

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5.

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469—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

COLONIZATION OF THE CHACO.

THE great question of voluntary or assisted emigration came up for discussion in Congress on Friday, on the occasion of the Committee of the Senate reporting favourably on the project of Messrs. Belot, Gosnait and Co. for colonizing a portion of the Gran Chaco. Our readers are already aware of the nature of this scheme, which we published in extenso about a fortnight since, and of which the principal features are—1st, a cession of 600 square leagues of land on the banks of the Paraná; 2nd, a subsidy of £3 sterling per head (75 hard dollars per family) on 100,000 immigrants; 3rd, the Government to have every alternate lot in the lands so settled on.

Senator Villafañe shewed that the future of the country was identified with immigration, that now a period had been put to civil wars it was expedient to make a grand effort in this direction, that wherever European settlers had come their habits of industry soon produced a striking example of prosperity and progress, that no other Province but Santa Fé had practically done anything to encourage immigration, that the Argentine Republic possessed advantages second to no other country in point of soil and climate, and that whatever money the National Government should expend in this purpose would be compensated a hundred fold by the acquisition of so many industrious agriculturists, the increased value of public lands, and the direct augmentation of the national revenues. He pointed out that every person coming to the Republic increases the Customs' duties by 12 patacons per annum, and hence M. Belot's colony of 100,000 souls would raise the national income by 1,200,000 patacons, or £240,000 sterling, which is four-fifths of the total subsidy in question.

General Mitre opposed the idea of assisted immigration, saying we should follow the example of the United States by encouraging only the voluntary and spontaneous system. He argued that all emigration of an artificial kind is objectionable; that we should neither bribe nor force people to come against their will; that we should offer land-grants, security for life and property, and a hearty welcome to all comers; that the United States never paid assisted passages, and yet became the chosen resort of European settlers; that Brazil and Chile had offered premiums for immigration; and still failed to establish a current to their shores; that our own experience in the Argentine Republic shewed how little had been done by artificial means, and how great a current of spontaneous immigration was pouring in upon us every day in quest of independence and honest gain. He added that if this privilege were granted to M. Belot's colonists, it would be doing an injustice to the hundreds of hard-working men who have daily to pay their passage hither without any assistance from Government.

Senator Oroño shewed the admirable working of spontaneous emigration by the example of the colonies in Santa Fé, which have given the most splendid results, the colonists, whose passages were paid hither ten years ago, being now in wealth and affluence, and the yield of their lands under cultivation giving a result wholly unexampled in the annals of the Republic.

The measure, on being put to the vote, was passed by 10 votes to 7. On Saturday it was brought up for a second reading, and passed by thirteen votes to eight.

We cannot but congratulate Messrs. Villafañe and Oroño for so ably vindicating a principle whereon in great measure hangs the rapid development of the resources of the country. We have in the Argentine Republic 800 million acres of land, for the most part of surpassing fertility, lying as idle and useless as before the Christian era. We have the example of the Swiss colonists in Santa Fé to shew what magnificent results agriculture will give in this favored clime. At the same time we see 400,000 emigrants leave Germany and England every year for the shores of North America,

Australia, India, Africa and the uttermost confines of Earth, but scarcely a dozen for the Argentine Republic. Why should we not imitate the thriving young colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, which offer such inducements to emigrants, paying half their passage and giving them land-grants, with complete security for life and property? Why does Gen. Mitre talk of Brazil and Chile when he has the example of Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, Queensland, Tasmania, Auckland, and Upper and Lower Canada as proof of assisted or artificial emigration.

The cost to the Nation, of M. Belot's 100,000 colonists, will be the interest of 1,500,000\$ in National Bonds, say £18,000 sterling per annum, a mere flea-bite compared to what Congress has just voted Dr. Abbate for his new mode of beef preserving. In a country like this, where no man need starve if he only scratch the ground for a crop of cereals, we should be glad to see a dozen such concessions as that of M. Belot. The territory of the Republic is wide enough, and if we had a million more agriculturists we could raise wheat for all South America.

EMIGRATION TO THE RIVER PLATE.

No. II.

In my former article I stated this important subject was very imperfectly understood here, and the more I see of it, the more is this view confirmed. An impression prevails pretty generally that because for some years past there has been a progressive influx of emigration, chiefly Italians and Basques, that the movement will continue and extend itself to other parts of Europe, but in this both the Government and people are mistaken. On the contrary, I am persuaded that even Italian emigration has for the present more or less reached its limits, having been supported by funds raised in Italy, or assisted by the Italian and Basque population already settled in or about the cities and towns of the Republic. What the country, however, requires, is an agricultural population, that will devote itself to the cultivation of the soil, and only a very small portion of the imported labourers have as yet adopted itself to this want. The existing colonies owe their origin almost entirely to private speculation, founded on land grants nor do these appear to have been attended with results likely to encourage further outlay on a large scale. It is true that adventurers are constantly cropping up, seeking for concessions of land without any defined object, beyond that of selling their concessions to others, and the majority of those granted have lapsed or fallen through.

The Government believe in spontaneous emigration of other races than Italians and Basques; but let them analyse their own returns and see what portion of the emigrants so far imported can be called agriculturists: in the true sense of the term, it will be found infinitely small. English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Danes, or other hard-working people from the North of Europe will not come here, unless more encouragement is afforded them than at present. They naturally prefer going to countries which, not only give them defined grants of land on easy terms, but also assist them to reach their destination, and protect them in doing so. I have shown how successful this system has been in the United States and the British Colonies, and I am ready to prove how it might be rendered equally successful in the Argentine Republic, if similar measures were adopted. It is not merely wishing for an industrial population that will bring it; money must be forthcoming, and steps must be taken such as other countries have adopted, and which have reaped a hundred fold benefit by doing so.

The indiscriminate way in which a large portion of the lands of the Republic have been assigned under the Spanish regime, and even since that period, has deprived the existing government of the power of disposing of land, and a stringent Land law is much wanted to define the nature of the present holding, as well as to insist on its occupancy in some practical manner.

Even in civilized Europe, where the titles to landed property are clearly defined, and indisputable, it is felt to be a hardship, whilst in so vast a country as South America, the possession of large tracts of land totally unoccupied, or in any way contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the State, is an unmitigated evil that requires special legislation to remove. If the Government was in possession of these unoccupied, uncultivated lands, they might offer tempting terms to emigrants, and, combined with a little monetary aid, soon induce large numbers to come out, but, so far, they neither offer land nor monetary assistance, and how is it possible, under such circumstances, to compete for a share of the surplus industrial population of Europe? If once they could form a nucleus of settlers, such as the United States did in the early period of its history, spontaneous emigration would be likely to follow, and the frontiers would soon take care of themselves, but without such an auxiliary it is absurd to expect this result.

The legislation of the United States has been one continued system of facilitating emigration, and the Central Government has always exercised a control over the States of the Union in this respect besides working with them for a common end; but does such a state of things exist in the Argentine Republic? Under the Spanish regime the country was absolutely closed to foreigners, which has been the cause of its being even now a comparative desert, and nothing but practical legislation can render it otherwise. It has been proved in all cases that emigrants soon assimilate themselves to the laws and customs of a country, and become good, quiet, citizens; and what would be the condition of the Argentine Republic if, instead of the Gaucho element preponderating and roaming at large over comparative deserts, there was a settled industrial population? Civil wars would soon be at an end, the hands of the Governing body would be strengthened, and wealth and prosperity be advanced a hundred fold.

These views may appear Quixotic to some minds, but they are nevertheless the truth, which it is worth while for Argentine statesmen and Argentine citizens to study. God has not given them an immensely fertile territory, possessing one of the finest climates in the world, in order to concentrate the power of multiplication within a few cities and towns. The real wealth of a country lies in its productive power, and the extent of its industrial population; and without great natural advantages are turned to a proper account the old colonies of Spain might as well have remained in the hands of their original possessors. Admitted that the country has made considerable progress during the half century of its existence as a free and unshackled nation, but contrast the progress with that of the sister republic of the north, and see how much remains to be done. To no one more than to President Sarmiento must this view of the case be self-evident, he having had the opportunity of seeing and judging how things are done elsewhere.

I alluded in my last letter to the establishment of the Central Commission of Immigration in this city, and the more I see of its working details the more benefit must result from its organization, provided it is liberally supported by the Government and people. Only those who take the trouble to look into such things can judge of their efficiency, or the good likely to result from them.

W. HADFIELD.

B. Ayres, Sept. 19, 1870.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

It seems now beyond a doubt that Goyo Suarez beat the Blancos at Las Piedras as first stated, although many people thought it was the other way. By latest accounts, Messrs. Aparicio and Medina with some 2,000 followers had re-crossed the Santa Lucia and gone towards Florida. They will probably knock about for a month or two at free quarters all over the camp, and make a second descent on this city when their horses are fat and their

men in humour for another 'scrimmage.'

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the 1st batt. of National Guards set out from town to join Goyo Suarez, who says he intends to go in pursuit of the Blancos, somewhere between San José and Florida.

Caraballo's vanguard is said to be crossing the Rio Negro, but in what direction does not appear. Caraballo has been so often crossing and re-crossing this river that the Government begins to doubt his loyalty.

The steamer Coquimbo has brought down as prize the steam yacht James for having landed Nin Reyes and some other Blancos at Higueritas. It appears that the Blancos receive frequent reinforcements of Italians from Buenos Ayres and are expecting also 2 pieces of cannon.

The crew saved from the Brazilian barque Flor de Lima arrived to-day from the light-ship at English Bank.

The prisoners taken in the train near Las Piedras give the following account of their adventure.

When the train reached Colon (4 leagues from town the road-keepers signalled that the rails have been torn up, and the train stopped. Presently a band of Blanco cavalry came down, clapping their mouths and yelling like Indians. They said 'let us get hold of them and cut their throats', but this was only a joke, for they were not maltreated or exposed to any further insult. An officer with despatches hid behind some ladies that were in the train, until all the passengers were compelled to get out, and taken 'en ancas' to Aparicio's tent. Aparicio treated them very considerately, spoke of the undefended condition of Montevideo, and promised to enter the city shortly, General Medina accompanied the Blanco army in a green waggon, but is too old (85) to direct operations.

The Rio Uruguay brought down 22,000\$ in gold.

The Caldera is expected on Friday or Saturday with dates from Europe to Sept. 3rd.

Arrivals.

St. Mary's, Don Justo, with pine.
Valparaiso, Macia, with flour.
Bordeaux, with wine.

Friday.

The indiscreet article in the *Siglo*, to the effect that the Government would break open the iron safes in the mercantile houses in case the merchants displayed unwillingness to subscribe for the new loan, caused such a sensation here as has been rarely seen. The arrest of the writer has not much restored public confidence, for the seizure of private property in the shape of horses has exasperated English and other residents in a great degree. In fact until some fixed Government be given to the country the unfortunate Banda Oriental is hopeless. The sheepfarmers are nearly all done up; some men are every day going home as distressed British subjects, who came here within the last 10 years with considerable fortunes.

General Lucas Moreno is said to be shut up with 300 Blancos in the town of San Salvador; Cols. Lengua, Villaboa, Corrales and others are with him, and the Colorados will do their best to take them before any relief can come from Aparicio. Meantime it is said the Blancos in this city have sent urgent messages to Aparicio to proceed to the relief of his friends.

Advices from Mercedes report Caraballo as usual about crossing the Rio Negro with 2,000 men. Goyo Suarez was at Cuchilla de Pereyra on the 22nd (yesterday) en route for San José.

The Chambers met to-day with reference to paying up the money subscribed for the sufferers of the Mendoza earthquake!

The French frigate Flora brought in yesterday two prizes, the Thalia and Alma from Hamburg. The *Eclipse* was also captured and sent home under guard.

It is rumoured that Duncan Stewart has resigned the Finance portfolio.

The new war-tax of 4 per cent. on imports begins on Oct. 1st.

Exchange per Nova Scotia \$8,000 on London at 50½.

Paper money rules at 85½.

Saturday.

The new loan for £100,000 is said to be concluded, and the Government will be enabled to carry on for some months longer. The condition of the country is extremely lamentable; the population of the city is lessening every day, and camp interests are ruined. The immediate purpose of Mr. McDonnell's official visit is not known.

Rumors are current that Caraballo's brother has taken 600 Blancos in Dolores, including some leading officers, but 5 of the latter escaped under cover of the night. The news wants confirmation.

A plague has broken out among the sheep in the estancias north of Rio Negro.

On Thursday morning Aparicio and Medina were at Rivero's azotea, Arroyo de la Virgen. It is said they are on march for Cerro Largo to establish a Blanco Government at Melo or Artigas.

The telegraph wires are cut almost daily, but owing to the activity of Mr. Oldham and staff they are as often repaired.

Mr. Duncan Stewart has resigned. Captain M'Eachen is named Military commander of Paysandú.

Monday.

Things are worse and worse every day, and how long this wretched state of affairs is to go on no one under Heaven knows. It is a riddle to guess what the Blancos now mean to do, or whether Goyo Suarez will follow them in their retreat with a view of fighting. Some say Caraballo is crossing the Rio Negro or in Mercedes, others that he is marching on to join Suarez.

The story of Caraballo's catching Lucas Moreno and other Blanco leaders turns out untrue.

The Government is again at loggerheads with the editors of the *Siglo*, and has sent them a friendly intimation to be more discreet in their articles. Duncan Stewart it seems consents to retain the Finance portfolio, and the unfortunate Bond-holders of the Junta loan have some faint hopes that he may pay the coupons now two years overdue.

Dr. Brunel is gone home to France; after residing here twenty-eight years, he has given all his medical works, 350 vols., to the National Library, and his surgical instruments to the Caridad Hospital, which he attended for more than twenty years. He began his medical career in 1830 as Assistant-Surgeon aboard the French frigate *Alger*, served some time at Smyrna and in the Archipelago, where he studied various forms of plague and epidemic, and rendered much help during the cholera at Toulon in 1835. He came to Montevideo aboard the *Perle* in September 1838, during the blockade by Admiral Leblanc, was then ordered to the West Indies, and returned to Paris in 1841. In the following year he left the French service and embarked at Marseilles for Montevideo; it was during Oribe's blockade, and he assisted at the French and Caridad hospitals over 3000 persons gratis during the siege. He did good service during the yellow-fever in 1857, and received the Legion of Honor for his 'Treatise' on the same. He has published a biography of Bonpland and several medical essays.

The *Telegrafo* states that the British Consul sent in a claim to the French Admiral for the cargoes of the Thalia and Alma, belonging to British subjects; but the Admiral paid no attention to it, and despatched those vessels at once for Rochefort.

Bustamante goes to Rio by the Nova Scotian, so as to be able to get his bulletins printed the moment the news arrives from Europe, and send them down here.

Dr. Ramirez publishes a letter from a friend in Mercedes to the effect that Caraballo surprised 120 Blancos at Dolores, of whom he killed 70 and took 50 prisoners. Caraballo in his despatch, says he killed 30, with the loss of one officer and seven men on his own side.

In exchange, £4,700 on London at 50½ to 51. On Buenos Ayres £6,000 at 3 dis. at 3 days sight. In produce, 1000 American hides at 64½ despatched. Paper money rules at 85.

MINISTER SANSFIELD'S REPORT.

Some of the morning papers have found fault with the Minister of Interior for the brevity of his Memoria to Congress which comes also when the parliamentary season is far advanced. Count Palikao, the new French premier, recently excused himself when desired to speak louder, by saying that he had a bullet in his chest for the last 25 years. Dr. Sansfield, in a similar manner, reminds Congress that the reason of his delay was that he was absent at the opening of the Cordoba Railway, doing good service to the State. As regards the report being so concise we take this as a peculiar merit, for unfortunately our Argentine statesmen too often forget that 'brevity is the soul of wit.' We condense the Report still further, as follows:—

Messrs. Senators and Deputies. It has been the happiest event that happened to the Argentine people which has prevented my preparing this Report in time for your opening Session. The President sent me to Cordoba to inaugurate the Central Argentine Railway. For some years we had been looking forward to this enterprise as the herald of a new era of progress for the Interior: the labor was arduous, but thanks to the constant effort of the Governments of Gen. Mitre and Pres. Sarmiento it has been happily carried out.

The War in Paraguay had just ended, with the death of Lopez, when this epoch of progress dawned upon us, and the National Government now devotes all its cares to the advancement of the Republic under the shadow of the Constitution.

I. It is satisfactory to relate that nothing disagreeable has occurred with the Governments of the various Provinces, all of which lend the utmost respect to the National Administration. In Entre Rios alone the peace has been disturbed, by the murder of Gen. Urquiza. We have already submitted to you a special Message on this subject. Suffice it to say that the Provincial Governments of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé and Corrientes have lent us every assistance, and even in Entre Rios the Federal arms have met with much support in our efforts to put down Lopez Jordan.

II. The Northern and Western Provinces on the termination of the line to Cordoba naturally sought for a prolongation of the railway system. A contract has been signed with the agent of Mr. John Simmons of London for a branch line from the Central Argentine to Rio Cuarto, which only awaits your approval. This will open up the Cuyo Provinces and draw their commerce to our River-board, instead of Chile. For the prolongation of a line to the North we ordered surveys in 1869 for a line from Cordoba to Tucuman, and our special message gave you the result of such surveys.

The Concofia Railway is about to be commenced, M. Montravel having formed a company in Europe and already brought out a staff of engineers for the purpose; the materials are on the way hither.

The Government has received proposals for various other lines, as regards utility and details of which we shall shortly submit to you our views.

The Department of Engineers established last year renders the most efficient service, even greater than our expectations, all the Government surveys being performed by members of this office.

III.

Electric Telegraphs, as indispensable as Railways, have equally claimed our attention. The new line to Santa Fé has rendered incalculable service in the present war of Entre Rios, and a cable has been laid down from Santa Fé to Paraná, whence one line will ascend the river-bank to Corrientes and another go right across Entre Rios, both to be finished by the end of the current year.

The wires across the Andes to Chile are already being placed, and soon we shall be in immediate communication with the West Coast and Panamá: the concessionaires, Messrs. Clarke & Co., have submitted to us another project for a cable from Buenos Ayres to Rio Janeiro, which we trust the Congress will despatch after making such alterations as may seem proper.

We had arranged with the Government of Buenos Ayres to run an extra wire on their posts, for a line hence to Rosario, but this seems to present such obstacles that we now ask Congress for permission to construct a line for use of the National Government. From Rosario to Cordoba another line will soon be made, out of the £20,000 voted for the purpose.

Meantime we have also contracted with Messrs. Rojo for a line from Cordoba to Jujuy, the Central Argentine wires between Rosario and Cordoba being already open to the public.

