

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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494—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

VALDIVIA MAILS

Dates from Lisbon to October 6th.

The *Telegraph's* Tours correspondent, telegraphing last night, says, it is reported there that the German troops who occupied Orleans are in full retreat from that city towards Paris.

News was received by a small balloon from the capital. The tenor of the intelligence is understood to be excellent.

An armistice for 48 hours had been granted before commencing the bombardment of Mezieres.

The North German Consul at Shields has received a telegram saying that the French fleet is again at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Carlsruhe correspondent of the *Daily News* says, it is reported that the inhabitants of Strasburg, driven to desperation, succeeded in hoisting the white flag, but that Governor Ulrich ordered its removal. It is believed he was compelled to surrender by the pressure of the inhabitants and the garrison.

SORTIE FROM METZ. VILLAGES BURNING.

The *Times* publishes a letter, dated Saarbruck, Wednesday night, stating that a column of French infantry attempted a sortie on Tuesday, with cavalry and artillery, under cover of the Forts Quelen and Bottes, occupied La Grange and Colomby, and advanced as far as Ars Le Queney. The Prussian troops, with artillery, drove back the French with loss. They burnt La Grange and Colomby. Several villages are burning from the French and Prussian fire. The Prussian loss was small, including 100 prisoners. The French carried off their dead.

RUSSIA ARMING.

A Berlin correspondent of *Times* telegraphs the following items:—

"Orders have been given by Russian Government to distribute among the army 275 hospital carriages 44 apothecaries' vans, and 750 new iron pontoons. Regimental societies have been formed for victualling officers in war. A quantity of small bore Berdan breechloaders are expected at St. Petersburg from Birmingham."

The *Times* more than ever regrets that Prussia's terms for an armistice were refused. Toul and Strasburg have since fallen, and Verdun was thus the only price which would have been really paid by France for both political and military advantages. It is hopeless now to dream of recovering the past. The offer was made and rejected, and the inevitable moment was lost. The Provisional Government had their opportunity. They could not rise to the stoicism necessary to grasp it, and it is gone—gone past recall.

All the morning papers speak in high terms of the long and gallant resistance of Governor Ulrich at Strasburg.

INTERVIEW OF JULES FAVRE WITH BISMARCK.

London, Sept. 22.

Jules Favre reached the chateau of Ferrières in a post-chaise from Meaux, escorted by Prussian cavalry. He was received with great courtesy by Count Von Bismarck, the King being absent at Versailles, and almost the first words of the Prussian Premier were to assure M. Favre that he would have been received with the greatest pleasure at any time since the proclamation of the Republic, and that it was quite unnecessary to have sought the interview through the interposition of any other power. Count Von Bismarck then went on to say that Germany had not the slightest wish, certainly he knew the King had not the slightest wish to humiliate France by the forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as conquered provinces.

Language looking to such a result could only be used and had only been used by excited and irresponsible per-

sons in Germany, who would not have the least influence in deciding the action of the King's government. But, said Count von Bismarck, it is clear that Germany has a right to expect, as an essential condition of peace, some material guarantee against future attacks. To this M. Favre replied that he could not think any material guarantee against such attacks at all comparable to the moral guarantees of an honorable peace and friendly relations between the two peoples, and he reminded Count von Bismarck that he and the party which he represented had always opposed the war. Count von Bismarck replied that he, on his part, had no less earnestly opposed it; that he regarded it with horror and distress, and would gladly see a stop put to its calamities at the earliest moment possible. He asked, however, whether M. Favre and the provisional government could bind the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty should a treaty now be made.

M. Favre replied that certainly he could not undertake to do this; but he added that, as the provisional government was now recognized throughout France that government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly reject such a treaty as might now be proposed. Count Bismarck thereupon said that M. Favre he was sure, would understand the importance of giving the Prussian government proofs of his ability to put in possession of such material guarantee. M. Favre replied that the proofs would be forthcoming as soon as the terms of a treaty could be agreed upon. Count von Bismarck then asked, by way of illustration merely, whether M. Favre was sure that the commanders at Strasburg and at Metz would obey any orders which the provisional government might give them. To which M. Favre made answer that most certainly he was sure of this. Count von Bismarck then asked whether the day for the election of the Constituent Assembly had been fixed as he had understood; and, M. Favre replying that it had been the conversation ended.

The *Journal Officiel* gives the following account by M. Jules Favre:—

"I thought it my duty to go to the enemy's headquarters, on the understanding that we should not cede an inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses, but hoping that Prussia would accept a pecuniary indemnity and grant terms calculated to unite both nations in harmony. America, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal had already recognized the Republic, and two other powers offered friendly offices for an arrangement. On Sept. 10th I sent a telegram to Count Bismarck, asking him if he was willing for an interview. The reply was evasive, asking me what guarantees I could give for the fulfilment of a treaty. At length this difficulty was overcome, and after two days Bismarck acceded. Accompanied by an officer I started for Grosbois, where I thought the enemy's headquarters were. At Villeneuve St. Georges I found the 6th Corps d'Armée, the General kindly volunteering to send my letter to Bismarck at Meaux. My letter ran thus:—"M. le Comte, I always thought that before hostilities should commence under the walls of Paris it might not be impossible to come to an arrangement. The person who had the honor to see you two days ago tells me you have expressed a similar feeling. I am now at the advanced posts, waiting your orders, as to the time and place where I may have the honor of an interview with Your Excellency for some moments.—Jules Favre."

"It was about noon and the distance was thirty miles. At six next morning I received the following reply:—"I have just received Your Excellency's note and shall feel happy if you do me the honor to see me here to-morrow, at Meaux. The bearer, Prince Biron, will bring you safely through our lines.—De Bismarck."

"At 9 a.m. we started with an escort and reached Meaux at 3 p.m., where an aide-de-camp informed me that Bismarck and the King had started to pass the night at Ferrières,

that we had passed each other on the road, and by turning back were sure to meet.

"Retiring some way I alighted in the court-yard of a house abandoned like all that I passed. After an hour Bismarck arrived and we met face to face. There being no accommodation in the place we set out for Chateau Haute Maison, the property of Count Billac. Our interview took place in a saloon filled with spoils of every kind. I began by stating that the war was caused by Napoleon and that France desired an honorable and lasting peace. Bismarck replied he would gladly accede to a peace, if such were possible. He admitted the Opposition were averse to the war, but said that the Republican power was so precarious that unless Paris were taken the mob would soon throw the treaty to the winds. I interrupted him, saying that in Paris we had no mob, but an intelligent population unanimous in supporting my acts till the Constituent Assembly were convened. The Count replied that the Assembly would probably obey the feeling of France and resolve on war, since the French people can never forget Sedan, any more than Waterloo or even Sadowa. He insisted that France had clamored for the war, to strip Germany of some territory: that the feeling was the same from the time of Louis the XIV. to Napoleon the III., the declaration of war having been hailed with shouts in the Corps Legislatif.

"I remarked that the majority of the Chamber had demanded peace a few weeks before, and that the nation on two occasions, in 1869 and in the Plebiscite of 1870, declared its decided wish, for a policy of peace and liberty. The discussion on this point lasted some time, till I asked the Count what were his conditions. He said Germany must retain the conquered territory, adding "Strasburg is the key of our house and we must hold it." To my request that he would be more explicit he merely observed "It is useless, for we cannot understand each other; this business must be treated later on."

"I begged him to talk frankly, whereupon he said "We must have the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine, and a portion of Moselle including Metz, Chateau Salins and Soissons." I replied that these departments could not be ceded without the consent of the inhabitants, whereupon he said—"I know the inhabitants dislike us and will give us much trouble but we cannot let them go. I am convinced that we shall have another war with you before long and we must secure whatever advantages we can." I told him that Europe would look on his demands as exorbitant, that they were contrary to the spirit of the age, that we would never submit to them but prefer death to dishonor, that in the cession of territory only the French nation itself could decide, and it was evident Prussia was so intoxicated with success as to seek now the destruction of France.

"The Count repeated his demand for a national guarantee I replied if you are sincere let us convolve our Constituent Assembly, for the latter to elect a proper Government that can treat with you."

"That would require an armistice, he observed, which can on no account be granted."

"The conversation became every moment more violent. It was now past nightfall and I begged M. Bismarck to allow me a second interview at Ferrières were I was to stop the night. At 9.30 p.m. we renewed our conversation I requested as a preliminary that no account of the conference should be published without our mutual consent to which he consented, adding "Be not uneasy on that head, I have no objection to every publicity."

The interview was prolonged till past midnight. I particularly urged the necessity of calling the Assembly. The Count seemed to give in a little, till we began to talk of an armistice. I asked for 15 days, and then occurred the conditions. Bismarck was not frank, but said he must consult the King, and invited me to meet him next day at 11.

My mind had been weighed down by affliction all these 3 days. At 11

o'clock I was at Chateau Ferrières waiting for Bismarck; he came out of the King's apartment at 2 before 12, and told me the terms of an armistice (which he had written in German on a paper), viz. the occupation of Strasburg, Toul and Phalsburg, and of some fort like Mont Valerien that would command Paris."

"It is absurd, I said; how can you think a French Assembly would deliberate under your guns. I will advise my Government of our interview but I shall hardly have the courage to say you demand such terms."

"Let us try a new combination," said he. Then he suggested for the Assembly to meet at Tours, without our giving up any of the Paris forts, but insisting on the occupation of Strasburg, the garrison to surrender as prisoners of war.

"You forget, I replied that you speak to a Frenchman. It would be a shame to sacrifice a garrison that has deserved the world's admiration."

The Count replied that he had not meant to offend me; but merely to follow the rules of war; however he would see the King about it.

In a quarter of an hour he returned with word that the King accepted the Tours combination but insisted on the surrender of Strasburg. I turned away my face to hide my emotion, and then addressing him said "I was wrong to come here, but I did so from a sense of duty. I shall tell my Government all about our interview and if they send me back to you, hard as it is, I shall have the honor again to wait on you. Meantime I see that events must take their course. The people of Paris are brave, and will fight to the last; their valor may turn the tide of events. But if even you beat us you will never subjugate us. France is unanimous in this feeling. It will be an endless war between two nations that ought to be friends. I had hoped for another solution and I now depart with regret that we have arrived at nothing."

RANDOM READINGS.

Latest accounts from some of the rural districts report everything in flourishing condition; the camps of Las Flores are like meadow fields, sheep fat and farmers well pleased with the results of the season; if they could obtain fair prices for their produce and get rid of the judicial plague they would be as happy as Fritz himself.

In Lobos, people have worked themselves up to German enthusiasm in speculating in building sites; small plots of land within the precincts of the town are selling at fabulously high prices. The railway terminus at that town may, in part, account for the rapid rise, but certainly not for the fancy prices paid for some building sites lately sold. The Lobos speculating gentry have evidently received the latest news, only known to the favoured few, it has however leaked out that there are some hints of the capital of the Argentine Republic being transferred to Lobos. If these hints could be relied on there would certainly be some foundation for a wild speculation. It is obvious that the White House in Lobos would look very well, and improve the appearance of the town.

The number of empty houses in some of the central streets of the city is beyond credence. Last week there were seventeen houses unoccupied in Calle Suipacha between Rivadavia and Sta. Fé, and rooms to let are now more numerous than lodgers. By the bye, this reminds me of a gentleman living in furnished lodgings at the south end who, is bismarking the family he resides with in true German style; for instance, under the plea of introducing German fashions he insists on going to market in a carriage, and actually stuffs the vehicle with all sorts of flesh, fish, and vegetables. Although there is a very good cook and a number of ladies at the house in question he will insist in giving the cook his own instructions. The table must be laid "a la Moltke," the ladies and gentlemen must sit as he places them; and in fact, from fancy or from fear all the family submit to his whims,

some of which are as extravagant as they are ridiculous; this is the more to be astonished at when it is remembered that the head of the house is as fair a specimen of a plain going, upright Englishman as ever left Devonshire.

