said to have come by 'chasque' from Rio Grande, was put up, which was however immediately contradicted by a special telegram to the Standard from Montevideo. The news, however, today came from the best of sources, and although of somewhat a conflicting character, the last telegram from London dated 27th August stating Prussians on Paris, showed the real result.

All parts of town, the Club, Bolsa, South Plaza and Once de Septiembre the excitement was such that really there was nothing whatever thought of business; we never in our experience recollect anything to equal the excitement in town to-day; and it was not confined to the Bolsa. The financial news from England was regarded as particularly good, money remains abundant, Consols and Stocks keep high, and it is clear to all that London has become the emporium of the capital of Europe, and so long as England is not drawn into the struggle, the money market of Lombard Street will remain easy. The continental news was also rather better than generally looked for. Wools in England not only firm, but with an upward tendency: stocks, small, hides, maintained. Tallow, dull; in Antwerp at 23 1/2, but firm. Upon the whole, therefore, the financial and commercial news is better than what many an anticipated.

The auction sale of White's chacra took place on Sunday at the appointed hour; the attendance was very good, but there was little animation. Lot No. 1 was knocked down to Mr. Plowes for \$277,000; lot No. 5 was purchased by an Italian quintero for \$405,000; for the other lots there were no bidders, and the sale had to be suspended.

At the various other real estate auctions yesterday there was not so much attendance, and the results were not favorable.

On Saturday a large sale of real estate in the suburbs, in Calle Victoria, 8 squares of land, sold for three millions of paper dollars; purchaser, Governor Castro.

On the same day a small piece of property beyond the Plaza Once was sold by Mr. James Lowry, of Montevideo, for \$50 mpc. per square yard; also, at the corner of Venezuela and Sullis a small lot, 12x35, for \$3,000 mpc. Mr. Cook, purchaser.

Sept. 20th, 1876.

There was almost nothing done in Bonds to-day, two sales, 2,000 cash at 6 1/2, and 10,000 at 6 3/4. Both buyers and sellers seem willing to avoid the market for the present. The bears and bulls are doing nothing, and the little business that is done is by outsiders who are buying lots at present low prices. As the King however seems willing to bear the market, still the impression is general that prices have not yet touched bottom.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day, but brokers seem to think that the rates will probably go up somewhat for the French packet. Parties who have arrived from Montevideo state that exchange is offering there at 51, equal to 49 here. There are several German vessels lying in Montevideo laden with cargoes of produce for Europe; they will remain there until the war in Europe terminates. The famed clipper Don Diego, Capt. Peter Taylor was chartered to-day to load hides and tallow at Paysandu for Liverpool at 40s and 5 per cent; this, we understand as usual with this vessel and captain, is fully 3s to 7s 6d over the market rate.

There was great activity in Argentine Bank shares to-day, 178 shares in all at 5 1/2 premium.

As an instance of the rise in the value of property in Flores, we may state that 5 manzanas which were sold some three months ago for 200,000 mpc are now on sale, and the owner has been offered \$500,000 mpc for the property.

The sale of 5000 capons on an estancia in the South was reported to-day at 3 1/2; the buyer is bound to take nothing under 5000.

The latest from the Antwerp market is supplied by Messrs. Oostendorp's excellent circular under date of Aug. 20th.—Tallow in general has been quiet. Sales: 149 pipes saladero beef on spot 11, 24 per 50 kilos 2 p discount. Stock: 400 1, 1000 2.

Mutton tallow.—Some small sales were made at 11, 25 1/2 per 50 kilos, 2 p discount. Stock: 1,900 1, 2,35 1/2 and 2 24 boxes.

R. P. Wool.—Sales since last mail 400 bales R. P. (including 240 damaged at auction) and 50 miscellaneous. Arrivals 4,500 bales R. P. Actual stock, transit deducted, 63,500 bales R. P. wool.

Wools continue nominal and very dull. The few sales made show generally 15-20c. decline on May rates, excepting for common wools suitable for army cloth. No favorable change is expected as long as the war lasts and should it even end shortly, our market, it is feared, will remain rather depressed under influence of accumulated stock and sufferings caused by present events.

Advices from Parana to-day report Lopez Jordan with 8,000 men at a place 8 leagues distant from Parana.

At the Government House there was nothing done to-day, owing to both Governments being all day in the Cathedral at the Archbishop's funeral.

It was rumored on 'Change this afternoon that there is now every probability of a National Bank Act being passed this session, there seems to be some foundation for this report.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that the well known London and Antwerp line of steamers, called Tait's line, has for the present been stopped. As yet the agents appear to know nothing of this.

Everything very dull in the Plaza. Some matadero sheepskins sold at 180. Maize has risen to 65 per fanega. Dry cow hides 500 at 142, 160 bordalesas tallow at 14 1/2, 40 casks at 14, 100 casks of tallow for the Pacific at 16 1/2, and one large lot of gaseia sheepskins, from Almagro, at 170.

Sugar 200 barrels refined Holland of 14 rls in bond. Three hundred and fifty barrels Telegraf's at 16 rls in bond. Some sales of Brazilian sugar have been made at a slight advance in prices.

The Bolsa received no telegram from Montevideo to-day. Respecting Blancos and Colorado there was not a particle news.