For the service of so vast a system of telegraph wires we have established a school under charge of the Inspector (Mr. Burton); who has already turned out some clever manipulators among the youths of the country. The whole cost of the school, was only \$1,000 fts. to provide apparatus, &c. Youths from different provinces come to learn telegraphy.

IV.

The National Post-office system was re-modelled on the 1st of January and had to struggle at first with many difficulties, but is now regularly served. Still the Post Chaises are not up to the mark. We have received numerous complaints from the Provinces, which we deemed it unnecessary to lay before you, since you restored the subvention to the old Mail Coaches. These are now running as before through the Provinces and fully meet the requirements of trade. The increase of traffic induces us to lay before you a project for the establishment of proper Postal and Telegraph offices in the towns of the interior.

V.

High-roads continue to merit our special care, and the Appendix will shew what sums we have devoted to this purpose. We concluded a contract with the engineer Huber for a bridge over the Carcarañá between Rosario and Santa Fé, which is in course of construction. At the city of Cordoba we are putting up a fine iron bridge over the Rio Primero, which will soon be finished. In the Provinces of Santiago and San Luis others are being built over the Saladillo and Desaguadero, while that over the Rio Pasaje, so long abandoned, is now resumed with activity.

The first section of the new road from Cordoba to San Juan is finished and the second is being rapidly pushed forward. A road to Papagayos is contracted for, as well as another from that place to Caucete, with water tanks along the route.

It would be difficult to recapitulate all that we are doing in the way of roads; suffice it to say that we have made, or are making, a road from Tucuman to Salta, another from Salta to Jujuy, another from Catamarca to Tucuman, another from Rioja to Catamarca, besides several in the Provinces of San Juan, Rioja, Catamarca, San Luis and Jujuy, and some bridges in Santa Fé and Entre Rios.

VI.

As regards immigration, I cannot do better than recommend to you the luminous and able Report drawn up by the Immigration Committee, and hereafter annexed. It shows what the requirements of the country are in this particular, the sums expended in the matter, the list of agents abroad, and what is expected from Congress to further so important a service. It is only just to say that the members of the Committee lend invaluable services to the country.

VII.

The Census of the Republic has been successfully carried out, as you will see by the Report. Much credit is due to D. Diego LaFuente for his labours in this particular. The Great Book of the Census is in press, and I am happy to say there is a surplus from the \$200,000 voted for the necessary outlay.

Messrs. Senators and Deputies: this is briefly a view of how we stand; and for further particulars, consult the Appendix.

DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD.

THE GRAN CHACO RAILWAY.

FROM SANTA FE TO SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

(From the Republica).

The Senate of Congress having ratified the project of this railway through the Chaco it is gratifying to find the press of Buenos Ayres unanimously receives it as an enterprise of immense importance for the country. The STANDARD which usually represents the goodwill of the foreign element in favor of all matters of progress, has an article in the same flattering sense; but, without meaning any opposition, our English colleague throws out some remarks on the topography of the country to be traversed, of which the editors profess to know but little.

The articles published in the *Republica* under the signature X, would have given our English colleague a complete idea of the subject in all its

bearings, but we will recapitulate them now so as to leave nothing ambiguous or undefined. Meantime the concessionaire D. Ramon Gil Navarro is preparing a pamphlet with all the history of this important project, since 4 years ago the writer of these lines drew attention to the same in *El Tiempo* of Santa Fé; it will also shew that the old high-road of Sunchales, with the tracks of the last century, may still be followed at full gallop, not merely from Santa Fé to Santiago, but from Buenos Ayres to Peru. The proposed railway can be laid along the same route, except where a short cut is advisable.

The country to be traversed offers no engineering obstacles. The locomotive can surely go over it as easily as the bullock-carts did for two or three centuries down to 1820. Even so late as July 1866 a troop of D. Félix Taboada's waggons arrived by this route from Santiago with a cargo of cedar, hides, wool and textures, which found a good market at Santa Fé. There are no salt deserts, although there are some in adjacent parts of the Chaco; but are we to say that the St. Laurence, Paraná and North Sea are unnavigable, because we find a Niagara, a Salto de Guayra and a Maelstrom. The Gran Chaco railway will take a NE. course and leave the Salinas a long way SW. Our colleague must have been thinking of the Central Argentine, which has to cross a vast desert of salt from Las Toscas to Horqueta, which will swallow up as much money as did the Isthmus of Suez.

The lagoons which fertilize the lands that we have to cross are an immense advantage instead of an obstacle. Towns and cities will spring up on their banks, and the locomotive will take in its supply of water at the lagoons of Toro, Barrietas, Tortugas, Porongos, &c. The words Chaco and Desert have come to bear a gloomy signification, partly on account of the immense distances and solitude, partly owing to the Indians. As regards the latter it must be confessed that we have degenerated from those chevaliers of Old Spain who with a handful of 40 or 50 men often subjugated whole tribes and territories. As to supposing the Sunchales route is a half explored desert the STANDARD is entirely mistaken, as will appear by the following authentic details.

From Santiago the route comes to Beltran, the last frontier town of Santiago del Estero, about 12 leagues from Abipones towards Santa Fé: the distance, according to the floods of the Rio Dulce, varies from 62 to 65 leagues, and this is more than half the entire length from Santiago to Santa Fé. On the above-mentioned section there are no fewer than 7 towns, 27 villages and 34 farming establishments, with an aggregate population of at least 40,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable business with Santiago or Candelaria, instead of coming down to Sta. Fé. In fact there is no place where the distance from one populated point to another is more than 4½ leagues. Moreover there are several villages and farms on the W. bank of the Salado, and on either side of the Rio Dulce, both of which will become as it were tributaries to the Gran Chaco railway.

At Beltran, thanks to the garrison placed there by the Government of Santiago for the Indians, several large farms have sprung up in the last ten years, taking in most of the immediate territory between the Salado and Dulce, here 21 leagues across. The principal farms are Corral del Rey, Corral de Marcos, Pumitas, Maroma, Pajarilla, Quillotara, Ramapaso, Santa Rosa, &c., all well-stocked with sheep and horned cattle. This is far from being a desert or half-explored territory.

Let us now consider the section belonging to Santa Fé, and first let me observe that but for foreign settlers and the agricultural colonies this Province would be at present a howling wilderness such as it was at the termination of the civil wars that began in 1820. It is not so long ago since the washerwomen of the city of Santa Fé dreaded venturing outside their ranchos to go to the river-side for water; so closely did the forays of the Indians press upon the inhabitants of that city. From 1680 the side next Santiago, and from 1743 that adjoining the Paraná, was fully delivered up to civilization and industry; it is only since the wars that began in 1820, that barbarism has again taken sway in those regions.

The genius of the Jesuits called into existence the flourishing settlements of San Geronimo, San Xavier, San Pedro, Inisipin, Estancia Grande, Cayatá Viejo, Tembleque, &c., comprising altogether more than 6,000 industrious settlers. In 1767, when the Jesuits were expelled, the Royal inventory of those places showed great stores of wheat, maize, tobacco, hides,

tallow and timber, of which it was customary to send large quantities to B. Ayres: the commissioners also found 33,184 horned cattle, 5,143 sheep, 3,652 horses, 500 mules, and troops of bullock carts used in the overland traffic from El Rey to Buenos Ayres, 120 years ago! There were extensive plantations of wheat, cotton and flax, and an industrial school to teach youths all branches of handicraft.

All this civilization and progress of the Jesuits disappeared, the Indians being allowed to trample everything under foot. The towns of Esquina, Soledad, Melo, San Antonio, Almagro and Sunchales were abandoned. Sunchales used to have 1500 inhabitants, and had a brisk trade both with Buenos Ayres and Peru. Even so late as 1816 there were wealthy farmers and traders in mules from Rojas, Santiago and Candiotti, who had large establishments at Toro, Tortugas and Isla Verde, the ruins of which still remain to point out to the traveller how much this part of the country has retrograded in the last fifty years.

The Sunchales road is not an unknown track; nor is there anything Utopian in proposing to re-open it to traffic. It is not requisite to seek for Artesian wells, as was proposed on the Rio Dulce route. We have simply, as I said five years ago, "to follow the track used by our forefathers for centuries."

Neither is there anything formidable in having to cross the Chaco. The Indians are no longer in the way. The lands hitherto lying waste are now being rapidly occupied, and within the Santa Fé frontier the line would have to traverse only settled lands, Agricultural colonies are pushing forward vigorously, and the one farthest north, Sunchales is founded on the ruins of the old town, between which and Sta. Fé city there are ten other colonies, summing up a population of 8,000 souls whose exports reach £120,000 sterling per annum. These colonies are nearly all tending northward in search of new and fertile regions, following the route marked out by the hardy pioneers of the seventeenth century. There is nothing to impede or prevent the progress of the Chaco in this direction.

The distance from Santa Fe to Santiago, according to the engineer Hildebrand, is only 308 miles.

Mardoqueo Navarro.

THE THERESIA MUTINY.

Three seamen belonging to the German brig *Theresia*, Captain Kuiper, named John Anderson, Tom Edwards, and Peter Rassam were brought to Southampton on Tuesday in the Royal Mail Company's steamship *La Plata*, Captain A. Hole, from Buenos Ayres, charged with being concerned in a mutiny and murder on board the *Theresia*.

The prisoners were taken before the Southampton borough magistrates, when Mr. Leigh, solicitor, instructed to appear by the North German Vice-Consul at that port, Mr. F. Keller, said that the *Theresia* was bound from B. Ayres to Falmouth, laden with bone-ash, and had a crew, including the captain, of about eight men. There seemed to have been a mutiny on board, and as far as they could at present understand, the mate and boatswain were both killed; the cook (who headed the mutiny) was also killed, and the steward jumped overboard and was drowned. The captain himself was wounded, and the three prisoners were sent home in the *La Plata* by the German Consul at Pernambuco. The men stated that their dispositions were taken at that place, but if so, they had not been sent home with them; and the probability was that they were forwarded direct to Berlin. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Leigh) asked the magistrates to remand the prisoners for a week, that they might get instructions from the authorities there as to what course to pursue. All the information they now had was given them by the prisoners, who were not charged with the actual murder; but they were present at the time and were charged with being concerned in it. The brig was expected shortly at Falmouth.

In reply to a question put by the magistrate's clerk as to where the captain was, Edwards replied that he was in the ship. He said that if it had not been for the three of them, the vessel would have been lost. One was at the wheel, one at the pumps, and one to look after the sails and look out, and they had much difficulty in getting the vessel into Pernambuco, as she was making water very fast. They denied being concerned in the murder.

The magistrates remanded the prisoners for a week.

A COMIC MAP OF EUROPE.

One of the most ingenious devices in political satire we have seen for a long time has been produced in Paris. It is a map of Europe, 'dressée pour 1870,' in which every country while preserving something like its natural shape is made to assume the appearance of an appropriate figure. Prussia of course, spreads over the whole centre of the picture in the form of a corpulent soldier; whose ponderous helmet leaves no part of the face visible except a huge moustache, while the two hands stretch out in different directions, one clutching at an attenuated Holland, the other pointing in lazy triumph to the half-crushed and recumbent figure of Austria, which lies across the shoulders of a sleepy yawning Turk. Asia Minor is metamorphosed into a lounging Circassian beauty, tranquilly smoking a narghile, in sublime indifference to the emotions of the Western European figures. France, in a Turco's fez, and with glaring eyes, pointing a bayonet at the colossal Prussian; while Great Britain, as an old woman, whose long nose and chin are ingeniously constructed out of the islands on the west coast of Scotland, is so busily occupied in leading Ireland, a truculent little bear, in a string, that she can only glance out of the corner of her eye at the menacing attitude of the continental states. Russia a huge Mongolian, with Siberia, in the form of a basket on his shoulders, is glaring fiercely at the Prussian conqueror, while little Denmark, standing awkwardly on two wooden legs, yet preserves a comical expression of self-complacency, and turns its back on Prussia. The whole design is humorous in a very high degree.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Paris papers give some particulars of the life of Marshal Bazaine, now called upon to occupy a prominent position in the French army. It seems that he failed to pass the examination required for admission into the 'Ecole Polytechnique,' and thereupon enlisted as a private soldier in the 37th of the line, and started in 1831 for Africa, knapsack on back, but in it, according to King Louis XVIII., was the marshal's baton. Private in 1831, non-commissioned officer in 1832, lieutenant in 1835, he thought his promotion not quick enough, and sought in the service of Spain more rapid advancement. Louis Philippe had lent Queen Christina a small corps of troops to fight the Carlists; Bazaine was made a captain in it, then chef de bataillon, and subsequently Government Commissioner of France at headquarters of Spain. He thus, for four years, carried on in Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Alava and Catalonia a war of ambush and surprise, which taught him the severe profession of arms, and rendered him celebrated among fighting men. Having left Algiers a lieutenant in 1835, he returned to it as a captain in 1839, where, in 1840, he obtained a company in the Chasseurs d'Orléans, whose battalions had just then been formed. He was appointed chef de battalion in 1844; and a little time after director of Arab offices in the province of Oran; afterwards, in 1850, colonel, first of the 55th of the line and afterwards of the Foreign Legion. The Crimean war found him at its commencement a colonel, and sent him back after two years, general of division. He directed the expedition of Kinburn, and when that place was captured, commanded it. During the war with Italy he was at the head of a division of the 1st Corps, which under his command behaved most brilliantly; and one of his regiments, perished almost totally, with its colonel at its head. In the battle of Solferino, it was his division which captured the cemetery. During the war of Mexico, before Puebla, at the fort of San Xavior and elsewhere, General Bazaine behaved so well as to be nominated marshal of France. Although so promoted in 1864, he was not able to return home until 1867. After his arrival he first had command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and afterwards that of the Imperial Guard. Marshal Bazaine is the youngest of the French Marshals, being now in his fifty-ninth year.

MACMAHON'S RETREAT.

On Sunday, August 7th, a special train came into Nancy with some of the wounded. Marshal MacMahon accompanied them. He came 'precipitately' to Nancy for food for his troops, the enemy having taken all his provisions. His troops had eaten nothing for twenty-eight hours. The Marshal went on foot from the railway station to the Café Boillot, a well-

known rendezvous of the officers of the garrison. He was in such a state as to be hardly recognised. He was covered with mud from head to foot, his hands were black, one of his epaulettes had been carried away by a bullet, the skirts of his uniform were full of bullet holes, his telescope was broken asunder by a ball which at the same time slightly wounded him on the hand. He had not had time to take off his Hessian boots, and long spurs. Everybody in the cafe, as soon as he was known, respectfully saluted him. He hastily called for some cold meat, for he had not tasted food for twenty-eight hours. He wrote a letter while he was eating, and was very soon joined by an officer who is believed to be General de Failly. They went into a private room and had a short consultation, after which the Marshal went back by rail with the provisions he had bought for his soldiers. An inhabitant of Nancy, personally acquainted with the Marshal, asked him news of the Cuirassiers. His answer was, "The Cuirassiers! why there are none of them left."—*Moniteur*.

GENERAL MOLTKE.

General Count Moltke has (says a Berlin correspondent) become more taciturn than ever, and as this is well known scarcely anybody ever speaks to him, but everybody waits until he speaks. People here are so accustomed to his peculiarities and solitary habits, evidently the result of constant pondering over his studies, that they even feign not to see him when he passes.

Some few days ago the tacit convention was broken by an individual who claims to be one of the grandees of the Bourse.

"Well, he said, on meeting the General in the street, 'how are things getting on, General?'"

"Thank you, sir," replied the General, "my rye crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward." The Bourse gentleman disappeared.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

The following admirable sketch of the position of the belligerents is given in the *Daily News* of the 22nd August, the latest paper in town:—

We are still dependent on the Germans for intelligence respecting the great battle of Thursday last. Count Palikao would appear to have received information of some kind, for he volunteered a strong statement in the Chamber on Saturday, but if despatches from Marshal Bazaine have been received, they have not been published. Count Palikao's information simply amounts to this, that, whereas the Prussians have been dreaming of a victory achieved by them last Thursday, the fact is that "they were, on the contrary, themselves driven back into the stone quarries of Jannout." Reports from the German headquarters, however, continue to come in, though not in such abundance as might have been expected. An official account dated Pont-a-Mousson, August 19, the day after the battle, reports the engagement in terms more decided than those of the King's despatch to the Queen. The action is described as a hard-fought battle. The French fighting with their backs towards Metz, occupied one after another a series of strong positions, from which the Germans had driven them by the evening one after another. The country between Rezanville and Metz is very woody and broken, and defensible heights are numerous. The German commander does not seek to palliate the losses his army has sustained. "Unfortunately," he says, "they are commensurate with the greatness of its heroic achievements." The result, however, is that on Friday the beaten army was "hemmed in within a narrow space about Metz."

Above the fortress was the King's army, with its headquarters at Pont-a-Mousson, and below it on the Moselle the 12th Prussian Army Corps held possession of the railway from Metz to Thionville. Thus the French army was utterly incapable of moving. A second despatch from Pont-a-Mousson, dated yesterday afternoon, states that 4,000 prisoners had been taken after Thursday's battle, and that others were still being brought in. Among them were 90 officers, one of whom was General Plombin. The despatch states that in Sunday's, Tuesday's, and Thursday's battles the French lost in dead alone between twelve and fifteen thousand, and that if to them the wounded and prisoners be added, the French losses cannot have been less than 50,000. If this be so, Mar-

shal Bazaine's army cannot at the present moment number more than 50,000 men. The Prussian despatch favours the belief that the loss of the Germans was very nearly equal to that of the French, and in killed and wounded greater than theirs, the balance of total loss being perhaps more than redressed by the number of French prisoners taken. It will thus appear that our calculation on Saturday as to the number of killed and wounded did not err on the side of exaggeration. Among the telegrams is an unofficial despatch from Berlin, stating that news had been received from the army to the effect that after the last battle, the main body of Marshal Bazaine's army had entirely withdrawn into the fortifications of Metz during the night. Although this fact is not mentioned in the latest official despatches which have reached this country, there is no intrinsic probability in it, if the entrenched camp, which is on the western side of Metz, be understood as included in the fortifications.

The suppression by the French of information respecting a battle in which, by their enemies' admission, their army fought nobly, is to be regretted. The statement put forth in Paris that Marshal Bazaine was in a position where he was free to march on Verdun if he liked, but that he had voluntarily abstained from doing so, is more damaging than the candid admission of difficulties, and as it was made in connection with the statement that the communication between Chalons and Metz had become difficult sent down the price of the Rentes. If even there could have been any doubt about the position of Marshal Bazaine's army, it must be considered to have been removed now by the confirmation of the intelligence three days after the event, and the obstinate silence of the French.