A few night since two men failed in an attempt to rob a 'Tienda' in Calle Suipacha; when the alarm was given by means of the Sereno's whistle, a police officer in plain dress, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the 'tienda' about being robbed, rushed into the street sword in hand and immediately ran foul of a policeman, who was in apparent pursuit of the robbers; the policeman seeing his superior in plain clothes, and possibly having some spite against him, pretended to believe that he was the robber and consequently laid on him hard and fast with the flat of his sabre; the officer retreated towards the door of his house in double quick time and the policeman after him slashing away. The officer having succeeded in gaining his head-quarters, courageously faced about and came to a parley with the policeman, who, at once withdrew on knowing the rank of the person he innocently mistook for the robber, in the meantime the robber escaped. It would appear that the police officers are ashamed of their calling, for all from the rank of sergeant up, go in plain clothes; all the officers—and they are legion, have each a policeman ostensibly as orderly, but in reality as private servants; some of these men in full uniform may be seen in the public streets carrying bundles and parcels from shop or market for their officer's lady; they may be also seen with their master's children in the public squares and promenades acting the part of dry-nurse. I have an idea that the State does not pay and equip these men for the sort of duty they in reality perform. Deduct from the corps, the number of men in this employment, the number on the sick list, often a mere pretext for a couple of weeks vacation and the number doing barrack and prison duty; this done the real effective available force will turn out to be, relatively speaking, something like Napoleon's estimated army.

Speaking of the French army reminds me of the Chassepot.—An English medical pamphlet says:—"It is stated that of the wounded who are received at the German hospitals, the least severely wounded are the French prisoners who have been hit by the projectiles of the needle-gun. Unless they strike full upon the body, these balls, in the majority of cases, inflict mere flesh-wounds. From their elongated forms, they turn suddenly upon striking a bone, and consequently, the wounds are comparatively trifling. Far more serious are the ragged wounds inflicted by the Chassepot, which, at short distances, appear to hit extremely hard; but worst of all are the wounds of the mitrailleuse balls, which seem completely to smash any bone against which they strike."

Query: are the French arms superior to the German?

A lady requests me to ask if Berlin is to be the headquarters of fashion in future or, only until a Russian bear whets his appetite on a Prussian eagle; what bears and eagles have to do with the fashions of the upper ten thousand is beyond my comprehension, but the lady who puts the question has a notion—most ladies have, and very rare notions too—that the seat of fashion will ultimately be decided by bears and eagles.

DICK.

M. and Madame Farnesi have returned to the River Plate from Rio; their numerous friends here will be glad to hear that Madame Farnesi has been restored to perfect health by her trip. She has taken a magnificent house and square of ground at Belgrano, where she is about to establish a boarding school for girls. The success that marked the system of education adopted at Minerva College, when directed by Madame Farnesi, is a guarantee that the new establishment in Belgrano will be the first of its kind in the country. The beauty and healthfulness of the situation will be a sensible addition to the advantages offered by the new school.

FREE PRESS.

A complimentary article having appeared in the columns of the *Nacion* upon the power and influence of the Free Press of Buenos Ayres, we are reminded of the proverb, that "Self praise is no recommendation," nevertheless the reforms proposed by the convention are certainly due to the efforts of the Press, although the remote cause of all was a split between two judges.

If the agents who wield it only understood thoroughly the power at their command, there is probably not an abuse in the country that could not be reformed, by a combined attack of the Press; but either ignorant of the invincible power at their control, or unfit for the post into which circumstances have thrown them, the editors of the Free Press in exploring means to make their papers readable, lose their way in the labyrinth of nonsense which may amuse a few, but can never instruct the many.

A good leading article on any subject is a remarkable paper—one which, no matter how brilliant or talented the staff of a newspaper, cannot be produced daily. The subject must arise; and subjects do not crop up daily to attract the attention of an editor, or touch the peculiar vein of a public writer. Witness even the *Times*: how often do we see numbers in which the editorials are by far the least attractive portion of the paper; and it in that immense world of news—London—there are days when there is really nothing to write about, how much more so must it be in a small community such as Buenos Ayres, where the size of the papers is out of all proportion with the news they contain, unless, indeed, auctioneers' advertisements can be called news. We advert to this, more as a plea for the faults which we confess to as our own, than with any pompous pretension of soaring superiority. We all carry penny whistles, and rarely miss the occasion of blowing them. Admitting that the Press of Buenos Ayres is not up to the mark, nevertheless, it would be a mock modesty on our part to ignore our own humble merits; and we fearlessly assert that it all the papers of Buenos Ayres as positively attacked abuses as the *STANDARD*, the triumphs of the Free Press of Buenos Ayres would not be limited to the reforms of which our colleague makes such capital.

The public, or at least our public, will endorse the assertion that, notwithstanding the number of papers published, and the genius and talent of the editors, not a single abuse has yet staggered beneath the blows of the Press; and there is not an abuse extant that at one time or another we have not attacked; but we write in our vernacular, as little understood as the spirit which dictates our remarks; and, although most of our public men well understand English, still, our observations being in a foreign idiom, none are supposed to read anything but what tickles their vanity or overlooks their peccadilloes.

Take up any paper published in B. Ayres to-day, and look at the stereotyped news, ideas and sentiments which pervade the whole—even the *STANDARD* hardly forming an exception. Much that you read in the evening is re-printed in the morning, leaders, topics, local news, etc.—a cold hash of trifles and nonsense that make up the masquerade of River Plate life. Now and then disputes between the papers occur which are only intelligible to the editors themselves, and in which the public takes not the least particle of interest. Then again, we are treated to long discussions on political subjects, more abstruse than the Schleswig-Holstein riddle. The real wonder, after all, is that, with elements so small, the public can support papers so large; and that the sameness of news, even dressed up in different fashions by different papers, does not produce a literary dyspepsia, and sicken the public mind.

How often in our daily pilgrimage to the printing-office have we not thought of that renowned cook of one of Louis-Quatorze's Generals, who, when in a besieged town, from a piece of an old horse could serve up as fine a dinner as if he had the best city market to supply his kitchen—potage, entrées, rots, and dessert, but all from the horse flesh. Yet exquisite as the dishes were they had always a musty or equine smack. So with the subjects which fill our papers, except when the steamers come with something really fresh; all the rest is stale, and dress it up as we may the news from Entre Rios or the state of Montevideo, still it has the flavor of the old horse.

The only really refreshing chapter in a Buenos Ayres paper is a good

sensible leader, which speaks the truth, revealing an interest for the cultivation of public morals and public virtue, and aimed, let us say, for the promotion of the public weal; such papers attract notice, are read and admired, and it is such articles which give character and vitality to a journal, lifting it above the herd, and placing it on the eternal pedestal of public approbation and public opinion.

The free press of Buenos Ayres may have done much for the progress and advancement of the Plate, but we should prefer the appreciation of its services to come from any other quarter than one of our own cloth. We thank the *Nacion* for the compliment it has paid to the press of Buenos Ayres, but we should certainly feel a higher inward satisfaction were the triumphs of the press as conspicuous as its defects.

Trial by jury, now about to be tried in Buenos Ayres, is doubtless due to the efforts of the press, but this very victory points conspicuously to our shortcomings. The social abuses, which afflict Buenos Ayres are tolerated through the culpability of the press.

Think you, reader, that if the *Tribuna* attacked the scandalous prison escapes which occur almost daily with the same vim and noise as it puffs up Orion's Eliza Lynch that there would be an insecure prison in the country? or if the *Nacion* devoted its column and a half filled with lucubrations of Aben Xoar to sound practical remarks on the scandal of such escapes that an effective prison reform would not at once be carried out? Editors, after all, write their own biographies, and the good which they effect is not buried with their bones.

It is a subject of regret to think that the free press of Buenos Ayres with such power at its command has effected so little. Let us hope however that we are on the mend, and that the sarcasm of our colleagues may remind us all of our duties towards the public. Every abuse which afflicts our society is a stigma on the free press of Buenos Ayres.

STATE OF MONTEVIDEO.
MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

CITY INVESTED.

Three steamers arrived yesterday morning from Montevideo, the *America*, *Rio de la Plata*, and *Villeta*. The mails at hand have supplied the fullest particulars as to the real state of affairs in Montevideo, and the passengers fully bear out all that even the gloomiest letters say.

On Thursday there was intense excitement all day long in Montevideo, owing to the rumour that on that day late in the afternoon the town was to be assaulted. Thousands barricaded the doors of their houses, and spent the long hours watching from the tops of their azoteas the movements of the Blancos. The shops were for the most part closed, the Custom House and Government House sealed up, business at a complete standstill, and scarcely anyone to be seen about save at Buela's rooms, where a heroic band of foreigners persisted in remaining on the look out for the *Valdivia*; thus the attention of the people was divided—foreigners all looked in one direction for the steamer from Europe, whilst Orientals gazed wistfully all day long at the *Cerrito*.

Battle's proclamation tended rather to increase the general uneasiness than otherwise, for it threatened instant death to the Blancos if they offered the least sympathy or support to the besiegers. Towards mid-day a small edition was published giving the position of the Blancos as follows:

Aparicio, Muniz, and Benitez in Uguion.

Medina in Piedras.

Manduca in Paso Molino.

But there was no necessity for any bulletin to inform the people of the whereabouts of the rebels, for they could be seen from the very street-corners. The Blancos were spread around on all sides, and some of their cavalry rode up close to the Cordon.

The Government people admit that the besieging force around the city amounts to 4000 cavalry, infantry and artillery, with a train of eighty carts and six thousand 'novillos'; but the latter, not for the purpose of driving through the fortifications, as was reported; but to feed the troops, as the last time the Blancos surrounded the city they were obliged to draw off, owing to the sheer want of beef; all the pigs, poultry, sheep and milch cows of the quinteros were eaten up, nothing remained; the cattle were too far out to send for herds, so Aparicio ordered the siege to be raised and the

army to march to the nearest cattle estancia for supplies. This time, however, the Blancos come better provided as regards beef, although in other respects they are miserably situated.

A man from the town of San José arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday night; he galloped the whole way on horseback, passing some small parties of Blancos here and there on the road. The bulk of the rebel army, he reported, was encamped on the Sauce. Bastarica, it is said, is organizing some regiments of infantry, and some 'troopers' who arrived at Montevideo on the same day reported the rebel army on the Arroya de la Virgen, some twenty leagues out. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all those stories brought in on Wednesday, on Thursday not a soul could come into or go out of Montevideo, unless for the purpose of fighting. Bustamante, the Trochu of Montevideo, despatched on Thursday a column of horse, some 500 men, to chase the enemy along the Figueroa road. Up to the departure of the steamer for Buenos Ayres these horsemen had not been heard of, but the passengers suppose that they are charging away still, and at such a distance that it is very doubtful when or how they may get back. Some shots were exchanged at the *Figuerita* and at the *Paso de los Duraznos*, but no one was much hurt.

Yesterday, that is to say Thursday, beef was a scarce article in Montevideo, and the price of fish rose 75 per cent in the morning. Orders have been sent up to Buenos Ayres for beef and mutton, and some river schooners had been chartered by the butchers of Montevideo to load sheep and cows at Colouia. It was believed when the steamer left, that the next morning there would not be as much as a beef-steak or mutton chop to be had in the market—although 'on dit' that Aparicio has ordered certain butchers to be supplied with beef at the moderate rate of ten ounces per animal.

The Port Captain who is aware of the great insecurity of the city on the water side, has posted guards and sentries on the rocks. Ship-captains must all go on board by 8 p.m. either that or remain on shore all night, they generally adopt the alternative. It is said in marine circles that a privateer gang had been sent up to Buenos Ayres to take the *Coquimbo*, the Captain of the privateers is believed to be an Englishman.

On Thursday the first instalment of the loan came down from Buenos Aires consigned to the River Plate Bank, \$400,000 pata., it was paid over at once to the Government. Such counting of gold, weighing of ounces, &c. has not been seen in Montevideo for many a day. The troops are to be paid on Sunday, and indeed they want it, for a more hungry, depressed, splenetic looking set of fellows than the men who guard the trenches it is difficult to imagine. All the printing-offices are pulling with one oar, the editors find it so hard to set up their newspapers, being so short handed that they fill up with ancient advertisements. The leader in yesterday's *Tribuna* on the loan, was written by Bustamante at a guard house in the Cordon; he is indeed a man of great versatility, he writes, fights, talks and walks with an earnestness which is anything but national.

The fortifications of Montevideo are even as complete as those of Paris—a deep ditch, with a stone wall, sand-bags, and some say hot pitch, are before the Blancos and the cows. Politics have such a hold upon Orientals that their opinion or judgment is not worth the trouble of listening to. Talk to a Blanco, and he will tell you in 24 hours Montevideo will be taken by storm, and the present men in office sent to Botany Bay. Speak with a Colorado, and he will smile at the very idea of Aparicio and his men attempting to enter Montevideo; nevertheless, every one in the town is shivering in his skin. The city is shut on all sides by land, the markets are without beef and vegetables, the whole country is plunged into one chaotic state of anarchy, bankruptcy, and ruin; peace is scouted by either party, the cows are ready for the charge, and thus the 'faudango' goes on. Query, how much longer can it last?