The sale of the Cuyo Tramway was reported to-day for the sum of \$650,000 over and above the cost of the line, which makes the line cost the present owner Sr. Mendz, about \$1,000 pata. The line does a good business, but it is said to be expensively worked, and in good hands capable of earning much more than at present. The Billinghurst and Lacroce tramways are giving very handsome returns on the capital invested, and proved for all parties a capital investment.

A bill for the colonization of the Gran Chaco was read before Congress yesterday; it has been sent to Committee. Like so many other such like schemes, it is probable it will amount to nothing.

The collection of the Contribucion Directa in the country districts progresses so slowly that the judges have applied to the Government to pro-rogate the time for payment, as money is very scarce in the country districts, and few of the estancieros will have wherewith to pay the tax until after shearing.

Messrs. Florencio Madro & Co report the following important sale of real estate on Sunday last, 26 lots of the Livingston property near the Once de Septiembre at \$1,650 mpc per vara front to \$5,500 mpc. The total sale realized \$4,040,000 mpc. The following were the purchasers:—Glew, Vasques, Nicholson, Gasi, Cabral, Achagavi, Lauza Gatti, Borzoni, Moreira and Gellela.

A very important sale of land in Cordoba is reported by the Government to Sr. Van Gelderan at 200 Bolivianos per square league on 3, 4, and 5 years time. The purchaser contracts to settle on said lands 4,000 p opls, 500 in the first year, and so on. This contract has attracted much attention, inasmuch as it is the first of the kind ever celebrated by the Cordovese Government.

The 'Times' of the 20th August, the latest in town, in its city article says:—

Friday Evening.

Consols this morning opened at a further improvement of 1/4. The demand for discount at the Bank of England was slight, and the accumulation of unemployed money in the hands of the principal firms being extremely large.

In foreign securities all the changes have been favorable. The last price from Paris this evening was 63 1/2, showing a further decline of 1/4.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon short bills upon Paris were in demand. Bills upon Holland were also in request, and the rates in favour of sellers.

The sum of £72,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The corn market was quiet this morning, at the rates of Monday. Fine harvest weather is reported both in England and abroad, and the grain and seed ships on passage are very numerous.

The painful feeling with which the war is regarded in London continues to increase with each new account of slaughter, and the lessening hope of a speedy termination. Whatever the opinion may be as to the character of its commencement, there is a widespread sympathy for the sufferings of the French people, and an earnest desire that peace could be concluded on terms that should involve no lasting bitterness or humiliation.

For eighteen years the steady growth of mercantile intercourse has created a degree of mutual confidence and regard which has completely obliterated the antagonistic susceptibilities of the previous generation; and at the same time has enabled the two nations, hand in hand, to make immense strides in material progress. In these considerations also it is not forgotten that the Emperor Napoleon was always the leader in the march towards free trade, and that whatever may be the judgment of history on his policy, in other respects he will be remembered as the ruler by whom the wonderful capacity of Great Britain and France for the enjoyment of its advantages was first acknowledged and developed.

The rate for bills on France to-day was such as to admit of gold being sent thither at a profit, but no purchases have been made for the purpose, owing to apprehensions as to the peril that might attend the consignment of bullion to Paris. The cause of the tendency of gold to flow to France in the face of the war expenditure and the suspension of specie payments consists in the heavy sales, not only of bonds, but of manufactured goods, that are now being effected at a sacrifice for the sake of realizing cash. Some of our principal importing firms in London, Manchester, and elsewhere have, under these circumstances, made very extensive purchases of silk and other articles.

It appears that the bullion now held by the Bank of France is £36,400,000, showing a diminution of £16,500,000 from the point at which it stood before the war.

It was currently said that Dr. Gorostiza had resigned, and that our new Finance Minister will be either Sr. Riestra or Dr. Lucas Gonzalez.

DEPARTURES

Per ss. Onida:—Mr. G. Ralld Upehr, Edward Younz and children, John Armstrong, Vicente Jose Barbosa, Antonio Torto, Angelo Gregorio, Juan Bernasconi and son, Townsend, James Park, Thomas Mota, Jorge M. Mitre, Paulino Blanch and wife, Ferdinand Baur, Giuseppe Valentini, Capt. Leffwyn, Capt. Coventry, Robt. Henry, Antonio Americo, Donald Ross, Henry Charrman, Chas. Tuxford, Oosterhuis, Braunwig, Thomas Crowther, Edward Waldron, Goock, James Haleck.

TEMPERATURE.

September 14—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 62. September 16—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 58. Sept. 17—Saturday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 60. September 19—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 50. September 20—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 63.

BIRTHS.

September 13, at No. 156 Florida, the wife of Mr. John Lewis, of a daughter.

September 17, at 61 Independence, the wife of George Miles, of a son.

September 13, in the Calle Esmeralda, the wife of Mr. James Patt, of a son.

The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Monday at the Standard Printing-office, 114 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULLHALL.

agreement, a stop to the present state of things should be in the aim of all who have the slightest spark of patriotism.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 6. The reception of Count D'Eu and the Princess Isabella at Bahia was most enthusiastic.

THE GALGO MAILS

The reception of Count D'Eu and the Princess Isabella at Bahia was most enthusiastic.

LETTERS

Henry Joseph B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Hason Henry Birch, Wm. Ross, A. H. Hason.

DILIGENCIAS

Las Diligencias - Comercio de los Pueblos. Para Chiviloy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Loteague.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS

M. CABRELA (hermano) 257-PIRADA-257. Se despatchan cartas el dia de cada mes.

LA TAVARIBLE ARGENTINA

Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires el 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes.

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