Whether Bazaine's 60,000 men shut themselves up in Metz, or attempt to escape, they are equally in the toils of Prince Frederick Charles's army. The Prince appears to have practised upon them the same device that Napoleon employed after the battle of Jena.—Being asked by one of his Generals whether he would take measures to close the gates of Madgeburg against the fugitives he said, "No, leave them open; all the fugitives will then go there, and thus we shall catch them like fish in a net."

We are still without direct news of the Crown Prince, but telegram after telegram from Paris represents him as advancing, although Count Palikao, whose statements we have not the slightest wish to criticise under present circumstances, has represented him as having been driven back to Commercy. On Saturday it was believed at Paris that he was at Vitry le Francois, and a battle was hourly expected to be fought between him and his former antagonist, Marshal MacMahon. If so, the Prince has reached the Marne, and brought his army into the plains of Champagne, within twenty miles of Chalons. The second French army is not, however, at Chalons, but at the camp of Chalons, 15 miles to the north of the city, and beyond it, in relation to an army arriving from Bar-le-Duc. If the French telegram is to be trusted, the Prince must be at Chalons by this time, and it will soon be known whether the French troops collected there will make a stand, now that they are deprived of the co-operation of Bazaine, on which they had reckoned. The Prince is bound for Paris, not for the camp of Chalons, which, as we have seen, lies far to the right of his route. If, therefore, he feels confident in the superiority of his force, it is not unlikely that he may treat the Chalons corps as his cousin has treated that of Marshal Bazaine—march past it and strike hard at its communications with Paris.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French is at the Camp. It is very doubtful, however, whether a battle will be risked there. Less and less is said of Chalons in the Paris journals, and in the *Offices Legislatif*, and the speeches and proclamations of Ministers, and the arrangements of the military authorities, are all based on the assumption that the Germans will soon show themselves before Paris. Should the French Generals decide that the position at Chalons is not defensible, and retire upon the capital, Paris may be reached by the Prussian army before the end of this week. General Trochu, in a proclamation to the National Guard of Paris, 80,000 men of which are to be armed by Friday next, speaks of the siege of Paris as a contingency to be faced. But wise and patriotic as are preparations for the worst event, it is most improbable that matters will proceed to that extremity. If the fortifications of Paris fail to impose so much respect on the enemy as to keep him away from the

walls, it is most unlikely that they will be defended against a resolute foe. M. Thiers is now taken into the councils of the Government, or rather into those of General Trochu; and M. Thiers was, more than any other statesman, the author of the fortifications of Paris.

THE BATTLE OF REZANVILLE.

(By an English eye-witness).

Saarbruck, Aug. 21, 5 p.m. The great battle which was fought on the 18th, resulting in a victory for the Prussians, began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not end till nearly 10 at night. Up to 12 o'clock it was an artillery duel. The French lines retreated along the hills covering the road from Metz to Verdun. Their right flank rested on a farm-house known as La Villette, with a walled garden, altogether a strong position. A similar road led from Gravelotte. On the left of this road the French had seized upon the crests of a line of hills on which they had thrown up twelve earthworks. The guns of these defences, together with eight mitrailleuses, swept down the slope of the hills and up the valley from Gravelotte, commanding every approach. Behind this line lay the forts St. Quentin and Carieres, completely protecting the French rear, and securing their retreat.

The Prussians had first taken position on a line of hills between Rezanville and Gravelotte, stretching from north-west to south-east, and extending on either side of the road from Metz to Verdun. By 12 o'clock the fire from their artillery had driven the French guns from their first line, and the Prussians found themselves able to push forward their guns, and establish their batteries in advance of their first position. The new line stretched a considerable distance on either side of Gravelotte.

I reached the field at twelve, just as the encounter was developing into a general engagement, and from one of the hills above mentioned had a good view of the whole field. By two in the afternoon the French batteries covering the Verdun road were silenced and the Prussians had pushed forward till they reached and occupied the farm house at Malmaison. Twenty minutes later the Prussian guns were covering Gravelotte, the weight of their metal and superior accuracy crushing the French fire, and driving one battery after another from its position. At twenty minutes past three the Prussian cavalry, including Uhlans, Cuirassiers and Hussars, moved forward under a heavy fire from the French batteries, which still maintained their ground. They attacked with great energy, but unsupported at first by infantry, and only partially covered by their own guns, were obliged to give way. Meanwhile the Prussian infantry divisions had been coming rapidly up, and at forty-five minutes past four the first serious effort to dislodge the French commenced.

The 33rd Regiment of the Line was directed against a hill that seemed the key of the French position. They went forward with the utmost gallantry and determination, but were driven back with heavy loss. By this time the Prussians had massed heavy forces upon this portion of the line, and the fortunes of the battle seemed likely to turn upon the attack and defence so obstinately kept up at the centre. The Prussian divisions were formed again and again, and led forward, only to be repulsed and forced to withdraw under a searching fire from the French guns, which cost them great numbers of men. No thing could be more brilliant than the repeated efforts of the Prussians; nothing more steady than the French defence. The disparity of numbers existed here as at Woerth; but here the numbers were on the side of the French, and for long hours it seemed more than doubtful whether the natural strength of the French position, and their numerical superiority together, would not baffle the utmost efforts of the Prussians. During all the afternoon, and far into the evening, the 19th Prussian Corps was engaged with what I believe to be nearly the full strength of the French Corps. Reinforced as the 8th Corps was by portions of the second and third, it did not exceed fifty thousand men, while the number of Prussian guns engaged was given to me as about ninety. I have not had time to collect details, nor was it possible to distinguish from my point of view the different regiments, brigades and divisions that shared in the successive attempts that were unavailingly directed against the French position. Nor was the fortune of the day to change at this point. Whether the Prussian generals be-

came convinced that the centre was too strong for them I cannot say, but they made their final and successful attack on the right flank of the enemy. The farmhouse or hamlet of La Villette though held in great force, was carried about nine o'clock, and the French position became immediately untenable. Their line was enfiladed by the Prussian fire; some of their outworks were even taken in reverse, and they were compelled to abandon the ground they had so bravely held, and to withdraw under cover of the fortress. Their last hold on the Verdun road was abandoned, and the army of the Rhine found itself shut up in the stronghold which they had chosen as the base of their invasion of Germany.

King William was on the field throughout the battle, General Steinmetz being in immediate command of the Prussian troops engaged. Marshal Bazaine commanded on the French side. It is difficult to estimate the Prussian losses, but the killed and wounded are reckoned at not less than 10,000, a large proportion for the number actually engaged, but the losses at one time, in the effort to reach the French centre, were tremendous. I can give no notion of what the French may have suffered. The Prussians, notwithstanding the severity of the day's work, are in great spirits over their victory. Rumors of peace already circulate in the camp, and, at any rate, the hardest work of the campaign is believed to have been done.

General Sheridan, of the American army, was present, and witnessed the fight from Count Bismarck's carriage. General Forsyth was also here. One English officer was wounded. The horse of another was shot under him.

The loss of the French in the battles which took place on the 14th, 16th, and 18th inst., amounted to 12,000 men killed. 90 officers were taken prisoners. It is estimated that the total loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during the 14th, 16th, and 18th inst., amounted to upwards of 50,000 men.

MAILS FROM CHILE.

Valparaiso, Aug. 24.

The British flying squadron arrived on the 14th instant. The fleet left Honolulu on the 22nd June. The squadron made a run of 3,022 miles in 14 days, and was at sea 52 days without sighting either land or vessels until the morning of the 13th instant, when the Austrian frigate Donau was seen standing for Valparaiso. The fleet, which is under the command of Admiral Hornsby, is composed of the following vessels:

Liverpool 2656 tons, 30 guns, Capt. Hopkins, crew, 515; Phoebe, 2896 do., 30 do., Capt. Pytheson, crew 515; Liffey, 2654 do., 30 do., Capt. Gibson, crew, 515; Endymion, 2486 do., 21 do., Capt. Lacy, crew, 465; Pearl, 1460 do., 17 do., Capt. Ross, crew, 270; Charybdis, 1506 do., 18 do., Captain Lyons, crew, 270.

A very lamentable accident occurred on Sunday at the fort San Antonio, during the firing of a salute in reply to that of the Austrian frigate Donau caused, it is now known by the charge exploding the result being that of the two artillerymen who were charging the piece, one was killed on the spot, and the other was so frightfully injured that he expired a few hours after the occurrence.

On the 29th ult., a party of Indians crossed the line near to Huequen, and penetrated as far as Tigueral, a place situated about two leagues to the north of Angol. Several persons lost their lives, and the Indians carried off fifteen captives and fifty or sixty animals. Troops were dispatched in pursuit, but they failed to come up with the Indians, who crossed the Mallico with their booty in safety and unmolested.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 15th.

The first effects here of the Franco-Prussian war have been made visible these days by the arrival of the French gunboat Hamelin with two German prizes, the Concordia from Antwerp, and Lucia from Newcastle; the crews of both were landed, and the authorities gave the Frenchman twenty-four hours to put to sea again with his prizes.

The usual meeting of the Jockey Club came off on the 8th, the attendance being unusually great and the horses of a good class. The best racers were River Plate horses, winning no fewer than four races, viz:—1st race of £100, won by Solitario, which also won the 5th. The fourth was a trotting-match, between three tilburys. The sixth, for £30 and a silver inkstand was won by another River Plate

horse, Colibri; and the eighth 'en pelo,' for £20, fell in like manner to Harlequin, also from the River Plate. The Emperor and Empress honored the occasion with their presence.

A new line of steamers is about to run from Liverpool to Lisbon and Madeira, making the trip across the Atlantic, between the two last-mentioned ports, in twelve days.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed three important concessions, viz. a guarantee of 5 per cent. on £120,000 for a railway to Petropolis, another guarantee of 5 per cent. on £180,000 for a railway from the coal-mines of Tubarou to a port at the mouth of that river, in the Province of Santa Catalina, also a monopoly for 15 years in favor of Mr. R. W. Thomson for the introduction of a new system of steam-engines and waggons, in the Provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande del Norte and Ceara.

The Portuguese residents to the number of 5,197 have sent a remonstrance to Marshal Saldanha for removing Councillor Vasconcellos from the Portuguese Legation in this court, and begging that he may be reinstated.

At Pernambuco a grand demonstration took place in favor of Baron San Borja.

In Port Alegre, Rio Grande del Sul, a splendid breakfast service is on exhibition at the Bolsa, to be presented by the citizens to the valiant Osorio, Viscount of Pelotas. A sword of honor to be presented to him by his friends in this capital is also on exhibition at present at 56 Rua de Ourives; it is the work of a clever artisan named Diaz de Pinho.

Heine, the blind violinist, is engaged by Mme. Treveli to accompany her to San Paolo for a series of concerts.

Experiments were made last week at Praya Vermelha in presence of the Emperor, of a new kind of explosive balls invented by M. Pertuiset, which were very successful. This kind of projectile, however, is forbidden by the convention of St. Petersburg.

A new copper coinage is about to be emitted, and £45,000 worth of copper, weighing 100 tons, is devoted for the purpose.

The Emperor and Empress assisted on the 12th at the meeting of the Association for promoting general instruction. His Majesty Don Pedro is essentially the head-schoolmaster of Brazil.

The Superb arrived here from Melbourne in 57 days with 60 passengers, en route for London, having put in for fresh water and supplies; she was a vessel of 1400 tons.

The Mary Rice landed 30 American sailors belonging to the Robert Edwards of New Bedford which was burnt while whale-fishing in 32 North, 51 West; 4 of the crew are arrested on suspicion.

The Nitheroby Gas Co. has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30th.

Count Ladislaus Rezwadowski is admitted a lawyer.

Several slaves were manumitted on the 11th instant in honor of the Independence.

Sovereigns 12.300—Exchange 20d.

The wires of the Montevideo Telegraph Company which were cut on Thursday, and the posts carried off by the Blancos, were again in working order yesterday morning, thanks to the gigantic exertions of Mr. Oldham and his colleagues. On its becoming known that damage had again been done to the wires, working parties at once started from all points, and by dint of working throughout the night everything was set square before dawn yesterday morning. Too much credit cannot be given to the telegraph officials for the way they struggle against the persistent attempts of the Blancos to interrupt communication. This constant meddling with the telegraph wires has made the very name of Blanco odious to every business man in town. The general public can form but little idea of the advantage to commercial men of prior intelligence, or the loss any delay in its transmission is liable to cause. Hence it is extremely hard to have patience with the Blancos as long as they persist in the vandalic attacks on the telegraph wires. La Patti has created great enthusiasm in Rosario. The local papers contain all sorts of favourable criticisms on her voice. A more sober, yet quite as genuine an effect was created by Ritter, who is, by the way, the best pianist that ever touched an instrument in this country. The Rosarios in appreciating this gentleman prove that they have music in their souls.

The National Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned Dr. Rawson's project for establishing an Agricultural Department, of which the Minister of the Interior will have the portfolio.

PARTIDO DE BALCARCE.

If this egg hatch without getting cold, or to accommodate my language to your city apprehensions, if this letter I here begin comes to maturity, it will be 'malgré' blistered hands with hard ploughing. We have not much sale for our cereals; it is true; but we can boast of plump children and chickens. You can make a shrewd guess, if you choose, where the cereals go.

I often fancied there was something of the vegetable in myself, and after a short trial of camp life, I am convinced there is something in us which grows more thriftily on fresh earth than on the pavement. There are some men indigenous to brick and mortar, as there are plants which grow best with a stone on them; but there are connecting links between all the varieties of God's works, and such verge on the mineral kingdom. To business.

The camp here has withstood a dry and scorching wind of nearly three months' duration. Spring is not to be suppressed.

Cuchos Lanares—Consumers' skins delivered on the spot, sell at \$50 mpc. per dozen. Matadero, \$110.

Sebo de Cañero—Delivered on the spot at \$34 mpc. per arroba. Ready sale.

Capones—Parted this week, at \$35 (bear in mind 100 leagues from Buenos Ayres).

Sheep can only be bought now at from \$22 to \$25 mpc. by the cut. We have heard of the Franco-German war; and in the face of such disastrous news, thinking men will not sell under the prices named.

The winter has been mild, but estancieros, having a wholesome dread of last winter's scourge, have, generally speaking, kept the rams out of their flocks long enough to throw the lambing season into the month of October. Those who have not done so are most fortunate; the lambs are now strong, and able to withstand a temporal.

A flock of 1500 mestizos crossed with English, gave first selling 740 lambs, now equal to grasshoppers in their gambols, they are so strong.

A large estanciero, in one flock, has crossed the mestiza with the English 'pampa,' and the result is a lamb better able to withstand this climate. The lambs are also larger, but the length and strength of wool to be got from is a 'quien sabe.' The proprietor is an enterprising Scotchman, has three or four leagues of land, and leaves no stone unturned to improve his sheep and himself.

The Messrs. Brown have, so far, sent the best wool into the market, if we may judge by the selling prices recorded in the STANDARD; but your correspondent's opinion is that the 'ne plus ultra' is yet to be attained.

Our hopes are high for the coming wool season, and while believing that

—Vaulting ambition may o'erleap itself, And fall on either side— still, I will venture to bet you a hat of the latest fashion that Messrs. Brown's wool fetches the highest price of all wool from this partido. It is well grown and almost free from scab. Mr. Samuel Moore's will come next; a neck and neck race. 'Nous verrons à nos montons.'

The Indians have been within forty leagues of us. We English pay all deference to the ruling powers, and think it hard, after paying our due quota of taxes, to be obliged to defend ourselves.

CACOTHES.

ORIENTAL RAILWAYS.

Montevideo, 17th, Sept. 1870 To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen,

Allow me to correct the erroneous impressions which the article in your paper of the 16th inst., headed "The Oriental Railway Co." is likely to create.

The basis of the concession I seek for, is not nearly so absurd as the Engineer (doubtless an interested party) would imply.

It being utterly impossible that all ways of the ordinary class can ever pay in this country, on account of the geological structure, and on account of study and communication with the principles of engineering, it has been decided to construct the way by the narrow gauge only.

This method of being proceeding consists of 85 per cent. of the less than 1000 ft. level, and the remainder is a small hill to one-third of the total length.

It is not intended to have any other gauge, and it is not intended to have any other gauge, and it is not intended to have any other gauge.

a year, but it is by no means certain the cost would amount to so much per mile.

An import of capital of £350,000 a year can be by no means considered heavy, even in a country so financially placed as this, if it can be proved that the traffic will pay the dividend; this has been carefully studied and found favourable as a broad basis. The Buenos Ayres railways, which cost £5,600,000 a mile, are now meeting their dividend; if we construct railways at the same cost, there is every prospect of their doing the same here, but on account of the nature of the country on the broad gauge principle, nothing can be done under £10-12,000 per mile, consequently a comparison proves the imperfection of such a construction. Myself and other Engineers have introduced the narrow gauge principle which can be made at a cost equivalent to, or less than the Buenos Ayres railways.

The extent of the concessions sought for is to keep the entire system under the same gauge and to prevent injurious opposition by other projectors whose aim may not be so disinterested as my own, by insisting on planting another gauge. But it is not intended to plunge headlong into the whole works at once; the utmost yearly capital to be drawn is only £350,000. I repeat that if we are to have railways at all they must be acquired under the basis I have related, and the money can be and is obtained for such.

The 'Engineer' must have a singular idea of benefiting a country, for even if the entire cost of the works were to amount to £5,000,000 (which they will not) extending over a period of 12 or 14 years, it is evident that the importation of such capital into the country must enormously enhance its civilisation and latent wealth.

The undertaking is proposed to be carried out with English capital under the basis I have related, and under the direction of English engineers, the head one of which is now present to begin works as soon as the concession is granted.

I avail myself of this opportunity to give your 'Engineer' a lesson in geography.

'Cuchilla Grande' is but a mere road, and not a place marked on the map.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly, GEORGE PRINS.

MINISTER PARANHOS ON THE PARAGUAYAN QUESTION.

A lengthy debate has been going on in the Brazilian Senate with reference to the Paraguayan question; on the 6th inst. the Minister of Foreign Affairs made an exhaustive speech on the subject. It is too long for our columns, but our colleagues the Nacion sums up in judgment upon it as follows:—

The speech of Sr. Paranhos on the Triple Alliance and question of limits is a state-manlike exposition of all the facts, without any brilliancy of colouring, but grave, methodical and exact in every particular. He is a thorough-going Brazilian, and not only interprets the Triple Alliance Treaty according to its letter and spirit, but shows that after so long and painful a war, Brazil is entitled to expect a settlement of the frontier question. He is, moreover, more Argentine than many of ourselves, for he maintains that the whole of the Gran Chaco up to Bahia Negra belongs to the Argentine Republic; but this is disputed by Paraguay.