BARON PETZ'S TRIP TO
MERCEDES.

On Friday Admiral Petz and his Secretaries of Legation accompanied by a few friends, made a trip to Mercedes, Monsieur Picot of that town having given a picnic to His Excellency and friends. The day was remarkably fine and the camps looked beautiful. As we passed through the suburbs nothing could be more charming than the quintas of Almagro and

Flores in full bloom, and our Austrian visitors had an occasion of appreciating some of the advantages of B. Ayres with its glorious climate, elastic atmosphere, and the invigorating breeze of the Pampas.

Admiral Petz's name is already well-known to our readers as having been the commander of the Austrian wooden ship *Kaiser* which caused such destruction among the Italian iron-clads at Lissa. His services since then have been of a diplomatic character and his descriptions of Eastern life, during his mission to Siam, China and Japan, are very interesting. He concluded treaties with those Empires, and was received with the utmost cordiality and distinction on all occasions. He was the first European envoy who concluded a treaty in person with the Mikado or Emperor of Japan, whom he describes as a young man of 21, only visible to strangers in a subdued light and seated on a high throne surrounded by his Ministers: at the audience the interpreters spoke in English, which language the Admiral found of more use in the East than any of the other six or seven that he speaks. The Japanese, he regards, as immeasurably superior to the Chinese in every respect; intelligent, honorable, somewhat friendly to foreigners, and remarkably cleanly, possessing little in common with the Chinese except some similarity in language and religion. After leaving Japan Baron Petz crossed the Pacific ocean to the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco, the Donau encountering 3 cyclones on the voyage. Having concluded treaties with the Republics of Central America and Peru, he came next to Chile, where he remained 3 months; he has the most agreeable impressions of Chile and its people, and also formed the acquaintance of the Argentine Minister, D. Felix Frias, and his Secretary of Legation, D. Santiago Estrada. The passage through the Straits of Magellan was made under very severe weather, but so correct are the charts recently made by H. M. S. *Nassau* that the *Donau* was enabled to come through without a pilot. Baron Petz says it is impossible to exaggerate the services thus rendered by the British Admiralty to the commerce of the world. The *Donau* took in at Sandy Point some of the coal found near the Straits, which proved pretty good when mixed with English coal. On arriving in the River Plate the *Donau* had to remain at Montevideo, as she draws 27 feet of water, and the Admiral came up to Buenos Ayres accompanied by Baron Herbert, Councillor of Legation, Baron Trauttenberg, Secretary, Baron Benco and some other officials. At the same time the Captain and some officers of the *Donau* paid a visit to Buenos Ayres and to Liebig's factory at Fray Bentos. The Admiral did not lose time in his diplomatic labors, for the treaty with the Argentine Government was signed on Thursday, and Baron Trauttenberg started next day for Montevideo to take the French packet en route for Vienna. Owing to the war at present raging in Montevideo it is not likely the Admiral will be able to do anything there. His next destination is Rio Janeiro, whence he will sail for Trieste, and it is likely he will have concluded his mission early in 1877, after a voyage of 2½ years round the globe, the successful results of which will doubtless earn him new honors and distinctions. He received the order of Marie Theresa and the rank of Rear-admiral for his services, at Lissa.

Baron Herbert Rathkeale has been many years in the diplomatic service of Austria, at Athens, Stockholm &c. His grandfather was an Irishman, from the County Limerick, where some of the family are still found. He speaks English perfectly and has the intention of visiting the country of his ancestors on the conclusion of his present mission. Baron Benco, Lieutenant of the *Donau*, has served ten years in the navy, which he entered at the age of 16, and was with Admiral Petz in the battle of Lissa.

The first view of the boundless Pampas, after leaving Moron, filled our visitors with admiration, and the fresh breeze from the far South was invigorating as the spray of the Atlantic foam. Estancias, cattle, sheep, and 'ombús' break the horizon on either side, and Don Santiago Estrada acts as 'cicerone' for the party, explaining the natural features of the country, the customs of the natives &c. Many an Irishman minding his sheep also calls our attention till we reach Luxau, then we cross another series of Irish sheep-farms, the camps looking fresh and green, and the flocks in good condition.

At half past 10 we arrived at Mercedes, where M. Picot was in waiting with some friends to receive the Admi-

ral and party. A grand 'dejeuner' was laid out at M. Picot's handsome residence in the Plaza, and we did every justice to the viands and vintages with which the table groaned: the local dignitaries, Judge of Crime, Justice of Peace, two resident physicians the school-master, a few estancieros and leading townsmen were also present. After breakfast carriages were in waiting to take us around the city, and having visited the Town-hall, schools, mill &c. we drove to the quinta of M. Picot, which is a perfect bijou of its kind. The hospitable owner has laid out a large sum of money on this delightful country-house which might be aptly termed a "miniature Sans-Souci." Avenues of cypresses and eucalyptus, parterres of flowers interspersed with Araucania and numberless ornamental shrubs, summer-houses, arbors, 'glorietas', ionnains, iron seats &c. forming a quadrangle of about 6 acres in the centre of which is a cottage with flights of steps on each side, and when you enter you find that the same taste and elegance are everywhere displayed. M. Picot again did the honors like a French gentleman, and lunch was served under the shade of the trees, while the birds made music all around. A horseman rode up with a telegram for the Admiral: it was from the *STANDARD* office, to the effect that the *Valdivia* had not arrived, and Blancos and Colorados were fighting at Montevideo.

If the hours did not pass so quickly we could have wished to prolong our stay in this delightful quinta, but our train was to leave Mercedes at 4.30 p.m. M. Picot had some magnificent bouquets made for the Admiral and Barons Herbert and Benco, and the Admiral said to him "To-morrow I shall send one of these pansies in a letter to my wife, and tell her what a pleasant day we have had here." We reached the station just as the train came up, and after a most cordial leaving-taking started for town, where we arrived at 8 o'clock. The Admiral said he was greatly pleased with the trip, and Barons Herbert and Benco expressed the same sentiment. It is to be regretted that they are going away on Tuesday, but they take very pleasant impressions of Buenos Ayres with them.

TELEGRAPHS IN BRAZIL.

From the Relatorio of the Brazilian Minister of Public Works presented to the Legislature this year, we take the following interesting data about the state of telegraphy in the Brazilian Empire:

During the past year the Northern telegraphic line, which reached in 1868 to the Baía de S. João, province of Rio de Janeiro, was through the assistance of the residents, who contributed with posts and with \$14,000, prolonged to Macahé, thence to the town of Campos, and latterly to S. Joao de Barra, making in all 167 kilometres, 646 divided as follows—

From Barra de S. Joao to Macahé, 35 k. 646
— Macahé to Campos, 99
— Campos to S. Joao de Barra 33

The surveys for continuing the line to the North are being carried out.

The Provincial Assembly of San Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul voted a sum of 40,000\$000 for the construction of a telegraph line between the capital of the province and the Urugayana, and the conclusion of the one between the same capital and Pelotas, if the Government was disposed to cede to the province the lines it possessed there.

This resolution of the Legislative Assembly gave rise to the doubt whether the Provincial Assemblies had the power of legislating on the construction of telegraphic lines within the territory of the province.

It is a question not yet resolved in the most advanced countries whether the construction and maintenance of telegraphic lines is to be matter for a government monopoly or open to private competition. If England has declared itself favorable to the former, the United States and France have adopted the latter. In the case of Brazil it would have appeared an unjustifiable measure for the State to reserve to itself such a monopoly, and without means of its own of properly attending to the urgent necessities of this service, impede the development of private enterprise.

In conformity with these views the Government authorized by a decree of 5th April, 1869, the construction of the first private line for the interior, which is comprised in the concession granted to Mr. Keifer, and by decree of 23rd. March, of this year, granted to Charles T. Bright and Wm. T. Jones, authority to lay a submarine cable from Para to San Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.

The international convention relative to the concession to Ballestrini for a submarine transatlantic cable has been finally ratified and promulgated by decree of 10th February, of this year, one of the conditions of which is that Brazil shall, within the space of three years be connected by telegraph with Europe and the United States.

The Government has not given up continuing the construction of lines as far as its means allow it.

Besides the line of the North the one from Paronagua to Coritiba has been begun at the joint expense of the general and provincial governments, but the works between Pelotas and Porto Alegre were suspended on account of the discussion of the Provincial Assembly above alluded to.

In the part already constructed and in that from Pelotas to the town of Rio Grande do Sul 40,000\$ have been spent from the Provincial Treasury, besides 5,000 private donations during the period from 1867 to 1869.

The line from Pelotas to Porto Alegre was found on inspection to be so defective that a sum of 6,000 dols. was granted for its repair and for continuing the line to S. Joao de Caruagnan, 2 kilometres.

The estimated outlay to finish the line from S. Joao de Camaguan to Porto Alegre, a distance of 200 kilometres, is calculated at 28,400\$600, which in view of the nature of the ground and the abundance of wood for posts seems amply sufficient.

During the past year the lines in working order embracing a distance of 2,306 kilometres, 40,099 telegrams have been despatched, the private ones having yielded 72,060\$850.

Kieffer Concession.

Of this concession, the part of the Ouro Preto line is opened to the public between this city and Entre Rios, a distance of 200 kilometres. There are seven stations in this section, three in the city and the other four at Estrella, Petropolis, Parahyba do Sul, and Entre Rios.

A branch line has been contracted for with the Maná Railway, from the port of the same name to Petropolis.

The concessionaire asked and obtained by decree of 30th of October of last year leave to establish telegraphs in the city under the following conditions:

1st. This service will in no way interfere with the service already established on account of the State.

2nd. The new concession does not imply a new privilege.

Towards a further guarantee of the due execution of his contract the concessionaire has organised a company with the nominal capital of 300,000\$000, the statutes of which have been submitted to Government for approval.

Ballestrini's Concession.

The international convention signed by the plenipotentiaries of the following powers—Brazil, France, Republic of Hayti, Italy, Portugal and Denmark, grants to Pier Alberto Ballestrini a privilege for sixty years for a telegraphic submarine cable that is to connect Europe with South America, with a pecuniary subvention to be fixed hereafter. The cable will go from Cadiz and Lisbon to Cape St. Vincent, Morocco, Madeira and Canary Islands, S. Luis, Govea and Cape Verd, Islands of Cape Verd and then Cape S. Roque. Here it will divide into two branches, one going to Bahia and joining the network of Brazilian telegraphs, and the other by the Northern Brazilian coast to French Guienne, touching New Guinea and reaching as far as the Antilles.

The concessionaire is obliged within the year to lay the cable to Cape S. Roque in the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte, so that by the end of 1872 Brazil will have telegraphic communication with Europe and the United States, and if the Montevidean line to Pelotas be carried out by the concessionaire, then the River Plate will be brought into direct communication with Europe.

Submarine Telegraph between the North and South of the Empire.

The concession granted to Messrs. C. T. Bright, E. B. Webb, and W. T. Jones obliges them to lay a submarine cable touching at the following provinces:—Rio Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grandedo Norte, Ceara, Piahy, and Maranhão to the north and S. Paulo, Parana and Santa Catharina to the south. The concession is dated 23rd March of this year, and the whole of the line is to be open to public traffic within two years from the above date. A privilege of sixty years is granted to the concessionaires.

RAILWAY TO ROSARIO.

The following is the text of the bill passed by the Provincial Senate, and which awaits the sanction of the Deputies after having been favorably reported on by the Comision de Hacienda of the Lower Chamber:—
The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, &c. &c.

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorised to contract with a private company and for account of said company the construction of a railway from this city to Rosario de Santa Fe upon the following bases—

1. The company shall establish its legal domicile in this city.
2. The line of the road is to be submitted for approval to the Executive after the necessary surveys have been taken.
3. The gage to be the same as that of the Western Railway.
4. The line shall not be opened to public traffic without the consent of the Executive, to be given after examination by competent parties.
5. The company to be obliged to allow branch lines to be connected if necessary with the main line, and to allow the latter to be crossed by other lines.
6. The period at which the works are to be begun and ended to be fixed beforehand, under penalty of a fine, the amount of which shall be deposited in the Provincial Bank to the order of the Executive.
7. The official correspondence of the National and Provincial Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé to be conveyed free; troops will pay half the price established by the tariff, and ammunition, arms, clothing and provisions for same to be also conveyed at half the freight of the tariff. Gunpowder not to be conveyed except in special trains.
8. The right of expropriation to be established in favor of the Province, and at the will of its Legislature, at the rate of £6,000 a mile, including rolling stock, land, stations, workshops and all accessories, with an additional profit of 20 per cent; the value of gift lands to be excluded from the profit.
9. An effective guarantee to be fixed for an infraction of the contract.

Art. 2. The Executive to be allowed to make the following concessions:—

1. Give away the public land traversed by the line, and any other it may deem necessary for stations during construction.
 2. Grant a subsidy not exceeding £500 per mile open to public traffic.
- Art. 3. The Executive shall ask of the National Government:—
1. The donation of all national lands occupied by the line or those that may be deemed necessary for stations.
 2. The introduction free of duty of all materials, tools, &c. destined for the railway.
 3. The fulfilment in favor of the Province of the promise contained in the note of 4th February 1870.

Art. 4. The Executive shall ask of the Government of Santa Fé—

1. The consent towards the construction of the way.
2. The donation of public lands occupied by the line, and those necessary for stations during the time of construction.
3. The expropriation of private land on account of the company for the same ends.

Art. 5. Private lands occupied by the line are hereby declared liable to expropriation for account of the company, as well as those required for stations.

Art. 6. The Executive shall stimulate any other conditions it may deem necessary for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Art. 7. The several proposals for the construction of a railway to Rosario sent to the Legislature are to be returned to the Executive.

Art. 8. Let this be communicated, etc.

The following 'mot' is attributed to Gen. Bourbaki of the French Zouaves: "What do you think of our rifles?" said the King of Prussia to the General, when he was in Berlin, after the war of 1866. "Well," he replied, "it will depend upon the men who are before them."

MR. WINTERBOTHAM'S DESCRIPTION OF SEDAN.

Mr. Winterbotham, M.P., in a letter to *The Times*, describes what he witnessed of the battle of Sedan:—

"In crossing the gully between Bazeilles and Givonne, from ridge to ridge, and retreating up the gully from Bazeilles, the French fought well, and clung to every house and bit of wood. Yet the Bavarians were so close upon them that some of them were cut off and left in Bazeilles. Here they remained concealed in the houses while the Bavarians passed through. It was only about eleven o'clock, when I happened to be in the town, that they were discovered. The town was then on fire in several places. I had reached a large house at the corner of two streets in the centre of the town. Suddenly from the windows of this house was opened upon us a sharp fire, and men of the small Bavarian force in the place began to fall fast. The little garrison in the house refused to surrender. The Bavarians fire in vain, and through the closed shutters straw was heaped against the doors and lighted, but the wind blew steadily back, and left the front of the house untouched; and from the cellars and the ground floor in front the French still kept up their fire. At last their officer fell, mortally wounded, from the window. He was picked up and brought in by our men, and soon afterwards the remnant of the little force surrendered. There were 200 men of the Marines in the house. Their gallant young commander would not hear of a surrender, and only 40 came out at last unhurt. In other houses other smaller bands were found. Some of the inhabitants, not soldiers, even women, fired on the Bavarians. I saw them taken with the arms in their hands. The men (but not the women) I was assured would be hanged next day. Returning to the Bavarian batteries on the ridge west of the gully I saw the Bavarian infantry twice advance below me to seize Balan, and twice repulsed. The third time they did not return. I conclude the village, which was hidden in trees, was won."

In a little hollow over which the Bavarians had twice passed, by a willow tree (the only sign of vegetation around,) he found some eight or ten wounded men, five French, the rest Germans.

"With my little stock of bandages and my flask I did what I could for the poor fellows, but before I could return the firing recommenced. The bullets and balls whistled and hummed over me and around me, and patted or thudded the ground close to my feet. I crept under the slender shelter of my willow stump, and sat down among my wounded friends. I thought that half-hour would never end. The wounded Frenchmen groaned fearfully. The Germans, equally badly wounded, were more quiet and less complaining. This I found, too, in the hospitals. I think the French are more tenderly made. It was miserable to see so much misery I could do so little to relieve. I laid this one on his back, with his knapsack for a pillow, turned this one on his side, covered another's head with a cloth to shelter it from the burning sun, put a bit of a shirt on this man's wound, unbuttoned the throttling coat of another, took off the boot from the wounded foot of another, gave all a little cognac, then sat me down among my friends and talked with them. How grateful they were! How polite, in the midst of all his sufferings, one poor French soldier! And, most touching of all, how kindly helpful the poor fellows were to one another—French and German alike. 'But, Monsieur,' asked one poor Frenchman, 'Are the Prussians Christians?' 'Certainly,' said I. I knew he was thinking of those heathen Turcos of his. 'Then,' said my poor friend, breathing heavily, (he was wounded in the chest) 'why do we kill one another?' 'Oh,' I replied, 'for the sake of the Emperor and King. Don't you know the rest of us were made for them?' But he didn't seem to accept this. I interpreted him to his German neighbours, and the firing having slackened I left them to seek the bearers to carry them off. The one question each asked was, 'Tell me, tell me, shall I die?' I am no doctor, so I took refuge in a hope for each; but how some lived a minute I cannot tell. One poor fellow, a Bavarian, had been struck down by a bullet just between the eyes, leaving a clean hole as large as a fourpenny piece. He was lying on his back; yet I saw him deliberately raise himself on his elbow, and heard him distinctly ask me for water. I gave it him. He drank it, said 'Thank you, thank you,' and laid down again. In the evening, when the firing again grew slack, I

brought bearers back with stretchers, and carried off all my poor friends to the field hospital. I would not judge, where I am so ignorant, but I must say I think the field ambulances and the doctors stay far too much in the rear, and the bearers—soldiers employed for the express purpose—decline to expose themselves to any considerable danger in carrying off the field wounded men whose lives may hang on the hours they are left untended. Moreover, they habitually leave the wounded to strip the dead, especially if the dress be an officer's, and the pockets promise gain. I shall not attempt to describe the sights around me of dead and wounded. The battle was over; my flask was empty; my rags were used. I could do no more. I trudged back to Remilly."

I went straight across the railway to the nearest gate of Sedan, on the south west side of the river.

"First, however, I saw clearly from the hill how the heights above and round Sedan on the other side of the valley were all occupied by Prussian batteries on my left, and by Saxon and Bavarian batteries (where I had been during the battle) on my right. Masses of troops, too, hemmed in the city in the valley as well as on the hills, and the batteries where I stood still threatened it. At a little distance from the gate stood the Bavarian sentries. The Emperor's suite—his carriages, baggage-waggons, and horses, stood crowding the space between the outer gate and the inner. I don't pretend to know how many seats at a time an Emperor can occupy, or how many servants are absolutely necessary, so I can't say if his suite was extravagant; but I do know that the French soldiers think it was, and complained bitterly of its offensive prominence, declaring it hindered, on several occasions, the progress of the troops and their supplies, and contrasted their own sore want of bread and ammunition with the luxury of their chieftain. I heard it later in the day miles away on the hills above and behind the town: for between sixty and seventy thousand troops were crowded into the narrow space, besides the ordinary population, and besides horses and cattle—living, dead, and dying. Good fortune shewed me a leaky punt under some willow bushes on my side of the river, a little way down. I punted myself over, and climbed the hills behind and over Sedan, going over the ground, where the principal part of the battle had been, on the opposite side of Sedan to that where I had been on the battle day. The signs of the strife were dreadful enough, but your own correspondent was there, and will have told you better than I can do what had there occurred. Only I must not forget to say that on flat ground beyond, still further to the north west, all the French prisoners of the day before, some 20,000 or 30,000 in number, were gathered in a great camp, watched, but hardly guarded, by the camp of Prussians at their side. Indeed, it was hardly possible to guard such a number. Hundreds of men I met that day wandering about on the hills above Sedan, some really searching for the wounded, others only plundering the wounded and the dead. All I spoke to asked anxiously what was going to become of them, and whether the Prussians were going to let them return 'chez eux.'"

The villages near were crowded with the wounded. The town close by was not only full, but jealously guarded. A thunder storm had gathered, and some drops of rain had fallen.

"Just then I met a French artilleryman, who showed me a small postern in the city wall, which was left unguarded. Through it I slipped with him, and at six o'clock found myself within the town of Sedan. At first my white semi-military Prussian cap attracted unpleasant attention. A heavy horse-pistol thrown at me from the ramparts over my head grazed my shoulder. It was followed by a glass bottle, which struck a French soldier at my side. But I covered my cap with my plaid, and the growing darkness and quick-falling rain, and the never ceasing tumult and hubbub of the crowded streets, enabled me to make my way without molestation to the centre of the town. I cannot describe the confusion of the place. Discipline there was none. The men of the different regiments were all crowded together indiscriminately—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—with hungry horses, which kept up a dreadful noise all night. Dead horses lay in the streets. Others wounded and unwounded wandered at will through the streets where they could move. Others fastened to cannon and waggons and left, grew furious with hunger and fright, and kicked and struggled wildly. And the rain fell: and

the men huddled themselves up, singly or in groups, on the pavements, on doorsteps, under arches. An old woman, the 'concierge,' of some building, let me sit in a chair inside her door all night. The little room opened to the left out of an archway, which led from the street into the courtyard of the building. In the archway lay twenty-four soldiers. In the courtyard, with horses and waggons were many more. I took possession of my chair and my shelter about 8 p.m.. The soldiers were already lying under the archway talking. They cursed the Emperor and MacMahon, and declared plainly that they were betrayed, sold, and deserted. This is the clear conviction of every private soldier, and even of some officers. How absurd it is I need not stop to say. Then they cursed the Prussians, and one Turco close to my door coolly told his neighbour his deliberate resolve, whatever happened, to cut the throat of the first Prussian who should come into the town on the morrow. I confess this fairly made my blood run cold—for these were desperate men, and I was alone. I was not a little relieved when about ten o'clock a French artillery officer came in to share my shelter for the night."

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We note with regret the demise of a colleague, after a brief spell of existence; we refer to the *Avissador Bonavenense*, a sheet exclusively devoted to advertising purposes.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY acknowledge with many thanks the receipts of the following subscriptions in aid of their House for Immigrant Girls, 248 Calle Chacabuco:—

Mr. Edward Morgan	\$100
Miss Ellen Leadwith	500
Mr. Michael O'Dwire	50
Mr. Michael Brennan	50
Mr. Michael Brennan	50
Miss Anne Connaughton	50
Miss Elizabeth Connaughton	50
Mr. Patrick Byrne	50
Mr. Thomas Leavy	50
Mr. Patrick Bolton	50
Mrs. Patrick Bolton	50
Mr. Peter Whelan	50
Mr. James Connaughton	50
Mr. John Rehoo	50
Mr. John Wall	50
Mr. Michael Fulton	50
Mr. Andrew Geoghan	50
Mr. Patrick Cogley	50
Mr. James Doyle	50
Mr. Michael Kinnala	50
Mr. Mark Cogley	50
Mrs. Patrick Callin	50
Miss Margaret Murphy	50
Mr. John O'Connor	25
N. Doyle	50
J. Sumergan	20
P. O'Connor	20
P. Kehoe	50
J. Somers	15
T. O'Toole	10
J. Cullen	10
S. Cullen	10
S. Gaul	20
P. Martin	20
F. Geffenan	20
Anonymous	550
Remainder of Mr. J. Byrnes' collection, T. C. S.	225

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

Special Telegram for 'Standard.'
Montevideo, Oct 29.

Last news untrue of Metz having surrendered.
Still holds out.
Strasburg surrendered.
By special 'chasque.'
Valdivia arrived here at six o'clock.
London, 4.—Garrison Metz made several sorties, but repulsed with great loss.
Nothing very fresh from Paris.
The siege guns from Strasburg have been sent to Paris.
Army of 100,000 Prussians forming at Toul, and will march upon Lyons.
Emperor Napoleon issued a manifesto in which he says:—"That the war will conclude with the ruin of both, or complete reconciliation."
Strasburg surrendered with 17,000 men and 400 officers.
Compelled to surrender by pressure of inhabitants and the garrison.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.
M. Thiers was received yesterday by Prince Gortschakoff.
Will not be received by the Emperor.
The Prussians have entered Clermont.
London, 29.

Bank rate 2 1/2.
Consols 91 1/2.
Tallow firm, 43s 9d
New York, 28.
Gold, 114 1/2.
Exchange 109 1/2.
Flamsted arrived at Rio.