TO THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

Last June our credit and reputation were attacked in some of the daily papers by D. Eufrazio Lopez de Araujo Junior, who now admits that he was informed and had no reason to impugn our honor. In fulfillment of our promise, to publish the result before the public, we publish the declaration of Sr. Eufrazio L. A. Junior which has not a satisfactory termination to the question.

B. A. Araujo, Sept. 21, 1870.

My attorney, Sr. Lamas, in requesting the information, promised to introduce legal proceedings, and published in the daily papers that Messrs. Plantier Abreu & Co. had debited me with sums that they had not paid.

Having since found out that I was misled, and that Messrs. Plantier Abreu & Co. fulfilled my orders and delivered the \$10,000 to Sr. Silva, the cause of my error being that I misunderstood the explanations given me by Sr. Abreu in presence of Messrs. Fortinho and Freitas, I now come to withdraw the suit and beg that the declarations be destroyed.

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Moreover in order to avoid unnecessary delays and formalities I beg Your Worship will be pleased, in sending the notification to Messrs. Plantier Abreu & Co., to ask them if they have any objection to my withdrawing the suit, on condition that I pay all their costs and acknowledge my error by a public declaration.

Eufrazio Lopez de Araujo Junior.

Decree.

Sept. 21st 1870. In case Messrs. Plantier Abreu & Co., on being notified, express their willingness to accede to the above, let the suit be withdrawn and the declarations destroyed, after payment of the usual costs.

Dr. Tomas Isla, Judge of Commerce.

I notified Messrs. Plantier Abreu & Co. of the above, to which they expressed their entire conformity. I afterwards notified D. Eufrazio Lopez de Araujo Junior, who also declared his assent.

Sept. 21st 1870. A. Julio Blanco.

PRISON ESCAPE IN MERCEDES.

BARBAROUS MURDER.

Dear Messrs. Editors:—

I am anything but an admirer of capital punishment, when the state of security will admit of its being dispensed with, and it pains me to be obliged to endorse your opinion that the country we live in has not yet arrived at that most enviable stage.

At the moment I am scriawling these lines (11.30 p.m.) I have my double barrel and two Colt's revolvers ready at hand.

Most kindly and energetically the alcalde here, Señor Garcia, sent me a message about sundown to be on the 'qui-vive' for that a number of prisoners had escaped from 'Mercedes,' most of them taking this line of country, and that from ten to twenty of them were prowling about this neighbourhood.

At an early hour this morning, they murdered a poor boy, while conducting his father's bullock cart. From the account I have received, it strikes me as being the most cruel, cold-blooded and dastardly act I ever heard of.

The poor boy, only 14 years of age, had been sent in advance, his father having some business to attend to. When the unhappy man overtook the cart he found it halted, his son lying on his face, and his dog (what love and attachment these poor animals show at times!) lying across his feet.

The father fancied his son asleep; you may picture his horror on finding him with his throat cut from ear to ear, and several stabs in his body. The boy, it has been told me, had two or three valuable 'ponchos,' &c. They cost him dear, but it is a rather low estimate of a human life.

He evidently showed plucky fight, for a sheepskin full of 'puñaladas' was found near.

One single remark upon this would be simply superfluous, facts are facts, however stubborn. They speak for themselves, and however much one may depreciate and deplore the judicial taking away of life, yet when it has been for eated as these cut-throats and hundreds of the same kind have inflicted theirs, it is, I am inclined to believe, even a little less than Justice, the doctrine then to a death (so English) that is glory to him, a gallant soldier.

About 7 a.m. the cart containing the remains of the boy, by the roadside (on route) to Mercedes.

A word in conclusion: I have to say the Argentine Republic has no right to do, if it is possible, all the mischief, but they can't with any probability of success. I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly, A. Julio Blanco.

THE SIEGE OF DOLORES.

With the above ponderous heading the reader's imagination, should he be a new arrival, may run wild over an immense tract of his highly cultivated mind, but the acclimatized reader will need no explanatory details to assist him in forming a tolerably accurate idea of its real meaning. The following facts may, however, contain interest for some of your readers:—

The Blancos have had possession of us and our town for some weeks past; yesterday, however, a force of some 800 Reds, under Col. Caraballo, came in and took possession of the lower, or river, part of the town; the Whites had 250 men, cavalry and infantry, posted in a strong position in the upper part; two cannons swept the principal streets, and shook, not the houses, but their owners' hearts, to their foundation. More curious than prudent, I took a walk up the town, in company with two German gentlemen, as far as the plaza; where we were challenged by the Blanco commander. We saluted him, and said our curiosity had led us abroad, at which he looked grave, asked us to oblige him by returning to our homes, and not to leave them that day, as they had determined to fight if the Reds attacked them, and he should feel very sorry if innocent persons came to harm. We took the hint, so politely conveyed, and returned to our homes, and were kept in great expectation of seeing a good fight the greater part of the day; at last a party of Red cavalry came rather nearer the White position than was agreeable; the latter therefore charged and drove the Government forces back under cover of their infantry, who opened fire, and the Whites galloped back, leaving eight dead on the field. The loss of the Reds is not known; they say seven; the other side say twenty. Certain it is that the Government commander kept his men at a safe distance until the next morning, when they entered the town to find the rebels had in the night shown them the back seams of their stockings. The gentleman with the cultivated mind may here perhaps ask, why Caraballo drew off his men, when he had, at least, four to one; and why did he not surround the Whites and make them throw down their arms or fight? Oh, sweet unsophisticated interrogator! when thou hast lived in this country five years; thou wilt need no other answer than thy own experience can afford. We are now in the possession of the Government forces. I have no political opinion in this country; to me Blancos and Colorados are the same; what we want is peace. The following facts will speak for themselves:—

This morning at 8 a.m. a party of Reds came to our house and ordered the gate to be opened. I hesitated a moment, when one of the wretches drew his sword, and, jumping from his horse made towards us. In the hurry of drawing my pistol I managed to drop it; the fellow saw it (I was inside the gate) and stopped. Another now dismounted, with a loaded blunderbuss, and the two having opened the gate, ran in, unfastened my horse, and tried to lead him away; the others kept guard over me and the gentleman who was with me, with drawn swords. The poor horse was lame, could scarcely walk, and the wretches, with a shower of abusive language, told us to keep him. The biggest and most ferocious-looking then came close up, still with drawn sword, and told us to give five reals for not taking away the horse. To prevent a row, and perhaps to save our lives, the money was paid. During the day we have had three similar visits, each with the same object, viz., to extract money from the 'gringos,' as they delight to call us.

This is not intended as a personal complaint, but merely as an illustration of the way the Government forces, in remote towns, bully the inhabitants. If the general command is not able to keep order, he should let some one else do so for him; if he is able, and not willing, then, indeed, we are to be consoled with. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, LERON.

Wednesday 5 p.m.

Government forces leaving town; destination not known supposed to be to the General A. B. who is commanding the Rio Negro with 3000 men.

6 p.m. The Right Rev. Dr. Achaval, bishop of Cuyo, assisted at the ceremonies in the Merced church on Saturday last.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Considerable comment was caused by the announcement made by the Telegraph Company on Sunday, to the effect that the frequent cutting of their wires and consequent loss through communication being interrupted, obliged them to raise their tariff fifty per cent. for messages along their line. We are at a loss what opinion to express on this measure, but all must admit that the Directors are, under the circumstances, fully justified in adopting means of mitigating the severe losses the constant cutting of the wires has inflicted on their shareholders. The Company loses in every way, cost of repairs, fewer messages sent, and inability to forward even those already paid for. In such circumstances justification is found for a temporary resort to an expedient which, we feel assured, the Directors of the Telegraph Company would never have thought of in tranquil times.

The fetes at Mercedes on Sunday were, we are told, very brilliant, and quite a credit to a provincial town. The whole population began dancing at an early hour in the evening, and it was evident "no one went home til morning, for we met several musical bands yesterday morning at 8 o'clock at the Parque Station, which had just arrived from Mercedes by a special train.

It was believed in Montevideo on Saturday night that the Minister of War was on the point of following the example of Mr. Duncan Stewart, the Finance Minister, by sending in his resignation. There seems to be a "screw loose" in the cabinet notwithstanding the late successes over the Blancos.

The hull of the Flor de Lima, lately wrecked on the English Bank, was sold by auction in Montevideo last week for the nominal sum of \$5 mpc., and her cargo for an equal amount. The insurers will scarcely feel happy on hearing this.

The murder of the poor cart-boy by the Mercedes convicts has caused a most painful sensation in town. The capital-punishment—abolition sentimentalists look extremely grave, and are unusually reticent on their pet topic. If the authorities are not energetic in recapturing those miscreants we shall certainly have other murders to deplore at their hands.

The Cordoba Government is about to subscribe for several copies of the Annals of the Rural Society, with the view of propagating agricultural knowledge and statistics in that province. The measure is an excellent one, worthy of imitation by other provinces.

The United States and England have sent fully half the 'exhibits' destined for the Cordoba Exhibition. France, Italy and Germany have also contributed fairly. The total number of cases of goods from abroad already reaches 500.

The works on the iron viaduct of the Boca Railway will be commenced this week.

The Municipality of Corrientes appears to be on a par with that of the metropolis. It is by no means efficient, and the doughty Corrientinos are meditating a public meeting to consider whether their Corporation should not be put 'a la porte.'

The "little unpleasantness" between the Minister of the Interior and a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on a late occasion has caused some gossip in political circles, and supplied our colleagues with material for a teapot storm.

Dr. Rawson's proposal that, paving stones intended to be used in any part of the Republic should be admitted free of duty, was sanctioned in the National Chamber of Deputies on Saturday.

A number of families are looking out already for country houses for the summer season, and some of those who have permanent rural seats have already flitted from the dusty city. The prevalence of small-pox, and fear that the hot weather may bring an increase of it, or other sickness, has, no doubt, led to this rather early break up of town quarters.

The Right Rev. Dr. Achaval, bishop of Cuyo, assisted at the ceremonies in the Merced church on Saturday last.

M. de P. has taken the Court for a further term of ten days from the 29th inst. Some novelties will be introduced in the forthcoming records.

The provincial papers to hand, by the mail from the Interior, contain a number of important notices regarding the Rio Negro, Peace, &c. &c. &c. It is hoped, however, that it will be appreciated.

The World of New York in a late number says that the little unpleasantness between France and Prussia has caused a great demand for hay in the States.

There is nothing particularly fresh from Montevideo. Suarez who appears a "vieux routier" of the old school has shot several of his men by court-martial for attempting to desert, and has marched in the direction of Florida in pursuit of the Blancos. The *Siglo* publishes a most extraordinary communicated article, in reference to the war loan in Montevideo; the writer tells foreign and native capitalists that they must "stump up" at once, or have their money taken from them by the sternest of all laws, that of necessity. It is said the writer of this "threatening letter" has been arrested by order of the Government.

Mr. Macdonell H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires left for Montevideo on Monday, having, as we are informed, been summoned by his colleagues of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps to a consultation relative to some protests made by foreigners, resident in Montevideo, against the decree of the Government relative to the expropriation of horses.

We believe there is no truth in the statement made in a late *Times* to hand, that the Brazilian Government had granted to Mr. Marcoartu a privilege for a submarine cable between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

An enormous quantity of material for the Transandine Telegraph Company has been cleared at the Rosario Custom House within the last week. Posts, hundreds of miles of wire, implements, etc., covered the landing wharf in every direction, but have now been despatched to their destination.

We understand that Dr. Leeson will leave Buenos Ayres by the next packet to Southampton, to rejoin Mrs. Leeson and family in London.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Riestra, wife of Don Eustaquio Riestra. The loss of this much esteemed lady will be deeply and widely regretted.

A committee of the National Senate, of which Senator Oroño is a member, has reported most favorably on the Santa Fé and Santiago Railway, also on M. Pelot's colonization scheme, which Sr. Oroño calculates will give, when carried out, an increase of revenue to the nation of over one million dollars.

An American vessel, the Robert Edwards, was lately burned to the water's edge off Rio. The crew were picked up by an English man-of-war and sent into Rio, where two of them were charged with setting fire to their ship.

Don Felix Frias, Argentine Minister in Chile, has officially informed the Foreign Minister that the Chilean Government has decided the questions between England and this country, which had been left to its arbitration, in favor of this republic.

The German Vice Consul at Montevideo has recently been decorated with the cross of Ferdinand of Austria, as a reward for special services.

Commodore Davis had the honor of conveying to Rosario Mdlle. Patti and Consul and Mrs. Hutchinson in the last trip of the Captain. On reaching Rosario on Wednesday morning a large concourse of people was in waiting on the beach, with 2 bands of music, to receive the gifted songstress. The weather was beautiful, the Captain was dressed out in all her hunting, and the Port officials and leading citizens boarded the vessel to offer Mdlle. Patti a cordial welcome. Commodore Davis is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he conducts his arrangements for the reception of distinguished travellers.

The remains of Dr. Escalada have been embalmed at Rome, and preparations were making when the mail left to transport them to this country with befitting ceremony.

Governor Taboada has given the concession for constructing the railway lately proposed from Goya to Santiago del Estero. This line will run right through the heart of the Gran Chaco.

The Provincial Senate has passed the Lottery Abolition bill, and also the Amortization bill referring to the last loan raised in England.

The Government of Mendoza has applied to the National Government for assistance to bring from France ten Sisters of Charity to take care of the schools and hospitals in Mendoza.

A batch of seven Blancos fully armed were captured a few days ago at San Fernando, when on the point of embarking for the Banda Oriental.

A Basque was killed at Flores a few days ago by a train passing over his body; death was instantaneous.

The public voice is unanimous in thinking that D. Norberto de la Riestra is the only man to be thought of as

a successor to Dr. Gorostaga in case the health of the latter gentleman should render the resumption of his post impossible. No man in the country has such solid claims on the post as Sr. Riestra; his financial experience is unequalled by that of any possible competitor.

A new organ, built in Europe on the latest principles, is about to be placed in the church of Santo Domingo.

A French Relief Committee has been formed in Santa Fé under the presidency of M. Lamothe.

The London, Chatam and Dover Railway Company have placed their vessels at the disposal, free of charge, of the French Relief Committee in London for the transport across Channel of supplies of lint and luxuries to the wounded soldiers of the French army.

The Municipality has agreed to the appointment of an Inspector General of Tramways. Such an official is required in order to guarantee to the public that the various lines are kept in safe travelling condition. Next to a railway smash a tramway accident is the worst kind of a mishap.

Sr. Paranhos, shortly after his arrival home, resumed the Foreign portfolio, and in a debate on the budget incidentally made a long and luminous speech on the state of affairs in Paraguay.

When leaving Havre for the Brazils two months ago, the steamer *Saladin* came into collision with the *Antelope* from the East Indies; then entering port the latter vessel sustained much injury, the former none.

We regret to hear that Dr. Bilbao, editor of the *Republica* has been for some days unwell. We hope for the speedy recovery of our esteemed colleague.

River Plate horseflesh has lately been distinguishing itself at Rio. At a recent Jockey Club meeting there no fewer than four races were won by animals from this part of the world. *Solitario*, a well bred animal, carried off two races, and *Cohibri* and *Harlequin* one each. Bravo River Plate.

Some idea of the Press, in the U States may be formed from the following statistics, which we take from an authentic source. "Seven leading New York papers have a yearly aggregate circulation of 112 millions; their advertisements alone bring in £500,000 per annum, and their gross receipts are £2,000,000 stg. The weeklies and periodicals of New York have a yearly circulation of 156 millions.

The *Musical Standard* remarks that the new law, enrolling all French males between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five, has necessitated the closing of most of the principal theatres, the ranks of musicians and singers being reduced to nothing by the blow.

An interesting article on Thackeray and Dickens, written just before the death of the latter, and published in the *Revisita Europea* for August, is from the pen of an accomplished Russian authoress—Tatiana Swetoff.

Post-offices are about being established in Chañar, Corlobo, Ojo de Agua, and Rio de Piedras, Salta.

A new French paper, *La France en Amerique*, is announced to appear for the first time on October 1. France, G. Britain, Germany and Italy are now represented in the Buenos Ayrean Press by two organs each; Spain has one.

The National Government is thinking of a plan for establishing permanent camps on the frontier line. This measure might make the frontier service less unpopular in the army, and eventually lead to increased security for the settlers. Some improvement in the frontier service is urgently required.

A New York paper announces the arrival in that city of a western gentleman so tall that he has to mount a ladder every morning to comb his hair.

We have dates from Paraguay to 18th September. Rivarola is going to raise a loan of £10,000 by mortgaging the theatres in Asuncion. The French residents are getting up a Relief Fund for their wounded, and have appointed a committee of Dr. Barndon and five others. On the 15th several merchants held a meeting to discuss the establishing of a new bank.

Messrs. Mart & Piefra announce that their fine steamer Uruguay will henceforth be employed in port service in taking passengers to and from the large European steamers, the tariff being the same as that of the small steamers. This is decidedly good news for ocean travellers. The horrors of a gale in the Bay of Biscay are nothing to the discomfort of a run from the Outer Roads in a whaleboat or small steamer on a stormy day.

A performance was given at the Alcazar on Monday night in aid of the French wounded soldiers. The house was crammed from floor to ceiling by an audience composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen. The news received during the day announcing some French victories put the audience in the best of spirits, and immense enthusiasm prevailed. Hector Varela, Mansilla, and Guido y Spaña made speeches in French, which were vociferously received. As the prices were doubled on the occasion the Relief Fund will be largely augmented.

Frayle Muerto is still holding its own; there are now three steam mills at work there, and other improvements are contemplated by the English settlers. Great things were at one time expected of this place, and it may in time achieve them.

The firm of Stony & Co. has asked for the concession of a tramway from Plaza Victoria, along Calle Bolivar, through Caceros and Cochabamba, to Plaza Constitucion. Tramways are now taking such a hold of the public mind that it may safely be prophesied that, before two years, we shall have rails in every street in town, and uniform fares of one paper dollar a trip.

Some English estancieros from the North and South districts called on us yesterday; they report the country as extremely dry, and rain very much wanted. Sheep are fat and in good condition, but there are few buyers outside, and farmers for the most part prefer sending their troops into market on their own account to selling to agents outside.

We were under the impression that the New Gas Company intended to supply the public with gas on far better terms than the company already established. Such is apparently not their intention, as we hear they have fixed their charge at \$10 per cubic metre, which is double the price of the Old Company, whose price is \$104 per 1000 English cubic feet.

Yesterday a desperate row took place in the market on the subject of the war in Europe, caused by an improper reading of one of the bulletins. An Italian stall-keeper read aloud the news. A Frenchman told the vegetable man to shut up, that what he was reading was all nonsense. The Ligurian continued reading how Bazaine was shut up. The Gaul pelted a cauliflower at him, and then the real row began; pejués and beefsteaks, mutton chops and wild ducks were flying about in all directions; the cooks, maids and housekeepers took fright, and fled pell mell, knocking down the front part of a fruit stall. This increased the scrimmage; oranges and lemons rolled down helplessly on the tramway rails. The police were called out; the vigilantes declared that the Italian was in the wrong, inasmuch as according to the very latest the Germans were surrounded, and that the Italian should be walked off. But a parley was called by a well known shopkeeper who happened to be marketing at the time, and who authoritatively stated that he had read every bulletin published, and that there could be no doubt whatever as to the result, both sides had won, and according to the very latest the Prussians were in Berlin the French in Paris. This seemed to satisfy everyone, and the crowd dispersed.

The French packet *Gironde* brought intelligence of the successful repairing of the second English Atlantic Cable, which, it will be remembered, broke about a year ago; both cables are now in the best working order.

Jordan is still retreating before the national troops; he has now taken to the hills, but it is thought will return along the banks of the Uruguay. This miserable Entre Rios affair has worn out public patience, and, although it is costing millions every month, people have made up their minds to it as a kind of chronic evil. If the army cannot wind Lopez Jordau up soon diplomacy must try its hand on him.

It is currently rumoured that Melrose, the noted Frayle Muerto swindler has been arrested at Rio. As yet however, this report requires confirmation.

An extraordinary instance of the excellence of the spy system employed by Prussia in the present war was afforded lately at Metz. We give the story as told by a correspondent of a London paper:—"Some days ago Marshal Bazaine had gathered together at his dinner-table at Metz the members of his family, of whom several are in the army. They were waited upon by a servant of remarkably good appearance and manner; so good indeed that the Marshal's wife was struck with it, and expressed her astonishment on leaving the table. The Marshal at first laughed at his wife's remarks, assuring her that the servant

was not a grand seigneur in disguise, but a *valet de chambre*. Nevertheless, as a woman is always cleverer than the cleverest man, the Marshal's wife insisted so strongly that the handsome looking servant was arrested. He turned out to be a Prussian officer."

Up to the 15th of the present month Immigration returns show total arrivals reaching 28,141 souls since the beginning of this year; this is at the rate of about 100 a day. The arrivals in the United States are exactly ten times greater, or 1000 a day.

The employés of the Southern Railway met on Tuesday evening in the spacious rooms of the Terminus in Plaza Constitucion to take measures for getting up a pic-nic this year similar to that given in 1869. Upwards of seventy members were present. From our white-haired friend, Don Carlos Escarra to the smallest urchin in the Company's service, all applauded the idea of the pic-nic, which was decided on *nem con*. Mr. Banfield, who is more like a friend or father to his subordinates than a master, occupied the chair, and Mr. Morgan acted as secretary. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman before the meeting broke up.

The Whites and Reds in the Banda Oriental were completely forgotten while people were devouring and endeavoring to digest the news from Europe, the latter process being difficult, owing to the contradictory nature of the intelligence. Yesterday, however, having nothing exciting from any quarter, a few remembered the existence of such a republic as Uruguay, and asked "what news from Montevideo?" The Blancos have disappointed their friends; they cannot get into the capital this time, so have retreated into the open country. Suarez saved Montevideo; but the rebels are still in strong force, and will probably try again. We hear that things are looking a little better in the sister city now that the panic has worn off.

A gentleman named Henry Furts, employed in a mercantile house in town, lost on Saturday last \$25,000 mje. which he had just collected for the firm.

A fire took place on Monday at the store kept by Mrs. Crusco in Calle General Brown. A match lying on the ground was ignited by Mr. Crusco standing on it and some kerosene took fire, but very little damage, however, was done, and the flames were speedily extinguished.

The Duke of Edinburgh has reached the Cape on his way home. H.R.H. may pay us a flying visit.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Malaver, Minister of the Provincial Government, has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

The French South American squadron has captured two richly laden German barques the *Concordia* and the *Lucy*, off Rio de Janeiro. These are the most valuable prizes that have as yet fallen to the French navy in South American waters.

The Opera Company of Montevideo is expected in this city within a fortnight. Madlle Patti will give three or four more concerts here, the first of them to-night.

The celebrated Bedoya case is to be tried by the Criminal Court of this city.

Several French ladies of our "hanton" are getting up a monthly subscription for their wounded countrymen. The list will remain open for twelve months and offerings be limited to \$5 mje.

The account we publish to-day of the escape of convicts from the town jail of Mercedes is horrifying. It is useless to add a word to it as a comment on our infamous prison system.

We find the following paragraphs in European papers in reference to the Franco-German war. "Horrida Bella" is gradually developing its worst horrors.

"The peasants of Alsace and Lorraine will seemingly struggle to the last against Prussian domination. Several of the wells and fountains have been poisoned by them to destroy the invading soldiers. Many of the peasants have been shot for this offence.

"Regarding the affair of the Spichenon mountain, a correspondence in the *Cologne Gazette* says, that the dead would leave the inference as if the same had been collected together. I regret to say, that among the dead were found two of those ministering angels—sisters of mercy.

"The Austrian military papers say that if the campaign in France lasts three weeks longer the Prussian army will find itself in a most critical position."

The state of camp affairs in the B. Orient is becoming daily worse. We received yesterday minute intor-

mation on this point from high authority, and we are in nothing exceeding the mark when we say that; foreign estancieros and farmers in the Uruguayan Republic are as a body to-day ruined, hopelessly ruined by the sinful, yet contemptible struggle that political parties have waged there for such a length of time. There are so many of our countrymen in that Republic that this state of things comes peculiarly home to us, and it is scarcely a question if our Government ought not to interfere vigorously to protect and save what remains of the property of English estancieros in the Banda Oriental. Men of good English families who settled down there but a short time since with capitals of from £1,000 to £10,000 or more are to-day unable to pay their passage home. When Chinese, Abyssinians and other such nations rob and maltreat us we exact indemnities for our plundered countrymen. We must do the same with the Banda Oriental, no matter whether White or Red govern that unhappy land.

A contemporary remarks on a sudden outbreak of hyd ophobia among the canine tribe in this city. It is high time for a "massacre of the innocents," for hot weather is approaching; but we hope the poisoned meat system will not again be resorted to by the police, who cannot have forgotten the many accidents that happened to children last year in consequence. A small reward offered for each homeless dog brought to the Policia, where they might be privately destroyed, would probably answer the purpose. We would also recommend the cats of the city to the attention of the police. Night is rendered more than hideous by their un-arthy caterwauling. Fifty per cent. of them might be destroyed and plenty would still remain to look after the rats, another of the social evils with which Buenos Ayres is tormented.

Some difference of opinion having sprung up as to whether Consul Hutchinson or Mr. James Davison, both of Rosario, is the inventor of the meat preserving system which was tried at Mr. Benn's office in this city last week with such happy results, we copy the following paragraph from a letter addressed by Mr. Davison to the *Reforma* of Rosario on the 22nd inst. "Consul Hutchinson gave me some time ago a compound sent to him by a friend in England in order to have it tried on meat preserving; I have made the experiment and the result has proved very satisfactory." On Thursday the 6th prox. some barrels preserved on this system on the 10th of August last will be opened at the rooms of the Sociedad Rural. No doubt is entertained of the success of the experiment.

The *Tribuna* of Montevideo gives currency to a report that a Club has been formed in that city with the object of bringing about negotiations with the Blancos. Many people deem the rumor groundless, but some very good names in the city are mentioned as members of the Club. Diplomacy is not worth much in the present age, except for bringing about the disasters it is meant to avert, vide the Franco-German war; still as "there is never smoke without fire" it may have entered the heads of some patriotic Orientals to make an effort to secure peace for their distracted country. Do we not hear the adoption of a similar course advocated by many here in reference to the Entre Rios war?

The French cruising squadron now off the mouth of the Plate is very strong, consisting of the frigates *Hamelin*, *Circé*, and *Flora*, and the gunboats *Decidée*, *Bruix*, and *Courrier*. The capture of the German vessels *Alma*, *Thalia* and *Eclipse* is now fully confirmed; they were all towed to Montevideo, and the *Eclipse* has already been sent home with a prize-crew on board.

No fresh encounter has taken place between the rival forces in the Banda Oriental since the battle of Las Piedras. The Blancos are said to be making forced marches to the banks of the Uruguay, having disappeared from the neighbourhood of San Jose. The Blancos are said to be besieged in Dolores by Government troops.

The body of armed Blancos captured at San Fernando were arrested by order of the Provincial authorities solely, the National Government not interfering in the affair. A colleague considers their case analogous to that of the Fenians captured by the United States in the late raid on Canada, and says they ought to be awarded the same punishment, viz. two years imprisonment.

The term for paying Contribucion Directa in the rural districts is the 15th of next month, and the 30th inst. for the city.

THEORETIC LEGISLATION.

The lotteries have been abolished by law, and doubtless the measure is a good one. The end can never justify the means, no matter how much the hospitals may lose by the new law; morality gains by the change. It is, however, to be regretted that with so many major abuses, our legislators should, of all others, strike upon the most innocent. Perhaps the best way to look at this new law is the number of strong, able-bodied men who, by the edict in question, will be liberated from a trade more profitable than productive. No more shall we have our ears dinned and our heads "moldered" by lottery-ticket sellers shouting stentorously "Hoy se juega." At times the insolent impertinence of these traders in luck taxed the patience of us all. There was still a melo-superstitious influence in this lottery business, and men who had once drawn a prize in any of the lotteries could with difficulty resist the allurements which hung round the "ultimo cuartito" in a lottery boy's hand. Well, all that is past now; the road to fortune has no longer any short cuts, and, although many may say "more's the pity," still the measure is a proper one, and as such cannot be condemned.

In advertising to this Lottery Act we wish merely to point to the effectiveness of legislation when the legislators are really in earnest. Only a few months ago it was mooted; to-day it is law. One would draw from the celerity with which the measure was passed through the House that luck has never yet favoured a single member. We regret, however, that in matters of higher moment there is less promptitude of legislative action; we can forget the lottery nuisance when we contemplate our prisons; week after week we have the same humiliating news—prison escapes. The mails on Thursday from Mercedes brought the Government the official account of the escape of 21 prisoners from the public prison of Mercedes. No details as to the mode of escape are given; there is nothing to show whether they escaped through a hole in the wall, got over the roof, or overpowered the turnkey; their escape is simply announced, with the addenda of the route they took, passing the first night on the estancia of Don Justo Rodriguez in the partido of Obacabuco, where they helped themselves to a milk cow of the widow Garcia, possibly the poor woman's only means of support. Here they throw away their arms, 14 flint muskets, and having left nothing but the bones of the milk cow to testify to the "earnearing," their next morning started in a south-westerly direction, heading for the Bragado, at a place called the Toscas, and on the estancia of Sr. Lynch they fell in with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in charge of a bullock cart.

The poor boy had just loosed the oxen to feed: they murdered the boy, and they stole the poor fellow's ponchos, &c., trifles perhaps worth less than the knife with which they perpetrated the foul deed! But enough: if the villains assassinated a Brigadier-General or a Governor of a Province, in the eyes of humanity the crime is the same.

The full particulars of this barbarous act are supplied us by an English estanciero resident hard by; we give them in another column;—they speak facts, and sad facts. Democracy is, no doubt, a grand thing, but the Democrats who are busy with lottery-tickets and legislating against chance, very finely exemplify how the wind blows, and how the country is going to perdition pell-mell, through the errors of a painted, theoretic enthusiasm, noble as a dream, but cursed as a reality.

Justice, after all, is laid by the heels in the River Plate. Our Chambers and our Courts, our Governors and our Ministers, what are they all but a pack of inept officials, since crime goes unpunished in this land? The bleeding corpse of the murdered cart-boy cries to Heaven for vengeance, yet does any man in his senses believe that the murderers will be punished? We can stop lotteries because they are immoral, but we are impotent against the assassin. Was ever greater farce? Reformation in every branch of judicature is called for, yet we begin with such trifles as the lottery! To say that our institutions are too antiquated, that the country is ahead of those institutions, and that crime takes precedence of both, is but to enunciate a truth which none can deny; but our Legislature and our Executive are by far the most backward of all.

Have we not seen that while the country is groaning under the abuse of wretched prisons, corrupt guards and unmerciful law officers, the very Leg-

islators of the land are spending the time of the House in discussing such trifles as lotteries. Must we next week look for splendid parliamentary debates on a new bill brought in to make every man who crosses the Plaza Victoria give the maiden name of his grandmother? There is a thin coat of civilizing varnish daubed over this business, which it is desirable to scrape off. French novels and light reading may produce it, but from whatever source it emanates, it is the bane of the land, the Upas which we must cut down.

We witnessed the other day a procession from the Plaza to the Government-house. The free and enlightened burghers who so extemporaneously decided on the Cathedral steps the open question "ought capital punishment be abolished or not," paced down Calle Bolivar to the tune of the dead march in Saul—happy train, they doubtless believed they were doing right.

To-day they have the result. Capital punishment, like lottery ticket selling, is contrary to morals, opposed to the spirit of the age, and must be abolished. In theory our friends are right, but to abolish capital punishment in a country situated as this would be to unmoor society at once. The theory of abolition has evidently seized the Legislative mind of the Republic, and why not, therefore, yield to the current, and abolish in toto our prisons. They have been proved over and over again to be useless; either the walls are too thin or the guards too corrupt, or the prisoners too numerous. Be this as it may our prisons are useless, and the public will bless the legislator who will stand up in the House and move for their utter and total abolition. To catch an assassin is by no means an easy task, but when caught the chances then are that, before his trial, he escapes from prison. Even if tried, convicted, and sentenced to execution, mock sympathy may be cultivated, the theory of mercy expatiated on, and a respite wrung from the Executive through the mobocracy which has raised its head. Proceed, gentlemen of the Legislature of the province of Buenos Ayres, with your theoretic legislation. Bright was the day for the country when you were elected; but brighter still the hour when you retire into that seclusion of private life for which you are so eminently qualified. The eyes of your countrymen are on you: better this than their curses. Deal with the prison of Mercedes—with the assassins who have escaped, and postpone until next session the bill for the abolition of smoking cigars in the streets.

BRIDGES THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

The following is Governor Castro's message to the Provincial Legislature, with reference to this important undertaking:—

September 10, 1870.
The Executive of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

To the Hon. General Legislative Assembly.

The Executive has the honour to address itself to your Honours, and lay before you the circumstances which are likely to delay the realization of one of the most important bills sanctioned by you—that which authorizes the emission of 30 millions in public funds, destined to the construction of bridges throughout the country. Even before the passing of the bill, the Executive had received proposals from a house in England through their agent here to take up these bonds at their rate of emission in payment for iron bridges, on the condition that the coupons and amortization should be made payable in England, and that the Government should pay to said house the usual commission on both.

This same firm also proposed to make advances to the Government at a moderate interest on account, until the bonds should be placed, and on their security.

The Executive duly placed these proposals before the Committee of Hacienda of the Chamber of Deputies; but at the same time expressed its unwillingness to authorize the conversion of public funds into an external debt, as had been done with the loan negotiated in England by Mr. Dominguez.

By the tenor of the instructions remitted by the English firm to their agent here, they peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the matter, unless on a distinct authorization for issuing an external loan, to be launched in the English market.

This negotiation therefore fell through, as well as that of other foreign firms, which all insisted on a similar authorization.

The payment of coupons and amortization in England was, on the other hand, a condition that did not appear admissible. The importance of this scrip in that market with a limited circulation, and for a lower price than its quotation there, would have been injurious to our credit.

For all these reasons the Executive is convinced of the impossibility of placing these funds in the form and condition fixed by law, or of including them in the loan lately effected in England.

In order, therefore, not to deprive the Province of a beneficial measure as the construction of bridges, no way is left open save to negotiate these funds in Europe. But in as much as circumstances are not favourable at this moment in the European money markets, and, on the other hand, the projected works should not be any longer delayed, the Executive deems it the wisest plan to ask that the Provincial Bank should be authorized to advance to the Government, by discretionary instalments, and according to necessity, the 24 millions which represent the 30 millions at 80 per cent. voted by the law of 10th of June, 1870, on condition meanwhile of reimbursement by said funds whenever they are emitted, or by the proceeds of sales of public lands, or by any other means you may be pleased to determine.

A resolution of this nature would find its justification in the object to which this money is destined. Public interest would benefit as much by it as it would suffer by delaying the execution of a measure which the landowners and inhabitants of our camps await with impatience, the non-execution of which could only be looked upon as an injustice, and as defrauding the hopes which the law had given rise to.

By disposing of this sum the Bank would in no way injure its ordinary operations, or lessen its means of accommodating commerce, because the sum deposited in its vaults as the proceeds of the new English loan, and on which there will be no call for at least one year, which is necessary to complete the plans and surveys of the works of the port to which that sum is destined, will give the Bank ample means to attend to the requirements of commerce and industry.

Convinced, as the Executive is, that one of its principal duties is to be zealous in promoting commercial welfare, it is willing to undertake not to make use of the authorization conferred upon the Provincial Bank until the political events in Europe, which are at present producing so great an influence on all the markets in the world shall have assumed a more definite situation. Based upon all these considerations, the Executive lays before you the accompanying bill, begging you will lend it your special attention, which it claims by its importance and by the near approach of the closing of your ordinary sessions.

God preserve your Honours.

ENILIO CASTRO.

P. Agote.

BILL.

Art. 1. The Directors of the Bank are authorized to open a credit to the Executive of \$24,000,000 mls. for the construction of bridges, as provided for by the law of 10th June, 1870, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Art. 2. The Bank Directors shall deliver by instalments, and whenever it may think opportune, the sums asked for by the Executive up to the amount stated in the foregoing article.

Art. 3. The Executive shall pay the interest of these advances with the proceeds of the sale of public lands beyond the frontier, and will amortize with them the \$30,000,000 public funds voted by law of 10th June, 1870.

Pinedo—Dominguez
Martinez de Hoz.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

This phantom republic, we learn by Sunday's mails, is about to have a second government, that is to say, a Colorado Government in Montevideo, and a Blanco administration in the camp. The capital of the camp is not yet definitely arranged on, but it is generally supposed that it will be in the town of Artigas.

If the greatest blessing a country can have is a good, stable, liberal government, so also the greatest curse that could afflict a nation is such a scheme as that now proposed, and the organization of this new Blanco Government in the camp will only give permanence to sorrows which we had all hoped were but passing. The genius of anarchy and revolution never hit upon a better expedient than this provisional camp administration, which, if tolerated, will show up the

utter impotence and incapacity of the Government in Montevideo.