THE PROPOSED LAND-LAW.

The Land Law, recently passed by the Senate of the Provincial Legislature, has not found much favour with the Chamber of Deputies, and as some trivial changes are introduced, we fear much delay and inconvenience will be the result. Nevertheless, we trust that the bill now in its amended form will be made law, as it is calculated to be productive of important benefits. It is believed that the Great Southern Railway Company purpose buying three or four tracts of ground, say of twenty leagues each, to establish colonies thereon, after the manner of the Central Argentine Railway.
The bill, as passed by the Senate, runs thus:—

CAP. I.
Art. 1. The Government shall sell all lands outside the frontier of 1853.
2. Except the lands of Bahia Blanca and Tres Arroyos.
3. Present occupiers may become purchasers, provided they have no more than six square leagues, and apply within six months.
4. Sub-tenants shall be preferred in every case, on the same terms.
5. Sub-tenants may prove their position in any legal way.
6. In case of difficulty between the occupier and sub-tenant, it shall be decided by the Fiscal Assessor and one of the Ministers.
7. Such question must be settled within ninety days.
8. After the term of six months, no petitions for purchase can be admitted from occupiers or sub-tenants: the Public Lands Office shall publish a list of the lands so forfeited.

CAP. II.
9. All public lands shall be distributed in three sections: 1st, that part of Necochea bounded by the ocean, the frontier, Tres Arroyos and Iraola and Vela estancias; also the districts of Juniu and Rojas; 2nd, the districts of Lincoln and 9 de Julio; also that part of Tres Arroyos lying between Necochea, the ocean, Quequen Salado, and Ovejero's estancia; 3rd, all the other lands outside the frontier of 1853.
10. 1st section to cost 80,000\$, the 2nd 70,000, and 3rd 60,000\$ per square league.
11. Occupiers or sub-tenants to get their titles on paying as above.
12. One-tenth cash, the rest in eight yearly instalments.

CAP. III.
13. The Public Lands office shall put up to auction all unsolicited lands.
14. Auctioneer to sell in lots of two square leagues.
15. Auction to take place in January and June, after three months' notice.
16. No sale admitted under the above scale.
17. Fractions remaining unsold to be disposed of at private sale—same rates.

CAP. IV.
18. On paying one-tenth the purchaser shall receive a deed of sale, but the lands to remain mortgaged for the rest, the purchaser giving 'pagares' for the other instalments. He cannot prevent the opening of roads (without remuneration) through his ground, nor injure the lakes or rivers.
19. Purchasers paying cash in full to be allowed a discount of 6 p. \$ per annum.
20. From the date of purchase it becomes private property, subject to Contribution Directa.

21. A year's grace shall be allowed for any of the instalments, with interest at 1 per cent. monthly, but if unsatisfied at the end of a year the land shall be again put up to auction.
22. If the purchaser can prove that the Indians have taken off most of his stock the Government will allow him double the term for his instalments, and without interest.
23. Buyers must take the improvements of present occupiers at a valuation.
24. The measurement of the lands shall always be at the cost of the purchaser. "Sobrantes" under 1/2 a square league may be taken by the purchaser at the same rate; those over 1/2 a league may be denounced by anyone. In case of deficit the State shall recoup the purchaser in proportion.

CAP. V.
25. At intervals the Government shall reserve lots of sixteen square leagues for the foundation of towns.
26. The proceeds of lands sold under this law shall go towards the subsidies for new railways.
27. According as the lands are sold the money is to be lodged in the Provincial Bank for the above purpose; also the 'pagares.'
28. The Government shall arrange all details in this matter, and report progress at the end of two years.
29. The 3rd Art. of the law of Oct. 1857, is repealed.

Somellera, Pres. of Senate.
The amendments proposed by Elizalde, Gandara and others refer merely to the distribution of the sections, such as, including a part of Bragado in the 2nd section, &c. In all other details the Deputies seem inclined to pass the bill as sent from the Senate.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The Coghlan water-supply is doing great benefit to the city, and becoming now of such general use that a dozen new applications are lodged every day to have the pipes laid down to the houses of people who hitherto depended on 'aljibes'. The works are being actively pushed forward to meet this demand, as the water is now

universally admitted to be of excellent quality and very cheap. The amount already expended in the works is 17,947,806, say £144,000 sterling; the pipes are laid down for a length of 60,000 yards or 37 1/2 miles, taking in a great part of the city and also Barracas, the Boca and the killing-grounds. The following public buildings, to the number of 33, are supplied, to the value of about 86,000\$ per month:—
Women's hospital, Orphan asylum, Foundling institute, Lunatic asylums, San Juan convent, Catalinas do., Men's hospital, Prison, Policia, Poor asylum, Retiro hospital and barrack, Western Railway terminus, Debtors' prison, National Government house, Immigrant asylum, Custom-house, San Francisco convent, English and French hospitals, Plazas Victoria, Retiro, and Parque, Medical faculty, Municipality, Paseo Julio, Provincial bank &c.

There are 15 stand-pipes (surtidores) where water-carriers and poor people can supply themselves, each of them paying 300\$ a month. There are also drinking-fountains in the Plazas for public use. In April there were 800 private houses had water-supply, and in September the number was over 1200.

It is not quite two years since the Water-works were begun and yet we see what great progress has been made. The quantity of water already distributed, up to Sept. 19th when the new Committee took office, was as follows:—

	gallons	Amount
Private houses	180,000	600,600
Water-carriers	180,000	
Factories	100,000	
Public establishments	50,000	
Watering the streets	90,000	
		<i>Verdad.</i>

BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA.

(By an Anglo-Argentine officer.)

Camp'to. Moreyra, Oct. 22, '70.
I would have written to you sooner, but the hot pursuit of Jordan and his "illusorios," since the battle of Santa Rosa has left me scarcely a moment to spare. I avail myself however of a short stay here waiting for ammunition for our Prussian artillery to drop you a few lines descriptive of the battle we have had with the rebel Jordan.
At half past eight on the morning of the 12th inst. the rebels showed themselves in our front to the number of seven thousand five hundred cavalry, nine hundred infantry and four guns.

Without loss of time we formed our line of battle in the following order—four pieces of Prussian artillery in the centre protected on the right by four battalions, the 3rd brigade of Correntino cavalry echeloned to the rear, Commandant Maldonado with his 2nd regiment of cavalry of the line, the regiments 3rd and 5th of the line protected by two mountain guns, the gallant 6th of the line and a battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Uriburu; all these forces under the immediate command of the brave and intelligent Colonel Don Luis Maria Campos.

On the left the 2nd Correntino brigade, the Entre-Riano regiments commanded by Tabora and Velasquez, and to the rear of the centre our baggage, all under the orders of Colonel Vidal, General Rivas reserving to himself the command of the centre.

The enemy commenced the battle by a vigorous attack on our front and right, but were held in check by the steadiness of our soldiers, meantime he launched two battalions with one cannon and three thousand five hundred cavalry on our rear with the object of preventing Colonel Campos carrying out a bayonet charge in front with the battalion of Uriburu; but the 6th of the line, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th regiments with one mountain gun were sufficient to prevent this audacious attempt of cutting up our rear, and the rebels had to fly in disorder. Meantime our centre and left were victorious, the enemy suffering dreadfully from our cannon and our infantry, and their cavalry not being so numerous as in our rear ours made a brilliant charge, routing them completely.
After four hours fighting the enemy had to give way before a charge of Colonel Campos on the right with his division, and we remained complete masters of the field.

The thickest of the battle was on the right and rear, which Rivas had specially recommended to Col. Campos.
At the opening of the battle the soldiers cheered for Sarmiento and the National Army.
For a moment there was a little hesitation on our right, and it was then grand to see the faces of Rivas and Campos who went among the soldiers

calling on them to remember they were the soldiers of Paraguay, and that to-day they would finish these rebels; at the same time Campos ordered the band to strike up 'La Marcha del Tala.'

Rivas and Campos are the heroes of the day, and well may they be proud of their victory, having beaten forces three times more numerous than their own; and it is to be hoped, as it is the wish of the soldiers, that the National Government won't forget advancing the first to the grade of Brigadier, and our little Campos to that of General.

The bandit Jordan is in shameful flight, deceiving the "illusos" who accompany him by telling them that he is going to get infantry from Brazil, and that then he will join with us; but I can assure you that the day is not far distant when you will hear that Jordan has abandoned Entre-Rios, for the gauchos are no longer disposed to keep up the game, seeing it is useless for them to compete with our troops.

The enemy left the battle field covered with dead and wounded, amongst them the greater part of the officers of the infantry.

On our side I side I think the division of Colonel Campos suffered most, having seventy-four 'hors de combat,' including officers and men.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you shortly in Buenos Ayres,
I remain,
Yours, &c.,
A. D.

WAR ITEMS.

PANIC AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

To the east of Paris, just outside the fortifications and near to Vincennes, is a large plain, which I think I have described in a former letter as the Camp de St. Maur. This has been assigned to the country people, who are flying towards Paris on the advance of the Prussians. They arrive in carts peculiar to the neighbourhood of Chalons and Rheims—very long, very narrow, with high side rails and supported on two wheels. They have brought their potatoes and forage, and in some cases their cows. When it rains, the families retire into their carts; when the weather is fine, they set their stoves and marmites, and camp out like gipsies. The able-bodied men and young women can rough it pretty well; but still it is misery to them, and doubly so to the old people and children. I could tell you of children dying on the route for want of necessities; and of others coming into the world as though their mothers were sheep; but I could not write to you at all if I allowed my mind to dwell upon the misery which I have lately witnessed. And yet what I have described is only the effects of war, not the carnage and pillage of war itself. I met an aged couple helping one another in wheeling a barrow, as aged in appearance as themselves, laden with an old bedstead, bed, table and chairs, and a few common utensils. As they approached the barrow broke down, and the two old people too, for they sat down on the road side and their eyes were filled with tears. At the same time, and very near to my old friends, a woman in a silk dress was vociferating loudly and crying to Heaven to witness her misfortune. The glass shade of a chimney clock had been broken—nothing else; but then it had never been broken before, and the clock was given to her on her wedding-day. Her superstitious regrets were worthy of a Rachel weeping for her children.

PREPARING FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes as follows the condition of Paris—

For the last two days the sappers and miners, in whose eyes nothing is sacred, have had their own way entirely, and have covered the broad belt of ruin which girdles the city with heaps of pulverised dust.

Alread the vacant space upon which one stood houses, laboratories, manufactories, brick kilns, distilleries, tanyards, stables, cow-sheds, market-gardens, nursery-gardens, and trees, permit the eye to wander over unfamiliar gaps, and to seek in vain for tall chimneys and buildings with which it was once conversant.

The cannon mounted upon the forts can now play unrestrictedly over plains and vacant spaces upon which the inspiring 'sapeur' has exercised his trade of demolition. The gates are every where walled up, with the exception of the narrow passages which conduct to the draught-bridges. Immense steel cannon are mounted upon the summit of Montmartre—cannon which are popularly believed to have been sent from the famous foundry of Krupp. The fosse immediately filled with

water, and the inhabitants of Paris are told that their supplies of the first of elements, derived from the canal and reservoir of the Ourcq, will be cut off, with the exception of three hours during each morning.

But the saddest of all the sights which this melancholy scene of ruin and unsparing devastation presents is undoubtedly afforded by the knots of weeping women and frightened children who sit cowering upon the beams of houses which once upheld their own modest 'roof-trees.' They look on, bewildered and terror-stricken, at the torrent of ruin which has overspread their little 'menage,' and has turned them out into the world, homeless and destitute wanderers.

The edict has come at last. At five o'clock on Monday afternoon we read our hard fate. Hundreds are now standing before the kiosk, and pillar, and blank wall, reading the clear, clean print which pronounces Paris a beleaguered city. They cannot believe it. They read, and turn, and come back again to look. There is, indeed, matter for reflection in these few simple words: "Seeing that the enemy may be momentarily expected under the walls of Paris, the Committee of Defence gives notice that on the morning of the 15th inst. (six o'clock) the gates will be closed, and that neither ingress nor egress will be allowed to any one without the written authority of the Home Office." What will they do—the thousands and thousands of helpless women and innocent children shut up within these deadly walls, and without means to live outside even if they escaped in the brief time of grace? What will the husbands and parents do when workshops close, when households are broken up, and tradesmen shut their doors, and every citizen tries to reduce his expenditure to the uttermost?

MONTEVIDEO.