Many persons, in view of the truly shocking state of affairs in the Banda Oriental, ask, is there no possibility of getting the Blancos and Colorados to come to terms? and we believe one or two of the foreign ministers, accredited to the Plate, have offered their services, with a view to arrangement or mediation; but, as a matter of course, diplomacy has failed. True patriotism would doubtless find a way to amalgamation, but Oriental politics admit of no compromise; "coute que coute," the war must be carried on, notwithstanding that the country is going headlong to ruin, and perhaps the very worst news for the Banda Oriental is that the Montevidean Government concluded on last Saturday another loan for half a million of patacons.

To such a state of degradation have Banda Oriental affairs reached, that we confess we are surprised any man would accept the post of governor of the country; better anything than such a post. Better, far better, for the hapless Banda Oriental that it had no government at all than such administrations as those which have mortgaged the Custom House, sold the public lands, confiscated municipal property, disregarded the bondholders, increased one hundred fold the taxes, and by a criminal debility fostered civil war.

A pack of rebels cross the river in row-boats and invade the country. Half a dozen policemen would be more than enough to arrest the invaders the day after landing, but this would spoil sport. The invaders are allowed to scamper across the country, to fly here, there, and everywhere. Troops have to be called out; an army got ready in Montevideo, and, as a matter of course, money raised. Here, we touch the real secret of Oriental woe. There are too many interested in keeping the country disturbed to ever admit the hope of permanent peace. If there was no money to be made by these revolutions the Banda Oriental would be as quiet a republic as Chile; but, unfortunately, Montevideo is ahead of its trade. In times of peace there is nothing to be made by politicians. Time was when a dollar could be turned in by free banks started on nothing, worked on less. This was, of course, soon played out, when a man's cook opened a credit in account current, which was never even asked for by the "patron." Then followed the Fomento bubble; whilst it lasted there was peace. Blancos and Colorados forgot their politics and their dissensions when assembled round the board table of companies paying a hundred per cent profit semi-annually. Lucas Moreno, Medina, and all the other Blancos, who thought of them so long as building sites at the Paso Molino kept hourly advancing in price? Politicians in those happy days of speculation could drive their coaches, and live in easy style, without recurrence to contracts for army clothes, bricks, wire, steamboats, &c., to fight the rebels. But the Fomento business, like everything else in Montevideo, save revolution, has burst up; now, it is next to impossible for a man to support a family in Montevideo, unless he can get some contract or other, either with the Government or rebels. There is therefore a decided interest at stake in keeping some sort of a revolution going on. This is the interpretation which foreigners put upon the real state of affairs in Montevideo, and our readers can therefore well see how desirable two rival and permanent governments must be for parties interested in such matters.

The position of foreigners in such a country can well be imagined; sneered by both parties, without protection for life or property. It was a mistake ever to have settled in such a place; it is a still greater error to remain. The present war in Europe may impede any united or combined action of the Corps Diplomatique in this matter, but when peace is restored in Europe, we hope to see foreign ministers take a combined and decided stand in the Banda Oriental affairs, either to bring about an arrangement between the Blanco and Colorado parties and put a stop to the wholesale ruin of the country, or notify their countrymen that the sooner they pack up and leave its unhappy shores the better.

IMPORTANT FROM PARANA

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Parana, Sept. 25.

To the Minister of War.
This moment I received despatches from Gen. Gelly. The day before yesterday the enemy's vanguard was defeated; 7,000 men, under Segui. We pursued them for 3 leagues, killing

many, and dispersing the rest. Lopez Jordan, with the remnant of his army, has made for Concordia, and Gen. Rivas, with his men well mounted, follows in pursuit.

Gen. Gelly is following up Ocampo. He goes towards Victoria and Nogoya.

Rivas writes that he is certain of overtaking Lopez Jordan.

Signed,
COL. BORGES.

Private telegrams add:—
"It is hoped that Jordan will be overtaken at Federal (Paso Gualeguay) on the Concordia road. If so, the war is over. This victory will probably prove decisive."

ROSARIO PRESERVED BEEF.

In reference to the beef preserved at Davison's saladero it seems the Rosario papers erroneously gave all the merit to Mr. Davison as inventor of the process, whereas he merely prepared the beef according to a recipe furnished him by Mr. Consul Hutchinson on the part of an eminent chemist in England. The *Capital* of Rosario has the following refutation:

"H. B. M. Consul, Dr. Hutchinson, begs us to correct a statement in Thursday's *Reforma* which makes him figure merely as a witness in confirmation of Davison's process. Mr. Davison is neither the inventor nor discoverer of their receipt or method of curing the beef. The Consul admits that Mr. Davison is entitled to much praise for the successful manner in which he has carried out the process, and trusts it will prove a very lucrative business. He feels, however, called on to require Mr. Davison to ratify this statement of facts, and admit that both the material and method of preparation were given him in the first instance some 9 months ago by the Consul.

Mr. Davison immediately came forward in a letter to the *Reforma* to the same effect, as follows:—

Rosario, Sept 22nd.

"In the article in to-day's *Reforma* I perceive that you have put me down as inventor of the system of curing, but as we must give to Cesar what belongs to Cesar I wish to explain how it is.

"Mr. Hutchinson some time ago gave me a material sent out by a friend of his in England, for me to make experiments in beef-curing. This I have done and it has turned out a great success.

Begging you will publish this in your column,

I remain
James J. Davison.

ABOLITION OF LOTTERIES.

The following is the text of the law just passed by the Provincial Legislature abolishing all lotteries in this province on and after the 1st of January, 1871:—

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 21, 1870.
The President of the Senate to the Executive.

I have the honor to forward your Excellency a copy of the law which was definitely sanctioned by this Chamber last night.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, &c.

Art. 1. From the 1st of January 1871, all lotteries and raffles having for object commercial or lucrative purposes, are abolished.

Art. 2. The sale of lottery and raffle tickets from other provinces is also prohibited.

Art. 3. All those who infringe this law shall forfeit the tickets in their possession, and be subject to a fine of from 2,000 to 6,000 paper dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, according to the circumstances of their case.

Art. 4. On the offence being repeated, such fine or imprisonment shall be doubled.

Art. 5. The fines shall be paid over to the Municipality of the district in which the offence is committed.

Let this be communicated, &c.
God preserve Your Excellency,
ANDREW SOMELLERA.

Ramon de Udaeta, Sec.
Let the above be communicated to all Municipalities and those whom it may concern, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

CASTRO.
Antonio E. Malaver.

The law declaring the province of Corrientes and Santa Fé in state of siege for 60 days, dating from the 23rd inst., was officially promulgated on Saturday last. The Executive will have to respond to Congress for all measures adopted by virtue of this law.

THE MURDER OF MR. MUNDY.

A CAMP TRIAL.

I beg to give the following unvarnished account of the conduct of the authorities in this case, according as it has been related to me.

When suspicion first fell upon the man who is now under trial for the murder, it seems the commandant before arresting him intimated to the Englishmen that he might be taken prisoner in two ways, namely, dead or alive. The former method, though it secured no doubt his immediate trial in a court where the verdict must be true, seemed to them objectionable, so they signified their pleasure to have him in the latter condition. He was accordingly caught alive and put into prison. It is probably unnecessary to remark that the architecture of this edifice is not of the most imposing character. It is in fact a dilapidated and decidedly filthy mud rancho, one corner of which is occupied by the sergeant of the guard and his family, and the other by the prisoners.

By the permission of the commandant the English set a guard of their own, which they have maintained night and day for more than a month at much cost and inconvenience.

In a few days witnesses were called and declarations taken on oath by the Juez. This learned gentleman showed the most unwearied activity in the prosecution of the case.

The Englishmen then learned that this was only preliminary to a trial by a more important functionary, the Juez de Crimen from Villa Nueva, who had been instructed by his superiors in Cordoba to proceed to Frayle Muerto and conduct the case there.

Three weeks having passed without this gentleman making his appearance the Englishmen sent a deputation to inquire why he did not come. The learned judge explained that the Supreme Court in Cordoba had been rather ambiguous in its communication regarding the payment of his railway ticket and other expenses in Frayle Muerto, but on being assured by the Englishmen that in the event of the Supreme Court not being good for the amount they themselves would guarantee it, he expressed his willingness to come. A week passed and he came. The witnesses were again summoned to appear: the judge took his seat on the bench, and the case began.

The course of proceeding was the following: The witness being sworn and his previous declaration having been read and confirmed by him, he was asked the following questions—

What is your name and profession? Are you a relation of this old man, the prisoner? or as it was rather too literally translated to the benefit of the witness by an interpreter, Are you the parent of the old man?—are you married? to which the witness, an ingenious youth, replies in the negative, whereupon the escribano suggests that probably the witness has a sweetheart.

Do you know of the murder? If so, who do you believe to be the author or authors of it, and why?

These questions were to the point. They remind one of Artemus Ward and his questions for the census, Have you had the measles, and if so how many? and like them were undoubtedly ingeniously contrived to elicit the truth.

The escribano however thought the answers too long, and he and the judge would occasionally give vent to their feelings in certain guttural exclamations more forcible than polite.—The judge seeing a friend pass on the other side of the Plaza would beckon him to come, and the two would have a joke and a chat, while the escribano was writing down the evidence just given, as fast as the cigarette which he was smoking would allow.

A bare-legged Gaucho, who from the sabre he carried was probably some officer in the court, served "mate" at stated intervals. This beverage has, it is well known, the effect of producing a calm and contemptive state of mind, and no doubt was useful to the judge in unravelling the tangled skein of evidence.

The trial lasted three days, and the judge then returned to Villa Nueva, where, it is understood, he is still studying the evidence. Some of the English, I hear, have tried to relieve him of his task, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours, An Englishman.

ON 'CHANGE

Sept. 21, 1876.

The Bond market looked up to-day; there was not so much business done, but prices looked very firm and advanced about 1/4 per cent. The parties who have bought for the end of the month will be able to take up all their Bonds prices will doubtless rise. There were no sales cash to-day. For Saturday 14,000 at 60 1/2 closing at 61. For Sept. 30th 22,000 at 61 For October 5th 10,000 at 59 1/2.

Argentine Bank Shares, 100 at 5 1/2 premium. In Gas Shares, 60 sold at 67 premium. Messrs. J. F. del Campo, Joseph Ratzon, Isaac Rich, Joseph Señoral, and P. V. Berzoz, have applied to be admitted as Socios and brokers on the Bolsa.

Another important sale of real estate is reported; the well-known house Nos. 28, 30, 2 Calle Artes, 16 1/2 has been purchased by Mr. Goyco Soñor for \$1,205,000 mpc. The property is valuable and well located.

There was nothing further known to-day on 'Change about the resignation of the Finance Minister. Mr. Riestra is voted by all as the proper man to succeed Dr. Gorostiaga. There was nothing very new at the Government House to-day. President Sarmiento is unwell, and with the exception of what is doing in Congress, there is nothing much in the political world.

The Andes, 1450 tons, the first of a new Glasgow line of steamers, assigned to Messrs. C. T. Gotting & Co., Buenos Ayres, may be expected in a few days. She sailed from Glasgow on the 3rd inst. She will be followed by the Alps, 1500 tons.

The French squadron has taken two German vessels between Rio and here, the Eclipse from Hamburg and the Alma.

The London and Belgium line of steamers has only changed hands; it will continue as usual. The Lacydon, 1400 tons register, built in 1869, will come out this time instead of the City of Limerick.

The Astarte, a fine screw steamer, about 1350 tons register, was launched on the Clyde, August 11, by Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Co. She is the first of Messrs. Donaldson Brothers' new line, which is to ply between the Clyde and the Brazil and River Plate, and is to be fitted by the builders with engines on the compound principle. Her cabins and other arrangements are specially adapted for the trade, and for the comfort and convenience of passengers. The builders have a sister steamer, to be named the Marina, in an advanced state of progress for this line, which the Astarte is to open about the middle of October.

Missing vessel.—The Celt is reported to have sailed from Birkenhead for Buenos Ayres on December 22, last, and has not since been heard of. The Albatross, from Fernandina for Montevideo, which put into orfolk; leaky, June 23, would sell part of her cargo to pay the expense of repairs, not being able to raise money on bottomry.

Our South Plaza reporter says:—Prices are unchanged. Buyers more numerous. Large arrivals of dry hides; more than 17,000 in the last three days; prices 142, 144 and 147. Sheepskins unchanged; good matadero 160 to 190; campo do. 90 to 140. Grease in shipping condition, salm difficult, 14 1/2. Cereals.—wheat 105 to 200; maize, upward, 58 to 65; barley 72 to 89; flour at mills 30 to 35; hams by Railway 12 to 16; fat capones 42 to 47.

The advices from Montevideo were as follows:—No arrivals. Sovereigns 1 premium. 7,000 American hides at 64 1/2. 1,200 sacks Chilean flour for Valparaiso at 8 1/2 sold. Madro and Co. sold the house 121 Calle Salta, 8 by 35, for \$250,000. The house 321 Parana, to be sold by the same firm to-day, is valued at only \$149,000.

Sept. 22, 1876. The Bond market was buoyant to-day. The King sold, but the public bought. Notwithstanding every effort the market does not give way. Outside are seen in Bonds at present prices, and should the news from Europe per Caldera be at all favorable, it is probable prices will at once run up.

There was something done in exchange to-day and bills were passed at 48, 48 1/2, 49 1/2; but as yet not much passed. Some transactions on Antwerp spoken of, but as yet not concluded.

The proposal of the Government to borrow two millions from the Provincial bank was much talked of on 'Change. The bill has yet to pass the House.

Respecting the National Bank question we hear that Mr. Grigor had an interview with the finance committee of the House; he was informed that owing to the early closing of Congress, it was impossible for the committee to report on it. Mr. Grigor gave no promise that the offer made by the firm which he represented would remain open until next session when the bill will be taken up for discussion.

In the produce markets there was very little done. Sheepskins look a shade firmer 170 to 210. Messrs. Peyrodeau & Bradley sold to-day 2000 doz. sheepskins at various prices ranging from 180 to 210.

Mr. Rogers, who is extensively connected with the mining interest of San Juan, was introduced on 'Change to-day.

Mr. Frederick Denby has been named English agent for the Chilean Mutual Insurance Company, the Porvenir de las Familias. Mr. Denby has a wide connection in the country districts, where he is well and favorably known, and will doubtless prove an active and good agent for this highly flourishing company.

Five—2 cargoes Canadian at 45 pats. A cargo of pitch pine at 42.

Mr. Aguirre is spoken of as the new Finance Minister. The Bolsa votes for Mr. Riestra, he would be the right man in the right place.

The failure of a large native dry goods jobbing firm was announced this morning; liabilities said to amount to 2 1/2 millions. The foreign importing houses are the chief creditors.

The very intemperate leader of the Siglo in Montevideo, on the new loan called for by the Montevidean Government, is the subject of very adverse comment. The Montevidean Government in ordering the arrest of the writer, has certainly done what it ought. The writer threatened merchants and others that if they did not subscribe for the new loan imperious necessity would compel the Government to seize their property and break open their safes to obtain the money.

The new Glasgow line of steamers is represented here by Messrs. C. T. Gotting and Co. as consignees, and the well known shipbrokers C. W. Benn and Co. as brokers. The line begins well; the Andes, the pioneer steamer of the line, is a new steamer built expressly for the line. The steamers touch at Bordeaux, and we hope to see the line well supported.

Messrs. Patterson and Taylor in Montevideo have dissolved partnership, and the business is now carried for sale.

The well known Deetjen rams, which were offered to the public the other day, gave a like result, only 30 sold; the rest had to be sent back to the Binda Oriental, although they come from one of the most famed estates in the Banda Oriental, we might add the Plate.

September 23, 1876. The Bond market was very firm to-day, and prices looked decidedly upward. There was nothing much done, but simply because no Bonds were offering; sellers appear to have taken fright at the steady firmness of the market in the presence of such heavy sales as those of the last few days.

Exchange was done to-day freely at 48 1/2, yet to the present there has not been much passed; about £40,000 done to-day 48 1/2, and some bills at 48. It was said on 'Change that there will be large shipments of specie by the French packet, but this is mere rumour; sovereigns to any large amount are not to be had, and shipping conditions even at the present low rates of exchange leaves a loss.

In the produce markets positively nothing doing, the buyers are all awaiting the news from Europe per Caldera. Capones fat are barely worth 45. Matadero sheepskins 200. Dry cow hides 142-146.

Gas Shares have assumed a firm tone, owing to a rumour to the effect that the new Gas Company is obliged to charge for its gas much higher than the old Company. Last week shares of the old Company were sold at 67, to-day they cannot be had at 70.

Argentine Bank Shares are much dealt in, and are saleable at 5 per cent.; about 200 shares sold within the last few days at this rate.

Large arrivals of materials for the Transandine Telegraph Company are reported at Rosario—posts, wires, &c., they are all at once forwarded to the Interior, and the works are progressing apace now. The shares here at a good premium.

Money continues abundant, the failure of some small shop-keeping firms and of a small Registro firm has caused a decided tightness in the money market, but only in certain circles. First class paper is really scarce, and the best paper can be easily discounted at 8 per cent per annum. The Provincial Bank is the sheet anchor of the market, it discounts almost as freely as if peace was undisturbed in Europe. The private banks are also discounting, but the cheapest place for money in this market is the Provincial Bank.

Mr. Grigor, the representative of Messrs. Thompson, Bonner and Co., leaves in the morning for a short trip to the Gran Chaco, previous to starting for England by the next packet. The National Bank question stands over until next session.

Advices were received to-day from Montevideo, announcing that no less than five French war vessels are now cruising about the mouth of the river in search of German vessels. All the German vessels at present laden in the river must remain in port. The following are the names of the French war vessels:—

- Prigate—Circé. Gunboat Bruix. " Courrier. " D-écide. " Hamelin. Rather a formidable flotilla for these waters. The capture of the Alma, from Hamburg, which we reported two days past, has been confirmed, as also the Thalia.

The telegraph wires were in working order at an early hour. Owing to the immense exertions of Mr. Oldham the stolen posts were replaced, and the damage which it was thought would interrupt communication for a week was made good in a night. This speaks for the high efficiency of the General Manager.

At 5 o'clock p.m. the wires were again in working order. Up to 6 o'clock no Caldera had arrived. Exchange 60. Paper 14 1/2.

Sept. 24, 1876. The Bond market ruled firm to-day, but there was very little done. One broker received a telegram stating that a 'chasquis' had arrived from Rio Grande with news from Europe by way of Rio, announcing a series of great battles and peace, but Mr. O'Gorman silence of this rumour by his very laconic message—"Rio Grande news bosh."