Friday
The Blancos have come down again and in greater force this time; they cover the whole country from the Cerito to the English cemetery, occupying all the streets of the Union and Cordón and the outskirts of the city. They have with them a great quantity of cattle, and promise to supply not only their own army but also the city, they putting their own price on the cows. Fighting there is really none, if you except a stray shot fired here and there to break the monotony of the situation. If the siege last long everyone now in Montevideo that has any money will come out of the struggle a pauper, and other people will get rich. It is thought it may last 4 or 5 years, until all the cattle on this side of the Rio Negro are eaten, and then they may take those on the other side too. Of course all the foreign estancieros will be ruined. Numbers of residents in this city have escaped by steamer to Buenos Ayres, dreading the horrors of another 9 years siege, like that of 1842-51. The Government proclamation threatens death to all who aid the Blancos in any way. The latter have enough men to take the place, but they are ill armed. Meantime people wonder what is become of the victorious armies of Suarez, Caraballo, Borjes &c? All the theatres are closed. The late Dr. Bourse's furniture was sold by auction to-day, including 16,000 teeth. The telegraph wires are still cut. Robberies occur every night. The Bourgeois arrived last evening with old dates from Europe; she has 700 French women and children aboard. The Valdivia is hourly expected.

SUNDAY AUCTIONS.

In giving to our readers the letter at foot, it was optional with us to offer remarks or not. To publish the communication simply as it came would discharge our duty to the writer and even to the public; what more can be asked? Yet we feel that the ship-captain's appeal calls for more than a simple publication, it demands comment. We have here in this document a severe stricture on our morals as a people, and from one who acknowledges himself a stranger, and who judges the country and the people by the advertisement sheet of a daily newspaper. Nevertheless to a certain extent, the ship-captain is right, Sunday is no longer a day of rest, it is a day 'par excellence' for the auctioneers, and business now-a-days has obtained such a mastery over christianity, that scarcely a church in town can boast of as large a congregation as the auction mart of Billinghamst, Madero, Bullrich, and a hundred others. It is indeed a significant fact, that the hope of temporal gain has far more

weight with the multitude, than the visions of future happiness. All the bidders at auctions, we are to suppose, at one period or other of their lives learned their catechism: all know that religion of every character has ordained that the seventh day is a day of rest; and nevertheless all go to auctions—all look out for Sunday bargains. Ask the gaping crowd who, with uplifted eyes watch the every movement of the auctioneer, "do they believe in God—do they believe in the tenets of the church to which they belong?" and they will answer in the affirmative. We condemn the Sunday auctions; yet we publish their advertisements. Thus we, in a measure, participate in the enormity of the offence. But are we to be blamed? has not the current set in so strong that it bears down with it men of the most ostentatious sanctity? Lawyers, doctors, ministers, governors, and divines—all are swept into the vortex. Even editors, who, without any great religious pretences, follow the beaten path to the church regularly every Sunday, are impelled the torrent, and forced, by for the benefit of their readers, to commit a fault of which the ship-captain so very properly complains—to report an auction, when, by right, they should be listening to a sermon.

The violation of the sabbath in this part of the world is not, however, limited to auctioneers; ship-captains themselves are not guiltless; they load and discharge their vessels on Sunday—and we verily believe they would clear out of port if the Custom-house were open. And when business has no claims on them for the sabbath, pleasure has: on the railways in the suburbs, half the ship-captains in port may be seen strolling about; and it is really so refreshing to get from the mast-head so severe a lecture, that it carries with it all the more weight.

The system of reserving large and important auction sales for Sunday is, aside from its anti-religious point of view, impolitic. The week should be sufficient for the week's business. If Religion never claimed Sunday as her own, health and the convenience of society do. We want a day of rest; we toil from Monday morning till Saturday night. The human frame at least requires some relaxation; and we thank our maritime friend for putting his shoulder to the wheel in a cause so necessary and so just.

Montevideo, Oct. 24, 1870.
To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,
Having to remain a few weeks here I ordered and paid for a month of your valuable journal, which I get and read as it comes to hand, although not so regular as one would wish. As neither myself or any of the ship's company can understand Spanish, we naturally feel disappointed when the STANDARD is not come, as it happens some days to contain European as well as local news, for, although many newspapers are sent to us from home, of which we are advised by our friends in their letters, we can never get any of them in the Post Office here, which is a disgrace; wherever the fault is it ought to be immediately corrected. A very strange charge of eighteen cents is made on prepaid letters, and if sent to any of the stores we are dealing with this extra charge is increased to twenty-five cents. Whether this is a legal charge or an imposition on foreigners here I cannot say, but, if it is the latter, the sooner it is deposed the better, and, if it is the former, its publication will only prepare people to pay it without a grudge or suspicion. We are, however, not in the habit of paying twice for postages in England, nor impose it on foreigners; and we naturally look for a like privilege in foreign countries, as we grant them at home.

This is a noble country of itself, and, I believe, if not prevented by bad government, wicked and rebellious subjects, it will soon be among the best and most flourishing countries in the world, but I fear these preventives are as yet too strong to allow the country to prosper with God's blessing. Who of any degree of Christian reflection and judgment would read of so many public auctions of lands, houses, and other properties, advertised for and taking place on the Sabbath days, but deeply lament that state of things in any country? and who can personally expect any country or people with so diabolical and sinful a practice, and open rebellion against the revealed law of God and His institution of the Holy Sabbath to prosper aught. It is not only a just cause and great danger of provoking the righteous judgments and indignation of God against the country, but it is revolting to any Christian to hear and see the public and open desecration of the Lord's day in this country; yea, it is a disgrace to civilization and hu-

manity. Never did I expect that so sinful and wicked a thing would be tolerated in the River Plate or in the country round about; but, alas, it appears that the Sabbath is the principal day adopted for making public sale of properties. This ungodly practice, besides provoking the wrath and curse of God against the country, has another evil effect, viz., that no right principled Christian will ever purchase an inch of land or house at such sales, but will even avoid the society and neighborhood of such as do so. Hence, the society that is settling down by purchasing properties on that holy day on which God commanded men to cease from worldly business and from buying and selling, cannot be calculated to be a blessing to the country and society, but the very reverse. It is building up Sodom and Gomorrah among yourselves, and if there be any Lot left in the place he will soon seek to flee away for a refuge, if this state of things continue long. It is keeping back and shutting out from the country those who would be a benefit and a blessing to it.

In England our civil law would not tolerate or recognize such sales or purchases, nor in the United States, and I question if any Christian nation in the world would tolerate so disgraceful a thing, and, as I wish from the bottom of my heart, that this country and its people would, with God's blessing, flourish and prosper, both spiritually and temporally. I earnestly hope that this sinful practice of making public auctions or private sales of lands, houses, or any other kind of property on the Sabbath day will immediately cease, and be put a stop to, and that all shops and places of business will be closed during that day, and thereby invoke not the wrath but the blessing of God in Christ on the country and cities thereof.

I hope you will be kind enough to publish this letter in your valuable columns once, if not oftener, peradventure it may stir up others of greater ability and influence to witness for God publicly against that great sin above referred to, as well as against others which no doubt accompany it. I wish you would enlist on the right side of the subject, and with your rare abilities and valuable opportunities, I am certain that you will do much good, and your names and that of your paper would go down to posterity as being among the greatest benefactors of this country, for, rest assured, if once God's holy law and institutions were openly and sincerely observed in the country and cities referred to, security to life and property and every other blessing would follow. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Then the best subjects and people in the world would desire to come and live and settle among you, and order and prosperity would reign in the land, but as long as so much disregard is shown to God's laws and institutions none of these blessings can reasonably be expected, for, "of whatsoever a man soweth of that, also he shall reap." The only apology I have to make for thus troubling is what I feel my duty to be to God and fellowmen everywhere, which I trust you and others will receive as sufficient.

I am, Yours truly,
A SCOTCHMAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from Europe per Valdivia are still unfavourable to France. The immediate cause of the surrender of Strasburg is said to have been want of water, there being a fair quantity of provisions and plenty of ammunition in the place. Until further details arrive it is impossible to form an idea as to how the supply of the 'vital fluid' can have been cut off from the city. By far the most serious aspect of the situation for France is the exodus of the population of the south and centre de partments to Spain and Italy; in view of this the English press unanimously consider that all is lost for France, condemning forcibly at the same time the exorbitant demands of Prussia. The possibility of England's being forced into an active attitude by the course of events is now uppermost in the public mind at home. Our private letters state that every workshop and arsenal in England is working night and day, and scarcely any secret is made of the fact that Birmingham is supplying immense quantities of arms to France. Singular enough the same city has large orders on bands for Russia, our love of trade thus inducing us to cut rods for our own flagellation in the East. Liege too is sending arms to England, which are transhipped to France. Passengers from Eng-

land per Valdivia say that all hopes of peace have been abandoned by both Government and people, and that a general war is looked on as almost certain. It is significant that the English representative was the only member of the Corps Diplomatique in France that refused to join in the visit to Bismarck at Meaux in favor of peace. It is well known in England, though as yet only hinted at in the papers, that Mr. Gladstone has been all through in favour of active interference in behalf of France, but Lord Granville's influence in an opposite direction has hitherto prevailed. The impression produced here on Saturday afternoon when we published the news of further French disasters was most painful. All feel that Germany has done enough for her glory and future safety, and that moderation might now be shown in the interests of humanity. France will never again be in a position to trouble Germany. We give in another column a translation of M. Jules Favre's account of his interview with Count Bismarck. It is of the greatest interest.

A United States paper has the following remarks on the stir in the beer trade caused by the war:—

One curious effect of the war is the sudden and large increase in the consumption of beer. The Germans have had a course of uninterrupted rejoicings, and the beer has flowed without stint; so much so, that in more than one city the demand has been so great as to threaten to exhaust the supply. Since the 1st of August the demand for beer stamps has nearly doubled. Thus the war not only brings revenue to the United States Government, but fortune to the brewers.

Rear Admiral Baron Petz, Austrian plenipotentiary, leaves this evening for Montevideo, accompanied by all the members of his suite. His stay in the sister city will be determined by circumstances. Baron Petz is at present engaged in writing an account of his travels. The book will be called 'Two Years' Travels round the World' and will, no doubt, form a volume of the very highest interest and importance.

A very serious accident, happily unattended by either loss of life or serious pecuniary damage, occurred on Sunday night at the Chiarini Circus. At about ten p.m. when the first rush of the storm was felt in the city, and while the performance at this popular place of amusement was at its most attractive point, the large tent was observed to sway for an instant, as if struggling against the giant force of the wind, and before a cry of alarm could issue from the affrighted and densely packed audience it came down with a crash, and in another second was in flames from end to end. The escape of the audience was miraculous. At first it was supposed that several children were killed, and the cries of the mothers searching for them and screaming out the names of the little ones in despairing accents were most painful to listen to. The cries of a black girl, one of the troupe, attracted universal attention; she was searching for her brother who was performing on four horses at the moment the tent fell. The scenes that ensued while the audience were escaping baffles description. 'Sauve qui peut' was the cry; but the sides of the tent flapping about left free egress for all. A very pretty girl jumped on the back of a young English friend of ours in the scrimmage, and he bore her gallantly forth to a place of safety. She then asked him to look for 'mamma,' but the Briton did not feel equal to that, so decamped. Sr. Chiarini was everywhere during the confusion, and by his 'sang froid' saved many people and all his horses and property, except the tent, which is not worth much. He gives two performances to-day at his old quarters in Plaza Parque.

Next Saturday the Southern Railway Athletic Sports come off at Lanuz. Although this is a young institution it has made wonderful progress, and counts among its members (all employees of the company) a number of athletes that would do credit to any society. Good sport may therefore be expected at Lanuz on Saturday next, and, weather permitting, a large attendance may be counted on.

The French squadron has picked up another prize off Bahia. The German barque Wanderer was captured by the Curieux on the 8th, off that port, and her captain and crew sent to Europe in the Gironde. The Wanderer was bound from Liverpool to Rosario.

Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal, the well-known auctioneers, published a special edition of the *Tribuna* yesterday morning, and we have to congratulate them on their first appearance in the editorial arena. Their article on the future of that splendid port, the

Boca, soared even higher than the exigencies of the occasion, revealing an amount of statesman-like foresight and editorial ability not to be expected from ordinary auctioneers. Yesterday's number of the *Tribuna* was the most interesting we have seen for some time.

Our English exchanges per Valdivia reveal a fact that all will be glad to hear. The famous clock of the Cathedral at Strasburg, which has caused the admiration of the civilized world for centuries, is uninjured. German bombs and shells seem to have spared, as if by miracle, this glorious triumph of human skill. But can the world ever forgive or forget the burning of the Strasburg library?

The great Philharmonic auction by Florencio Madero, to which we alluded some days ago, comes off on Thursday next. Chairs and pipes, trunks and walking-sticks, beds and albums, all play the latest operatic airs. There is expected to be sharp competition amongst the press for the musical inkstands, as they are said to inspire accurate criticism on all operas, concerts, etc. Those inkstands will supply a want long felt. We recommend all to attend this Philharmonic auction.

There is an immense quantity of wheat sown in the province of Buenos Ayres this spring, more, we hear, than has ever previously been planted.

No great result is expected from the Peace Commission, the names of the members of which we published on Sunday. The rebels are in such straits, however, that their leader cannot be sanguine of the ultimate result of the war, and he may come to terms. As long as he remains in the country material for a row is always present.

The community of the Sisters of St. Theresa are about to establish a branch convent in Buenos Ayres.

H.M.S. Beacon, Capt. Gouch, has returned to Rosario from cruising in the river.

Monday at one o'clock the establishment of Messrs. Wilks and Douglas, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, was duly inaugurated in the Calle Nueva, behind the Santo Domingo church, between Calles Balcarce, Venezuela and Belgrano. The attendance was numerous and select: several veterinary operations were performed to the high satisfaction of all. What attracted most attention was the spacious rooms and loose boxes, well ventilated and admirably fitted up; the forge also is well arranged, so that horses may be ventilated without exposure to the sun, the galpones being very spacious. Messrs. Wilks and Douglas require no recommendation from us, their successful treatment of animals during the cattle plague in three or four of the adjoining partidos has well established their reputation, and the assistance which they rendered to the Comision de Higiene gives them high claims upon the public. After the inspection of the premises the guests were entertained by the hospitable proprietors at a splendid repast, where the greatest conviviality reigned. This veterinary establishment being the first of the kind ever opened in this country, and managed by persons of such high ability, will doubtless prove a great success.

The suicide of Gen. Mitre's son at Rio has caused a profound feeling of regret here, and the deepest sympathy is expressed in both native and foreign circles for the distinguished family so suddenly and painfully deprived of one of its loved members. In common with all we offer our mode of sincere condolence to Gen. Mitre and his family on the sad event.

Another horrifying crime of the Tropman and Tropcoso class has just been committed in the department of Goya in the province of Corrientes. The victims are, dreadful to relate, seven in number, a German, his wife, and five young children. They lived on a small piece of land on Sr. Ximenez's estancia on the banks of the river Corrientes. Up to the present no motive for the crime or trace of its perpetrators has been discovered. The criminals are supposed to be some of the numerous marauders that infest the province of Corrientes since the Entre Rios rebellion broke out.

The weather underwent a delightful change yesterday. The thermometer rose considerably, and a spell of fine weather is probable, though another fall of rain is greatly required.

Specimens of the work of a machine which is to do away with penmanship, by substituting printing for writing, are seen in N. York. It is described as an instrument of small size, suitable to be set upon a table, to be 'operated' by playing upon keys somewhat like those of a piano. The specimens, though by no means elegant, indicate

that the working of the machine will probably be successful in producing some sort of 'copy' in print, though as yet it is all in capitals, is irregular in spacing, and is otherwise defective. The speed of execution is said to be greater than that of ordinary handwriting. Hereafter, instead of the correspondent saying "I take my pen in hand," the expression will be "I finger my instrument to say." No longer "the pen," but "the machine is mightier than the sword."

The Government-house people at Montevideo were at first so put about by the approach of the Blancos, that none of them attended for two or three days, and things came to a dead-lock. President Batlle has ordered business to be resumed, and is himself the first to arrive at the 'Casa de Gobierno' every morning; he is never later than seven o'clock a.m.

The siege of Montevideo continues, but no encounter of any importance has taken place. Aparicio is organizing his 'cow-brigade,' but there is a hitch in the rebel camp as to who will take command of this redoubtable corps. Volunteers for the perilous honour are not numerous. Medina is at Las Piedras; Aparicio, Muñoz and Benitez at the Union. The Blanco Army numbers fully 4000 men, exclusive of their bovine allies. Decisive events may be expected shortly.

The telegraph wires remained severed yesterday morning. Communication is perfect to Canelones, but beyond that point nothing goes. We understand that the 'chasque' we ordered to be sent into Montevideo on Thursday made a brave attempt to pass the rebel lines, and reached Paso Molino safely; but he was there stopped by the Blanco cavalry, and ordered to the right-about, under pain of a lance-thrust through his body. Not relishing the latter alternative, our messenger wisely accepted the former.

Paper is daily assuming greater importance in the States. 'Lionnes' and 'swells' now patronize the material in every shape. A Broadway dandy now considers it the 'correct thing' to clothe himself in paper from head to foot; we may be mistaken respecting the latter extremity—we heard of paper-soled boots during the war with the South, but believe the soldiers found them not to wear well. Respecting this paper mania which we suppose will soon invade Buenos Ayres, a New York colleague remarks:—"Of paper collars (in an emergency) we have had personal experience, but we cannot undertake to estimate correctly the precise value of a paper shirt, although it would be small enough, we fancy, in midsummer, and very likely to resolve itself into its primitive pulp somewhere between the shoulders. However, in that rage for defrauding the washerwoman, which may be set down as a characteristic of the nineteenth century, paper shirts we are likely to have, as well as paper counterpanes, tablecloths, curtains, &c. Whether we shall go on calling our paper shirts "lined," as we have so long called our cotton shirts, we really don't know; but the force of the human imagination is enormous, and we fall naturally into figures of speech. We cannot, of course, be expected to look kindly upon any invention calculated to diminish paper stock, and, thus, also, to diminish the profits of this newspaper, but as we expect very soon to hear that somebody has made an excellent printing paper out of old boots, we beg nobody to wear cloth instead of paper on our account.

It may interest our readers to know that there are at present no less than four new English newspapers on the tapis; or speaking more correctly we should say three English newspapers and one Spanish paper with English advertisements, to be edited by two Englishmen of acknowledged ability, are about to be started. The following are the names of the new organs:

- The Morning Star.
- Evening Argus.
- Exchange Gazette.
- Weekly Herald.

There are at present two weekly papers published and the *Herald* will make a third. Camp people will be well supplied with news, and as for the town our subscribers must, if they wish to read all the papers published, cultivate early rising. After years of immense uphill work we have gained a point which we are prepared to hold against every other paper, native or foreign, and so long as we stand first all the world may follow. To start a paper is easy, but to make it pay almost impossible, and without wishing to disparage any of our new colleagues we may advise them to look over the files of the STANDARD for the past ten years, and see the truth of that saying of the Mantuan bard, "Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

The French peasantry are suffering so dreadfully from the effects of the war and the bad harvest, that they are now reduced to that hated recourse of the Irish peasantry in 1848—Indian corn, or maize. There is an abundance of this article here, and the exportation of it to France would not only pay, but help a noble people in its hour of need. In Chile, a trade with France in this article has already sprung up.

Travellers just returned from Entre Rios report the late battle of Santa Rosa as a 'bona fide' triumph for the National arms, and say that Lopez Jordan is on his last legs; his troopers are demoralized and discouraged, and only anxious to return home. The arch-rebel himself is of the opinion that the game is nearly up.

We understand that the Baron Von Gulich, who was Prussian Representative here some years ago, has been appointed by King William as Prussian Minister to Venezuela. This distinguished German was deservedly a very great favourite in Buenos Ayres, being admired for his courtesy, and esteemed for his energy and straightforward course of action on all occasions. His countrymen here will hear of his promotion with great satisfaction.

Another instance of the vastly improved efficiency of the metropolitan police force was brought under our notice yesterday. On Monday morning 30 barrels of Roman cement were found missing from the stores of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company, a dismissed employee being suspected of the robbery. The police were at once informed, and the detectives set to work. In the afternoon the stolen property was discovered, and two Germans arrested on suspicion of being the thieves; while they were being taken to the lock up, one of them succeeded in escaping somewhere near the Old Market. We have to congratulate Mr. O'Gorman on the additional proof of the growing efficiency of his detective department.

Rossini's great work *Moises* was produced at the Opera House on Wednesday night with considerable success. The audience was much more numerous than on previous occasions, and proved by its frequent applause that it enjoyed the treat afforded. The 'mise en scene' of the opera was very good, and the interpretation of it by all the leading artists engaged excellent. The new baritone Sr. Ghelli is undoubtedly the star of the new company, still his success was shared in on Wednesday night by his fellow artists. The magnificent 'sestetto' in the third act was splendidly sung, and brought down rapturous applause. The duo for tenor and baritone in the second act created quite a furore. The singers, Signori Ballarini and Ghelli, were several times interrupted during its execution by bursts of applause, and when the curtain fell were called to the footlights by an unanimous shout of approbation from all parts of the house. Madame Escalante interpreted the part of Sinaide admirably; this lady is a thorough artiste, and well deserved the repeated applause awarded her. The present company at Colón is one of great merit and deserves public support: that it is on the way to obtain it is evident, for the audiences, at first very thin, show a better muster at each successive performance.

The French Legation in this city has issued a notice calling on all French officers in foreign services to proceed home without delay; their expenses will be paid.

Discoveries continue the order of the day. Poor Paraguay has now entered the field, and claims to have an immense quantity of superior indigo plants quite near the city of Asuncion. Hoping to rise from her ashes through selling indigo is rather a blue lock-out for unfortunate Paraguay.

The English Residents in Rio Janeiro have opened a subscription list for the aid of the French and German wounded soldiers. £200 stg. had been subscribed when the last packet left.

The Buenos Ayres Exhibition Company is not dead as many people suppose. There is a bill now before the Provincial Chambers asking the Government to subscribe for 3,000 shares of 20 hard dollars each (£12,000) to assist the Company to float.

There is a bill before the Provincial Chambers to authorize the Government to conclude a contract for a railway to Rosario, giving £500 a mile subsidy to the company on the understanding that the Government may buy it in at £7,200 pounds a mile. This bill is framed to authorize the acceptance of one of the projects lately laid before the Legislature.

Mr. Villafane station master at Mercedes, and the oldest servant in the employment of the Western Railway Company, expired at Mercedes on the

13th inst. He was universally esteemed, as testified by the numerous concourse at his funeral. In early life Mr. Villafane was banished by Rosas.

In the four years ending 1868 the exports of Brazil doubled: cotton increased 130 per cent. sugar 10, and coffee 80. Considering that the Paraguayan struggle was going on at the time these figures are a tonishing, and prove the immense resources of the South American Empire.

The treaty of amity and commerce concluded by the Government of this Republic with Rear Admiral Baron Petz, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Austrian Empire, was signed yesterday at the Government-house. The Admiral leaves with his suite on Tuesday next for Montevideo, but is of opinion that he may for the present conclude no treaty with Uruguay owing to the disturbed state of affairs in that country.

A fashionable hatter in Calle Florida exposes in his window a plan of the theatre of war in Europe, which is the best we have yet seen. It presents a bird's eye view of France, the ground being a grass green, the different railways traced in silver wire, and the position of the belligerents recognizable at a glance by the French tricolour and yellow and black flags placed according to the accounts received by last packet. It is the nicest thing of the kind we have seen here.

The controversy between General Gelly and Colonel Ayala has brought another Richmond into the field in the person of Colonel Barros, whose disclosures add piquancy to the dispute. The General ventured on a statement to the effect that the treasurers of the army of Paraná did not understand book-keeping, and that nobody could tell where the money had gone to. Colonel Barros says he can lay his hand on the ledger and account for the disposal of every penny received. The Colonel says that only 3,000 of the 30,000 horses purchased for the army have been delivered. The result of this sum in subtraction leaves 27,000 horses 'missing,' for it is not to be supposed they were killed or wounded—that they were paid for by Government is beyond year or day.

There is little of interest by the last mail from the Pacific. Another serious conflagration is reported from Santiago, \$80,000 worth of property being destroyed. In Bolivia the suppression of conventual establishments is being considered. President Melgarejo is dangerously ill. The French Pacific squadron has captured a few German merchantmen.

The river has risen fully two feet at Rosario within the last few days. There was a heavy fall of hail there on Tuesday, which whitened the ground for some time, and smashed some young plants.