Exchange was tolerably brisk to-day at 48 1/2. There was something done at 48 1/2 also, but not much; the market rate may be quoted at 48 1/2. The very large exchange operations on Montevideo to-day attracted notice, over 600,000 pats. passed at 1/2 per cent. premium; few knew anything of the business, but it was generally supposed that it was in connection with a loan to the Government of Montevideo.

The melancholy state of affairs in Montevideo is the constant topic on 'Change; every one is of accord that something must be done, and merchants hope to see a combined effort made by the Corps Diplomatique, as the country is going headlong to ruin. The seizure of the horses in Montevideo has exasperated merchants; some expression of public opinion is decidedly called for, which probably should take the form of a meeting. Merchants and others state that it is impossible for things to go on any longer as they are going. Duncan Stewart has resigned, and this has increased the general distrust of the present Government.

Gas shares were very freely offered at 67, and one broker offered to sell 20 shares at 65; but we believe no sales were effected.

Perhaps the most important news of the day is a very comprehensive railway scheme presented to Gov. Castro by Mr. J. H. Green, formerly Manager of the R. P. Bank. The offer sent in by Mr. Green is to construct a railway to Rosario, on terms so favourable to the country, that there can be little doubt as to its being at once accepted by the Government and Legislature.

It is officially stated that within eight days from date the Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. will open their lines in town and run through in all directions.

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

Matadero hides	140 143
Horse hides	35-40
Sheepskins	85 105
Do matadero	165 190
Horse hair (N)	145 155
Do South	160 170
Tallow/jin pipes	43 44
Ostrich feathers, tied	18 20
Do middling	— —
Do inferior	— —
Capones	25 45
Sheep all corte	18 25
Fat maros	130 170
Wheat best	185 1 5
Do 2nd	160 170
Do inferior	100 140
Maize in Cob	55 60
Do dosgranado	45 50
Barley	75 90
Flour	37 33
Wools no arrivals, prices nominal.	
Grease in panzos	37 38
Do in ramo pisado	25 27
Sold by Mr Kenny this day 900 capones at 42 and 1600 at 39.	

The judicial sale of a large house in Calle Parque, almost in front of the Coliseum, 17x70, came off on Friday evening. The premises were knocked down to Don J. A. Fernandez for \$798,000 mpc.

Sept. 26, 1876. The Bond market improved to-day, and there was a decidedly improved feeling. Prices for cash opened at 61 1/2 and closed at 61; but in the liquidation room there were sales at 62 cash. For Friday 45,000 at 61 1/2 closing at 62, and in the liquidation there were buyers at 6 1/2, the payment of the coupon on the 1st prox. The good news from Entre Rios and the prompt termination of the session of Congress have their influence on the market, and prices to-day looked up. Parties who have bought for the end of the month are preparing to take up their Bonds, collect the dividend, and take their chance of selling afterwards. Money continues easy and confidence is evidently increasing. The news from Entre Rios is regarded as highly satisfactory; the official despatches to the Minister of War carried greater weight than the bulletins of the newspapers.

There were but recently purchased of Mr Lowry at 6: 60 mpc. per vara. The auction prices on Sunday average: 90 do's per vara, which shows the great rise in property up there.

Another important sale was reported in the south end of the town, 4 squares of land, for two millions currency. This land a few years ago could have been bought for a tenth of this amount.

A house in Calle Rivadavia, corner of Caridad, 35x68, with galpones, etc., was knocked down to Mr Mackinlay on Sunday for 471,000 mpc.; also a building lot in Calle Cangallo, half a square from the station in the Plaza Once, was sold by auction for 32,000—10x10—Mr Grigg purchaser.

Mr Cadmus, who returned from Rosario to-day reports business up there as extremely dull, dry hides very abundant—chief business doing in goat skins and horse hair. The Stella from England is discharging materials for the Transandine Telegraph Company. The National Government has contracted to pay 5,000 pats. for paving the streets leading to the Capitania, Rosario.

In the plaza there was very little done to-day. Buyers are waiting advices from Europe; prices about the same.

The clerk of a French house in Buenos Ayres has fled to Montevideo with 150,000 mpc. The clerk states he lost the money in Buenos Ayres.

The telegraph wires were again cut to-day and communication stopped up to 1 o'clock. This constant and malicious cutting of the wires has entailed so serious a loss on the company, that the Local Board of Montevideo has been compelled to increase the tariff for messages 50 per cent which is a very serious matter for the public. There was of course much said about raising the rate, and many thought fit to censure the company; but after all the company has every excuse, and the measure has been evidently resorted to in order to awaken the public to the necessity of making some effort to protect the line. As soon as the line is unobscured the company will reduce the tariff to the customary rate. For the last six months the Montevidean telegraph line has been the victim of both Colorados and Blancos. Last week, even while the British Minister was in Montevideo, holding interviews with President Battle, the Government troops seized the very horses belonging to the manager of the company, thus preventing the possibility of repairing the line. It is just as well, perhaps, that the public should be made aware of all these matters. Some steps must be taken to put a stop to this systematic interruption of our telegraphic communication, and we hope to see the Argentine Government take some measures to secure the public of Buenos Ayres against the repeated inconvenience of having the wires cut on the very day that the steamer from Europe is expected. The Montevidean directors of the Telegraph Company announced that as soon as the wires are unobscured, they will resume their former rates.

The non-arrival of the Caldera to-day brought business to almost a complete standstill. Everyone is waiting for the news. On Sunday the telegraph office was crowded, but the only telegram from Montevideo came to the Standard, announcing her non-arrival.

Immense excitement on the mole in Montevideo. Luis Varela and others from Buenos Ayres waiting on board their steamer with printing office utensils on board, in order to set up in type the boletines whilst steaming up to Buenos Ayres.

The Newton, of the Lumpert and Holt line, left Liverpool on the 30th August. She may be looked for in a few days. The Liberia, a new steamer of the Chilean line, was posted to sail from Liverpool on the 5th inst. She may be looked for on Friday. The London and Antwerp steamer is expected about Sunday. She will bring dates from Falmouth to the 3rd. A French merchant of this emarket has arranged to get 'chasquis' from Rio Grande on the arrival of each English and French mails at Rio.

The following respecting freights in Europe for the Plate may interest our commercial readers:—

London rates are to Montevideo: 30s., Buenos Ayres 32s. 6d., Pernambuco 25s. Timber from St. Lawrence to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres 18 do. 6d per 1,000 superficial feet sawn wood, 150 to 175 standards, Rosario 21 do.

Rate for salt from Liverpool to Montevideo is 26s., Buenos Ayres 29s., Rio de Janeiro 20s.

There is no change worth mentioning in coal freights to the River Plate, the demand still being very slight. From Cadiz small vessels can still obtain last week's rates for salt cargoes.

Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea rates are in addition to figures quoted in above table; for Coal to Buenos Ayres small vessels 36s. Bontos 33s.

Rates at Marseilles to date were:—For Buenos Ayres 7 do. to 9 do. Montevideo 7 do. to 8 do.

At Bordeaux to date for Buenos Ayres six ships are engaged. Freights are not abundant, but 10 do. to 12 do. are charged for casks, 8 do. to 10 do. for other goods, and 5 do. for cases of 12.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following arrivals:—London, Bulham, Havannah, Elisea.—Valparaiso, Telegraph.—Liverpool Riudatalo. Paper 14 1/2; sovereigns 1 1/2.

Mr. Kenn of Rosario reports:—British Brig Blומר, with part cargo of produce sailed for Buenos Ayres, and England. Do Florence Barclay, for Paysandu in ballast. Belgian brig Courier for Brazil, ballast.

Arrived.—German schooner Maria, from Hamburg, general cargo to Amelong. German brig Hendrick Moll, from Buenos Ayres, with iron. Swedish lugger Elina, from Bordeaux, with general cargo.

September 27, 1876.

There was a stiff look up in the market to-day. An outsider entered the market and bought up one hundred thousand bonds at every price asked. As a matter of course, prices took a jump of nearly 2 per cent, and in the liquidation prices looked still firmer. During business hours there was nothing done for cash; for the end of the month 45,000 were sold, opening at 6 1/2, closing at 6 3/4, and selling in the liquidation as high as 6 3/4, at which price they closed. For the end of the year 2,000 were sold, opening at 6 3/4, and closing at 6 3/4. After hours there was something done at 6 1/4.

There was not much done in exchange to-day. Bills were passed at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4, but the market rate is 48 1/2. As yet there has not been much passed for this packet.

The Benavente ram auction came off to-day with very good results. Some of the very best rams fetched 3,000—others sold down to 500 and 700 mpc.—ewes at 160. Everything offered was sold.

In the produce market there is very little to note. Capones sold to-day from 40 to 48; not many troops in; sheepskins 180 to 200, dry hides down from 138 to 144.

Some small failures in the auctioneer line were spoken of to-day; the parties were in a very small way, and had but little credit. Money was felt in good demand, and owing to one private bank calling in outstanding money is felt a shade tighter.

The wires continue cut all day, and there was no communication with Montevideo since eleven o'clock a.m.

The new loan to Montevideo, it is said, is secured by a third mortgage on the Old Market of Montevideo; the loan was negotiated at par, but at a very high rate of interest—18 per cent. per annum. The former loan to the Montevidean Government made by the same parties has been, we understand, paid off, and now a second advance has been made on the same security, to be refunded by the Custom-house bills. The first mortgage on the Old Market of Montevideo is held by the bondholders of the Junta Económica, the second by Sr. Marquez, the builder of the New Market, and the third by the parties who have advanced the last loan; the place is not worth half what it is mortgaged for. The general state of affairs in Montevideo gives very little satisfaction, and the country may be said to have no credit whatever here. The continued revolutions have disheartened all; the conviction is gaining ground that the place is unfit to be independent, and the best plan to secure peace would be to unite it with the Argentine provinces. Gold rules at 14 1/2, exchange 5 1/4—trade dull—nothing in any branch doing.

The news from Entre Rios to-day amounted to little. Private telegrams state that Lopez Jordan has split his army up into seven divisions, all marching in different directions. General Rivar writes that he has hopes of bringing the Revolution to a close within a week; the war now has assumed a guerilla character.

All day long there was a crowd at the telegraph office waiting for news of the Caldera, at 11 a.m. the wires were cut and communication interrupted. Owing to the entry of the Nova Scotia late last night many parties thinking that she was the Caldera, waited up all night to hear the news, and the disappointment at her non-arrival was wide-spread.

Mr. Kenn of Rosario reports the arrival of H.B.M. gunboat Bercon from Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Olden who has for many years been connected with the business of meat preserving is prepared to dispute with M. Abate as to the value of his secret. It is said that Olden's beef has been shipped to England and sold well, giving good results. Mr. Abate's secret is not of course known, but scientific parties state that Sr. Travotick who came out here some years ago held the secret, and that to preserve the meat a poison had to be used, moreover the meat must be cured. The unanimous opinion on 'Change is the Abate and his brother shareholders should work their business without any special assistance, as if the secret is as good as is represented the business will give good profits. Should the House pass the bill, merchants subject that President Sarmiento will veto it. The subject is much discussed and has given rise to great comment.

The Banco Argentina in Concordia has been closed owing to the Entre Riano war.

The sale of a cargo of Cardiff coal was reported at 10 1/2 pats.

A cargo of Glasgow coal at 10 1/2 per ton. 500 barrels Tennent's ale at 16 r.s. 200 barrels refined sugar (Havre) at 21 rls. 500 a. grease in panzos at 57. 100 b rd. tallow at 43 1/2.

Some small sales of Argentine Bank shares have been effected at 5 1/2 premium.

ARRIVALS. Per R.M.S. Biela; Peter Brown, George Gardom, Ben Gardom, Ernest Gardom, James Beate, Randolph Hinec, J. Brown, M. Addison, J. Meyer, Daniel Auchinlede, Wm. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest, Miss Prange, Mr. Lundersfield, John Campbell, wife and two children. John Evans, James Jack, wife and child, Ea. illo Jocoquet, Jules Campney, James Robertson, Henry Black, James Alexander, Alex. McClean, Johan Wams, Peter Wartman, John Clark, wife and child, R. R. Alvensleber, John Atkinson and child, Pat Goughan, James Carmody, Mary Carmody, Helen Stahl, Hans Cronwald, Geo. Leadbetter, wife and child, Caspar Leano and wife, Giacomo Nollo, Negan Martley, Eduardo Antonio, Michael Gannon, Charles Wilson and wife and three children, James Bailey and wife, Thomas Hayes, Joseph Hobbins, M. Harrison, Wm. M'Nay, Charles M'Nay, George Lynch, Charles Develin.

TEMPERATURE. September 21—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 60. September 22—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 68. September 23—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 70. Sept mber 24—Saturday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 72. September 26—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 70. September 27—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 74.

BIRTH. September 20, at 298 San José, the wife of James Allon, Esq., of a daughter.

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

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Co.

101-Cangallo-103

BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

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

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (\$ 6 3/4) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retrieve the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes to open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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

P. P. MAUA & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(LIMITED)

NAMES OF STEAMERS:

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S.S. CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will be despatched on TUESDAY, 13th inst. The R.M.S.S. CITY OF LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Santos.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 13th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passes, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £25; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$60 Pata. Freight on Specie net half per cent. payable here.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID UP TO THE POST OFFICE.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers
42 Calle San Martin.

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,

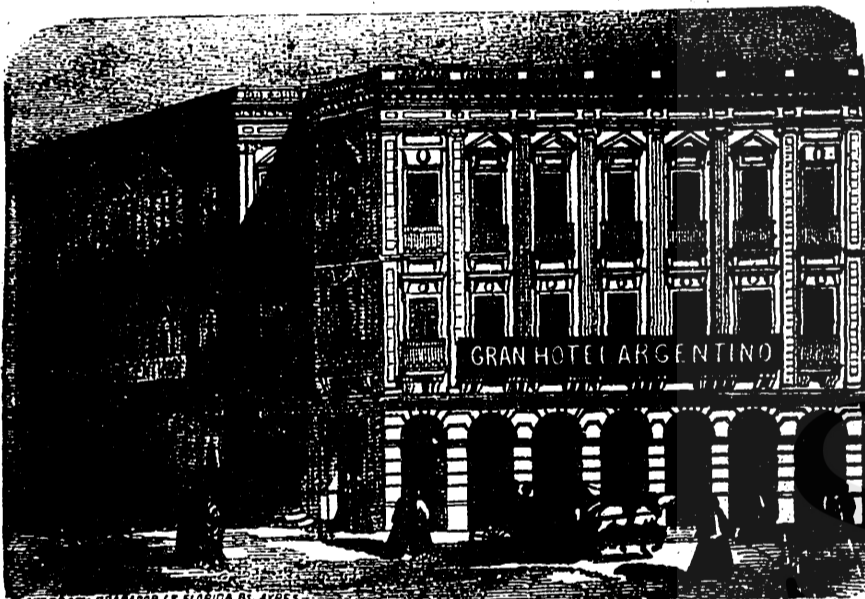
43-CALLE DEFENSA-43

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

198, xp, m20

PLAZA 25 DE MAYO.



FAMILIES

Will find here every Home comfort. Spacious well-furnished Rooms—good Table—central situation—Prices moderate

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.



Acido Sulforico Carbolico de Mockford.

Preparacion Antivenenosa aplicable, Al Ganado Lanar.

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

A la vez que destruye toda clase de mierita es una prevencion contra la sarna, la cual siendo antivenenosa, es que le aplican tambien a los cordeles sin tomarguno; no contiene ni venenos minerales ni salitricas, los cuales como es sabido suelen ser tan perjudiciales a la lana.

Mu notable son sus propiedades curativas y anticanceras, su uso evita la contagion, conserva la piel limpia y suave, y contribuye que el peso de la lana sea mayor.

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

En el certificado que se adjunta se expone el modo de aplicarlo; dicho certificado es de un gran valor, y los Vietnanesi Land recien lo ha usado, obteniendo muy buen éxito durante mucho tiempo.

Se recomienda al Publico el uso del ACIDO SULFORICO CARBOLICO DE MOCKFORD; un galon es suficiente por 50 galones de agua, es preciso poner cuidado que la preparacion se aplique al mismo calor que con el Tabaco. No se necesita aufer, es un- dependiente pollero y por fin no muestra la tercera parte que el Tabaco, es mucho mas sencillo y barato y por lo que hasta ahora se ha visto no necesita en su uso minimo a la lana.

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

SRES. ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.
No. 7-CALLE BOLIVAR-7.
Buenos Ayres.

A quienes se puede dirigir para tomar mas informas así como para la nota de Precios.

ROBERT HUNTER,

ENGLISH DRAPER.

133 Calle Defensa.

W. A. CRANWELL,

30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30

[Opposite the Cafe del Plata.]

JUST RECEIVED, EX "TYCHO BRAHE," a fresh supply of
ROSETTERS HAIR RESTORER. SAUNDERS' FACE POWDER. LLOYD'S EUCESIA FOR BRAVING

NOTICE.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23, 1886.

INFORMATION of the whereabouts, &c. of the undermentioned individuals, particularly requested at this Consulate, or if they can conveniently appear here they are requested to do so as early as possible.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, Scotch land, wife of Mr. Macrae, arrived here in 1867.

SAMUEL HUMPHREYS, 33 years of age, English. Left England in 1864 by J. A. M. Steamer Parana, from Southampton.

THOMAS FLANNAGAN, Ex Steamer Margotie, from. Since boiler-maker at the Tigre.

JAMES KENNY HEALY, A native of Dublin, Ireland. Left Liverpool in the Ship Paraguay, in May 1864. Was afterwards in Rio de Janeiro.

LUKE CREASOR, For many years a resident in Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.

FRANK PARISH. sept 23

97-CALLE DEFENSA-97

JOHN WALKER,

Defense-97.

In continuing the business of the old firm, has much pleasure in offering an extensive stock and more complete and carefully selected stock of Groceries, suitable for Camp and City Customers.

Just received, a superior lot of
A. J. J. A. L. P. A. S. E. D.

133, Im, j13

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

A. J. J. A. L. P. A. S. E. D.

M. OLLER and C. O.,
AGENTS.
CALLE RECONQUISTA 144,
72, xpm, 23

PROBIDAD

COMPANIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS A VIDA Y FIANZA.

Domiciliada en Buenos Ayres.

CAPITAL REALIZADO, 1,000,000 DE PESOS.

Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales.

La Compania asegura contra riesgos de mar y de los rios, buques y mercaderias de cualquier clase, bajo libérales condiciones.

Dura tambien pólizas dotantes.

Seguros Contra Incendios.

Inspector General, D. J. LAURENT.

Se asegura contra incendios toda clase de propiedad movable e inmovible, bajo equitativas condiciones.

Esta Compania, no cobrará póliza ni garantías de inspeccion sino cobrando el cargo de la Probidad serán pagadas con la mayor prontitud; y en caso de cuestion se someterán al arbitrio de camarcas, antes.

DIRECCION:
Director General—D. Juan Carranza,
Sub-Director—D. Q. Firmanich.

CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION,
Presidente,
Dr. D. Bernardo Irigoyen.
Vice-Presidentes,
D. Juan Bernabé Molina.
Vocales:
Don Ambrosio P. Lecina,
Juan Lanus,
Eduardo Bonassomano,
Francisco L. de Basabe,
John Russell,
Aguilón Navarro,
Rodolfo Heimbach.

1] Por mas pormenores y para contactar seguros ocórrase al escritorio de la Compania, Calle Reconquista, No. 57, todos los dias, de 10 del día hasta el de la tarde. 10xpj11

REPARTICAO FISCAL DO BRAZIL

REPARTICAO A Repartico Fiscal a Pago de Renda do Maranhão no Rio de Janeiro, estabelecido, de 10 do Janeiro futuro em diante, no ser de qualidade de contratado, correndo tambem por sua conta qualquer aumento de despensa que provenha do Governo Imperial, para obter igual quantidade de contratos.

1.º O carvão seja entregue no costado do navio que fieren o pedido, ou posto nas carretonas, na quantidade pedida.

2.º O pagamento se fieren no Rio de Janeiro pelo cobramento em forma, dentro do prazo de 15 dias de su apresentação no Contaduria de Maranhão e pelo cambio do día dessa apresentação que sera notado.

3.º O fornecedor sea sujeito a multa de 20 p. do valor do carvão, que non tiver que satisfazer o pedido, ou que lo contrario, por no ser de qualidade de contratado, correndo tambem por sua conta qualquer aumento de despensa que provenha do Governo Imperial, para obter igual quantidade de contratos.

6.º Os proponentes devereo declarar: 1.º O prego de cada tonelada Inglesa de 70 arb. em di- abrita estierlin, tanto para o caso de entrega no costado como para o de armazenamento nas carretonas, com trabalhadores de seus depositos. 2.º O lugar em que se achao estabelecidos esses depositos.

Montevideo, 9 de Setembro de 1870.

O Secretario do Conselho,
João José de Moraes Teixeira.

MARIANO BILLINGBURST.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70.

Segundo y último remate de 35 carretas y de 50 borrajas de la paja riza Rambouillet, producto anual de la renombrada catiña del señor don Manuel Benavente en la catiña de Gaeta en Quiques y descendientes de padres de la catiña imperial de Rambouillet.

16 meses de edad con 10 meses de lana.

El Martes 27 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de repasar sin falta alguna a las 12 de la tarde de este día de 10 de contada, los últimos 35 hermosos carretos padres de esta catiña sin rival en nuestro país.

A pedido de muchas personas: hemos anticipado esta venta fijándola para el día 27 a fin de que tengan a tiempo necesario para efectuar las transportes a sus establecimientos y que se aproximen el tiempo de trazaquilas etc.

Los animales estarán a la vista desde el día antes del remate para que los interesados puedan inspeccionarlos.

PABLO ESCALANTE.

VENTA PARTICULAR.

De magníficos terrenos y casas situados en la calle de Mayo entre calles Riobamba y de Mayo de 200 metros que es equivalente a estar en el Paseo de la Victoria; hay 48 varas de frente al Sur por 7 de fondo al Norte, y en la calle de Riobamba se venden en lotes al gyto de los interesados, puen terrenos como los presentados no se encuentran ni con la linterna de Dijoénes.

Una hermosa casa de mejor dicho paisaje; Calle del Templo entre Cerro y Libertad 12 varas de frente por 70 de fondo con pieza azuana, aljibe, patios hermosos, huerta etc.

Los interesados, pueden ocurrir a la casa del Remateador San Martín 138.

GREGORIO SOLER.

Grande e importante Remate.

El Domingo 2 de Octubre a las 1 en punto de la tarde, venden la quinta conocida por el Rivadavia, en lotes, para mas comolidad de los compradores.

Nota—Esta magnífica propiedad está situada entre las calles Santiago del Estero, Europa, Comercio y San Jo e lino muy arriamiento la atonencia ciudad. Dista 300 varas de la Plaza de Victoria y una de la Plaza 25 de Mayo.

Su terreno mide 47 varas de frente al sud por 35 de fondo (7 metras 794 milímetros por 30 metros).

Si edificación es perfecta, la constituyeron por piezas bajas, una gran cocina, pozo, lotrinas, todas las puertas exteriores son de cedro, con buena galería que rodeo el primer patio.

La casa está constituida en concepto a echarse alante, pues sus muros aian de ser solidos estar en perfecto estado.

Corresponden a la casa las paredes de amboesca- tado por ser de propiedad o derecho de medianería.

No podia venderse por menos de \$85,000 me, pero la venta a dia un magnifico interes, pues \$220 de alquiler por mes, y de los \$220 de alquiler, \$100 para el dueño y \$120 para el comprador.

Para ver los títulos, que son perfectos, y otros pormenores a nuestro escritorio, num. 14 Calle Bolívar.

F. MADERO Y CA.

En su casa Calle de Bolívar No. 14. El Martes 27 del corriente a las 11 en punto venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado y sin reintegro.

Una gran factoria de herrajes y todo género de artículos necesarios para la construcción de carruajes, recientemente introducidas de Europa, y pertenecientes a los principales fabricantes y superior calidad.

F. MADERO Y CA.

REMATES.

Por A. J. BULRICH.

Importante y Grandioso remate de 28 Lotes de Terreno.

En las calles Santa, Cochabamba y Santiago del Estero ambas empalmeadas, I terreno todo cercado de Paré. El Domingo 26 de Octubre a las 3 de la tarde, se rematarán a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado estos magníficos terrenos entre dos Tranways, a saber:—

Los lotes y pormenores ián mas tarde.

Por A. J. BULRICH.

Belles artes: Aguarelas de Aguyari, Cuadros al óleo de Manzoni y Troncado, bronces de gran mérito, grabados y fotografías selectas y adornos artísticos de un gusto especial. Calle de la Piedad num. 122.

El Martes 4 de Octubre a las 12 en punto se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Aguarelas—Una gran colección de las mejores aguarelas conocidas en el mundo. Hechas por el renombrado artista José Aguyari, compuesta de una variada como ser costumbres del pa, 3 vistas de estancias sobre la costa del Parana, vistas de Menéndez, cubos de un gran mérito etc. etc.

Cuadros al óleo—Algunos lienzos del famoso pintor de Venecia, otros de mas modesta fama. Y Troncado, algunos lienzos antiguos e infinidad de pinturas que estarán a la vista.

Bronces—Una colección de estatuas y grupos de gran mérito traídos de Europa por un aficionado, otros bronces de Pedraza, de mas gusto y variados adornos de zinc imitación bronce.

Grabados y fotografías—Una colección variada como ser paisajes, grupos, costumbres, retratos, marinos, etc., etc.

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

Siendo este el primer remate de esta clase que se da entre nosotros, para que los interesados de gusto y aficionados se sirvan visitar la exposicion de lo que ofrecemos en venta.

La exposicion tendrá lugar desde el 22 de Setiembre hasta el día de remate.

122-PIEDAD-122

Por A. J. BULRICH.

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

El Domingo 2 de octubre a las 1 en punto del día venderemos al mas alto precio y dinero de contado:—

Un terreno de esquina, compuesto de 68 varas a la calle de Potosi (empedrada) por 26 de fondo a Sarandí.

Oportunamente daremos los detalles de los lotes.

Preparar el dinero que es una buena póliza. Por mas informes Piedad 141.

ADOLFO BULRICH

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

El jueves 6 de Octubre a las 1 en punto del día se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la estancia mencionada:—

El campo se compone de cerca de 1/2 legua de 600 varas cuadradas del superior calidad, 6 puestas, la estancia principal, corrales etc.

Todo en buen uso y apto para tener un buen establecimiento, ya para criar las ovejas, hacienda vaca o para una granja.

Hay tambien de 3 a 4000 ovejas crua Lincoln, algunos padres y como 12 caballos.

Creenos escusado entrar a recomendar esta estancia, las personas interesadas pueden cerciorarse de lo que dejamos dicho ya yendo en persona a visitar el establecimiento ya su mandando inspeccionario.

Para ver los títulos o por mas detalles al remateador Piedad num. 141.

El remate se efectuará en nuestro Escritorio.

ADOLFO BULRICH.

En Barracas al Norte, Calle General Brown.

Importantisimo Remate!

50 lotes, 2 manzanas.

El Domingo 16 de Octubre a las 1 en punto del día se venderá a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado estas dos manzanas divididas en preciosos lotes al alivarse de sus nobres terrenos.

Dista media cuadra de la calle Larga, por donde pasa el tranvay que va desde el puente hasta la Havelita, quedando detras de Santa Lucía y de la salida y cuando se va a las Maestranas.

Oportunamente repetiremos los Platos.

Por mas informes Piedad 141.

MARIANO BILLINGBURST.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70.

Segundo y último remate de 35 carretas y de 50 borrajas de la paja riza Rambouillet, producto anual de la renombrada catiña del señor don Manuel Benavente en la catiña de Gaeta en Quiques y descendientes de padres de la catiña imperial de Rambouillet.

16 meses de edad con 10 meses de lana.

El Martes 27 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de repasar sin falta alguna a las 12 de la tarde de este día de 10 de contada, los últimos 35 hermosos carretos padres de esta catiña sin rival en nuestro país.

A pedido de muchas personas: hemos anticipado esta venta fijándola para el día 27 a fin de que tengan a tiempo necesario para efectuar las transportes a sus establecimientos y que se aproximen el tiempo de trazaquilas etc.

Los animales estarán a la vista desde el día antes del remate para que los interesados puedan inspeccionarlos.

PABLO ESCALANTE.

VENTA PARTICULAR.

De magníficos terrenos y casas situados en la calle de Mayo entre calles Riobamba y de Mayo de 200 metros que es equivalente a estar en el Paseo de la Victoria; hay 48 varas de frente al Sur por 7 de fondo al Norte, y en la calle de Riobamba se venden en lotes al gyto de los interesados, puen terrenos como los presentados no se encuentran ni con la linterna de Dijoénes.

Una hermosa casa de mejor dicho paisaje; Calle del Templo entre Cerro y Libertad 12 varas de frente por 70 de fondo con pieza azuana, aljibe, patios hermosos, huerta etc.

Los interesados, pueden ocurrir a la casa del Remateador San Martín 138.

GREGORIO SOLER.

Grande e importante Remate.

El Domingo 2 de Octubre a las 1 en punto de la tarde, venden la quinta conocida por el Rivadavia, en lotes, para mas comolidad de los compradores.

Nota—Esta magnífica propiedad está situada entre las calles Santiago del Estero, Europa, Comercio y San Jo e lino muy arriamiento la atonencia ciudad. Dista 300 varas de la Plaza de Victoria y una de la Plaza 25 de Mayo.

Su terreno mide 47 varas de frente al sud por 35 de fondo (7 metras 794 milímetros por 30 metros).

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La casa está constituida en concepto a echarse alante, pues sus muros aian de ser solidos estar en perfecto estado.

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F. MADERO Y CA.

En su casa Calle de Bolívar No. 14. El Martes 27 del corriente a las 11 en punto venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado y sin reintegro.

Una gran factoria de herrajes y todo género de artículos necesarios para la construcción de carruajes, recientemente introducidas de Europa, y pertenecientes a los principales fabricantes y superior calidad.

F. MADERO Y CA.

REMATES PERMANENTES.

Fin de contar todo género de dudas respecto del modo como realizamos nuestras ventas en Remate, y con el objeto tambien de que el Publico tenga conocimiento de si puede venderse, con el objeto de que los interesados asistan al Remate si lo piden convenientemente o no asistan si le gusta lo contrario.

En cuanto a las ventas de estos, que no se nos autoriza por escrito a realizarlas a mejor precio, publicaremos en los Avisos correspondientes, el precio minimo, por el cual puede venderse, con el objeto de que los interesados asistan al Remate si lo piden convenientemente o no asistan si le gusta lo contrario.

Asi evitamos el engañar a los oferentes vender lo que no se pueden vender por un precio dado.

Queda pues el publico en pleno conocimiento de sus francas condiciones bajo las cuales se realiza todo trabajo que no nos comina.

FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA.

De una valiosa propiedad, Calle de Rivadavia y Ayacucho, formando esquina.

El Martes 27 del corriente, a las 3 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado, por orden de su dueño, la finca arriba mencionada, situada en un puro comercio favorable equis con las Calles de Rivadavia y Ayacucho.

Actualmente la esquina está ocupada por una pintureria, contiene 4 magníficos graneros y una casa con 7 piezas y 2 mas altilas, todo embalsado con un trazo de hierro, piso, cocina, etc.

Mis de treinta varas de frente al Sud, Calle Rivadavia por 70 de fondo de Oeste Calle de Ayacucho, pero se previene que el terreno pudiese ser de 5000 mms de frente al Norte.

Su tasacion 500,000 \$ que importa un interes de 1 por ciento; foompno que hoy no se vende en el mercado.

Provenimos que hasta el día antes del Remate estaremos autorizados a oír propuestas particulares.

Niolas de primer orden pueden verse con nuestro Escritorio Bolívar 14.

F. MADERO Y CA.

Gran Remate de Carruajes y Caballos de tiro y de Paseo.

En su Casa Calle de Bolívar No. 14.

El Miércoles 6 de Octubre a las 12 en punto de la mañana venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin reintegro, varios carruajes, fabricantes y usados por cuenta de introductores, fabricantes y particulares y cuyo detalle es el siguiente:

Se previene a todos los que quisieran seguir algun carruaje o caballo se sirvan recomendar anticipadamente a fin de poderlo publicar en el pormenor lo que es de mucha importancia.

Niolas de primer orden pueden verse con nuestro Escritorio Bolívar 14.

CAJA DE CREDITO.

21 CALLE PIEDRA.

Office Hours—Ten a Five p.m.

Allowed on Deposit in Account Current.—

Interest paid at the end of each month.

Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum.

Do, 5 do.

Do, 4 do.

Do, 3 do.

Do, 2 do.

Do, 1 do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, etc., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable money.

P. DE MONTEVIELLO, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1886.

COLTIN'S, VESTINGS, TROUSERS.

CHARGES MODERATE—FULLY GUARANTEED.

55-Calle Defensa-55

NEWNHAM'S PURE IRISH MILK.

USE Analysis of the first Chymists of the day. The Sisters of Mercy beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for which they return their most sincere thanks.

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

Collected by Miss Casey and Miss Cullen—

D. Duggan	500
Mrs. Doherty	100
J. Brackin	50
F. Dowling	50
M. Murray	20
J. Gavan	20
T. Fox	20
J. Casey	50
E. Collins	100
Hugh Duggan	100
R. Tronagoezic	100
M. Maguiness	100
E. Hearne	100
E. Collins	100
P. Han	100
M. Heane	100
Dr. A. Leeson	120
E. Walsh	100
T. Cahill	100
E. Dillon	20
P. Han	300
G. Lynch	100
W. Barry	200
T. Gaban	100
T. Fox	20
J. Casey	50
F. O'Connell	100
Through Rev. M. L. Leahy	100
Mrs. Doherty	100
J. Brackin	50
F. Dowling	50
M. Murray	20
J. Gavan	20
T. Fox	20
F. O'Connell	50
P. Han	20
W. Dennis	20
T. Cunningham	100

IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE.

248-Calle Chacabuco-248.

Under the Care of the Sisters of Mercy.

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

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F. Dowling	50
M. Murray	20
J. Gavan	20
T. Fox	20
J. Casey	50
E. Collins	100
Hugh Duggan	100
R. Tronagoezic	100
M. Maguiness	100
E. Hearne	100
E. Collins	100
P. Han	100
M. Heane	100
Dr. A. Leeson	120
E. Walsh	100
T. Cahill	100
E. Dillon	20
P. Han	300
G. Lynch	100
W. Barry	200
T. Gaban	100
T. Fox	20
J. Casey	50
F. O'Connell	100
Through Rev. M. L. Leahy	100
Mrs. Doherty	100
J. Brackin	50
F. Dowling	50
M. Murray	20
J. Gavan	20
T. Fox	20
F. O'Connell	50
P. Han	20
W. Dennis	20
T. Cunningham	100

LABOR | MORALITY | ECONOMY | ASSOCIATION

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS-COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS.

Para Chilivichy, Bragado, Pezo Tampa, 9 de Julio, Lorcanay, y Fuento Geni. Pas.

Nos todos los dias Domingo para los puntos indicados.

Señales los Domingos para los puntos indicados, los encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde de la víspera.

LA EMPRESA.

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

Se despachan boletines de marca en el día de muy lindas bus, y se recibe toda clase de comisiones.

ITINEARIO

De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sábados: regresa los Miércoles.

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

LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los días impares.

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

Empresario—E. VALDOVINOS.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los días impares. Para el Baradero, sale los dias 3, 8, 13, 18 y 23 de cada mes, regresa los 6, 12, 23 y 30.

Empresario—F. GARCIA.

LA INVARIABLE ARGENTINA—Para Lobos y San Esteban.

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

Sale de Lobos para Buenos Aires— 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

El Salido de Lobos para Buenos Aires— 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

El Salido de Lobos para Buenos Aires— 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Empresario—Itánel Sabarido.

Agencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia No. 229. Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo.

DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para el 25 de Mayo, Empesario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, seguirá su Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes:

Sale de Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

De cada mes, por el primer tren que ha de la Banda Sur de Chilivichy, para llegar en el día al 25.

Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30.

por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8 y de la noche 9 de Julio.

Regresa 6, 12, 18, 24, 30.

Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 229.

Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Desde el 1º de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensajerias de Buenos Aires hasta el empalme General Paz, pasando por Chilivichy, nuevo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Dagado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en las Esparilleras, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loncoque y Campamento General Paz.

S—Lidos—De Buenos Aires y Chilivichy al Bragado todos los dias noes.

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

Regresa—Del General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias noes.

Idem del Bragado a Chilivichy y Buenos Aires, todos los dias pares.

Agencias—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuari No. 9 y 11; Chilivichy, alameda de San Torroba y Hinos; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarriena; 9 de Julio, alameda de los Sres. Bogosa y Hinos; General Paz, los mismos duenos y empresarios provincialmente!

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

Nota—Cada pasaje tiene onces a una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el excozo pagará precio de tarifa.

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

LA EMPRESA.

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO.

Sale de Buenos