The total amount now collected here for the wounded soldiers of France is \$650,000 m/c, and further subscriptions are daily pouring in.

A man shot a married woman dead the other night in Calle Lorea while she was out walking with her child. The shot was intended for the victim's sister, who had refused to marry the murderer.

Two gentlemen, said to be well known in this city, left for Colonia on Thursday to fight a duel. The cause was a little coquette who, although engaged to be married to a gentleman at present in Europe, deemed it permissible to keep her flirting qualities in full perfection by a little practice, an innocent amusement it is cruel to deny to any engaged lady. The deceived couple ought not to have taken the matter so much 'au serieux.'

The Captain and several officers of the Austrian frigate *Donau*, now lying in the roads of Montevideo, went up a few days ago to visit the Liebig meat extract factory at Fray Bentos.

We are authorized by the representative of George Drabble, Esq., to state that the property at the Socorro has not been sold, nor has it been, nor is it on sale.

Mr. James Livesey, the well-known patentee of iron permanent way for railways and tramways, has forwarded to his agent in this city the plans and specifications, &c. of his new system of wrought iron permanent way for street tramways. The system is cheap and certainly the most perfect, to our non-professional mind, that we have yet seen. Persons interested in the matter may see it at the agency.

The stir in the newspaper world continues. In addition to the new colleagues whose approaching appearance we announced a few days ago, others are in process of conception. One a daily in the French language, another in German, the latter being a fusion between the two papers already existing, also a couple of Spanish sheets. The "cacoethes scribendi," always

rampant amongst the 'indigenes' seems to have suddenly seized on every foreign nationality in Buenos Ayres. Our esteemed colleague *La Nacion* in a leading article yesterday morning attributes the numerous blessings we are supposed to enjoy here to the influence of a Free Press. Freedom as an attribute of the press is susceptible of comparative interpretation; that oftentimes taken of it by our colleagues is, 'carte blanche' to leave bad enough alone. Perhaps some of the coming men may be more on a level with the exigencies of the times.

People here are extremely anxious for further particulars as to the collapse of the Plymouth Rock colony in Rosario. Up to the present nothing in addition to what we published a few days ago has transpired. We hear that two arbitrators have been appointed to arrange matters between the colonists and Mr. Henly. Mr. C. Bollaert acts for the former, but we have not been able to ascertain the name of Mr. Henly's representative. We hope these gentlemen will send us for publication an account of their proceedings and the result arrived at; we feel convinced that a public statement of the unvarnished facts of the case would dissipate many of the ridiculous and exaggerated stories afloat respecting the colony. We regret very much to hear that Mr. Henly is seriously unwell.

A curious and highly significant proof of the total revulsion of feeling in France respecting the Napoleonic dynasty is mentioned by correspondents. When the 'decheance' was pronounced the caricaturists of Paris at once set to work to hold the fallen Caesar up to ridicule in every conceivable way, but (wonder of wonders), the ridicule-loving Gauls refuse even to laugh at their fallen idol. The only member of the Imperial family whose portrait sells now is the Empress. Many a 'carte' of this excellent woman is furtively purchased by the Parisians who, while they spread and listened to many a scandal about her, always admired her for her charity and courage.

Tramways are meeting with a desultory kind of opposition in Rosario similar to that which they evoked here when first mooted. The 'non contents' however are in a minority and can only succeed in retarding for an insignificant period, if at all, the adoption of a public convenience that will drive the place a-head sensibly, and improve the value of property in the town to an extent the good Rosarios can scarcely dream of.

Passengers from Montevideo describe the situation of the besieged city as growing gradually worse. None but those who have seen the effect of three days siege can adequately portray the condition of the people of Montevideo. Meat and vegetables have risen to fabulous prices, but as the sea is open to the Reds, the necessities of life will cheapen when a properly organized supply service from this and other ports is in play. The beef sent from here on Friday cannot have arrived at the sister port in good condition. We are told it was pitched into the vessel all in a heap. The most serious events in South America have a farcical side, and the great siege of Montevideo in 1870 will be recorded by the future historian as opening with a remarkably ludicrous exemplification of the fact. On Friday, so 'hard up' were the besieged for meat, that the Blancos kindly sold them 120 fat 'novillos' at reserved prices, in order to keep them alive till the day of the scrimmage arrives. Perhaps this is the kind of warfare the Blancos came to wage, not war to the knife, but war to the pockets of the citizens. Tim Aparicio is evidently a 'cute' man, and as long as this profitable business can be carried on there is not the slightest probability of his sending the 'cow brigade' to the front for any 'charge' but the exorbitant one he will make for their carcasses. The victorious Prussians are adepts at making war support war, but they might take a leaf from Tim's book. What a price the gallant Ulrich would have given Gen. Werder for a few fat bullocks, retaining the right to kill the sellers when no more business could be done. Business first and fighting afterwards seems to us an admirable motto for a successful campaign. The famous Tim is 'making history' in the most original fashion.

The Municipality spent over \$400,000 last month in having the streets of the city swept, and on the vassura service. We never remember seeing the city so afflicted with dust as it was during the said period.

Madlle. Patti postponed her last concert at Montevideo in consequence of the Blancos being so close to the city; all the theatres have since been closed by order of Government.

The Medical Council lately ordered an inspection of all the druggists' shops in Rosario; they were all found up to the mark but one.

There is no truth in the report that Lopez Jordan had sent another envoy to the National Government to treat for peace. Jordan's men are deserting so fast that to put a good face on matters for his remaining followers he has published an order of the day disbanding the divisions that have dispersed. Many here believe there are some peace negotiations going on; and we hear that the following gentlemen have been named as a Commission to go to Entre Rios and endeavour to make peace with L. Jordan, on conditions honourable to the nation and the province of Entre Rios:—

Nicasio Oroño
Manuel Bilbao.
Carlos Paz.
Evaristo Carriego.
Juan Jorge.
Pedro A. del Carril.
Francisco Crespo.

The Blancos are again swarming round Montevideo, and the city is in daily expectation of an assault. Aparicio is said to be in chief command of the rebels: He was last seen at Las Piedras presiding at a splendid 'dejeuner a la fourchette' which he gave, or rather, ordered to be given to some of his officers. The National Guards and other troops defending the capital remain night and day at their posts. Stirring news may be soon expected from the sister capital.

Three thousand hard dollars have already been spent on the gardens of the Exhibition at Cordoba.

Upwards of 16,000 teeth were found amongst the collection of the late Dr. Bourse of Montevideo.

This Republic has now questions of disputed frontier limits with four different powers, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay. With the exception of the latter they are all in "statu quo."

The latest proposal for settling the Entre Rios question is a congress of all the editors of the Buenos Ayres press, to whose collective wisdom the task of settling this transcendent question is to be assigned. We would be very happy to lend a hand in bringing the war to a close; probably the editorial conclave might make quite as good an effort at the business as any yet attempted by camp or cabinet; but while the European war lasts we have neither time or inclination for playing at diplomacy. The only aid in the matter to be expected from us is a loan of our gong to summon the editorial crew to quarters and to victory. It is, of course, understood that on packet days the gong remains at 118, San Martin. We would not exchange it for Golconda on those days.

We remind the public that Messrs. Balbin and Plóves sell by auction today at 1 o'clock Mr. Patrick Browne's fine property at Barracas known as Browne's Potrero. There are 27 lots in all to be sold. Carriages will be in attendance at the railway station to take visitors to the ground.

Mr. Flower, 40½ Calle San Martin, has just received an extensive assortment of summer clothing, especially adapted for estancieros and campmen. His instructions to the manufacturer have been such that he can confidently guarantee these suits to stand a twelve-month's every day wear. Our camp friends might pay Mr. Flower a visit.

The Club Royal Standard has commenced practising some of the pieces and songs with which they intend to favour us next Carnival. We congratulate the members on the increase of their number, and can promise their sympathisers a grand turn out of the comparsa, inasmuch as many of the late Nelson Club have enlisted under the laurel covered banner of the Royal Standard, the only English comparsa.

A good dentist may be considered a kind of 'black swan' in this country, as all those troubled with bad or indifferent teeth know to their cost. Getting a 'grinder' extracted has terrors for the patient here unknown in the Old World, for the mildest mishap or the fortnightly official report of the sanitary state of the city is very satisfactory. No disease takes any decisive prominence.

The National Government has adopted precautionary measures against yellow fever being imported here from Barcelona, where, according to the report of the Argentine Consul at Gibraltar, it is raging with fearful violence.

A large quantity of provisions was sent up to the National army in Entre Rios on Tuesday, in the steamer *Teresa*.

We regret to hear that Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Education, is slightly indisposed, and unable to attend at the Government House.

she is exposed to is dislocation of the jaw, through the bungling of the operator, the chances of the tooth being safely taken out being in the ratio of 1 to 1000 against the stump of it remaining, to form a skeleton in the molar cupboard for the rest of life. Those who wish to avoid the above dangers should patronize Dr. Luis Ernest, a surgeon dentist well known here, and who has just returned from Europe with all the appliances and means for the safe and painless extraction of teeth.

The revenue of Brazil has risen 33 per cent. within the last two years. Although monarchical government has but one representative in the New World it must be admitted that it is a good one. The above figures are eloquent proofs of this.

The French papers say that if Paris is taken and destroyed the reverse will not bring the war to close. In case of such a catastrophe the National Government will remove to Tours, then to Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, or even the ships of war rather than sign an ignominious peace.

A new paper called *El Instructor Popular* has been started in Mendoza by two German gentlemen, Dr. J. A. Huebler and Herr A. Von Kunowski. The sheet appears well got up, but is exclusively devoted to scientific subjects.

Sr. Bustamante has again been placed in chief command of the troops within the city of Montevideo, while the Blancos remain near: he has also been named Chief of Police.

A curious dispute lately arose in Santiago respecting an alleged breach of neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war. The story runs that, the Italian in charge of the garden in Plaza de Armas sowed some flax plants in the form of inscriptions, and when they came up, 'Vivan los Prusianos' had a conspicuous place amongst them. Two Frenchmen saw it, and the result was a 'hiding' for the poor gardener. The police were then applied to by the French residents, their ambassador, oddly enough, being a M. Benedetti, but no relative of the gentleman who had the honour of provoking in the garden at Ems the present disastrous war. The gardener was brought before a full bench of magistrates, and put in the following pleas in his own defence—1st, he had planted the seeds in the form of 'Viva la Francia' but they made a mistake in springing up; 2nd, that he had planted the seed before the official declaration of war was made known to him. The magistrates gave a Welsh Jury decision of 'not guilty,' recommending the prisoner not to repeat the offence.

The public owes a debt of gratitude to our good colleague *La Prensa* for enabling it to form an idea of the late battle at Santa Rosa. The official reports published by both sides immediately after the fight left an uncomfortable amount of haziness round the whole affair, but the wood cut published by our colleague will clear up all doubts that sceptics may entertain as to the importance of the engagement.

We hear that a private company is about to start public baths near the Mole, a plunge bath of enormous dimensions being the leading attraction of the establishment. We have so often heard the cry of Wolf! in reference to the coming baths that we are somewhat sceptical as to whether they will ever be established. Every summer we cry bath! bath! while there is no bath. We hope the present attempt may result in something practical.

The court martial ordered to assemble for this trial of Lieut. Guemes has passed a severe sentence on that officer, notwithstanding the brilliant effort made in his defence by Colonel Guido. Lieut. Guemes has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, reduction from his rank, and is debarred from again attaining the same grade in either the militia or the line.

Parties who have just come down the river report that it presents an extraordinary appearance in some places through the quantity of dead fish floating on the surface. Some months ago a colleague perpetrated a very respectable 'bull' by announcing that "the cattle disease had broken out amongst the fish." How the knowledge of this important fact was obtained was not placed on satisfactory record; but it is clear the funny world is indisposed. Notwithstanding this unpromising state of affairs in the river we never remember seeing a more abundant supply of good and healthy fish in the market.

At the fire in a confectionery in Calle Cangallo on Monday night, several of the audience returning from the Colon Theatre assisted materially in extinguishing the flames. There was not much damage done.

ENGLISH RACING IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Gentlemen: One is almost tempted to make a short and summary chapter of the matter by writing "There is no English racing in the River Plate," but as to every lover of the horse and true sports-man, the present condition of racing matters is simply deplorable—you will perhaps kindly give space for a few remarks on a subject which merits an abler pen.

A newly arrived Englishman fresh from the order and regularity of the home meetings is desirous of seeing something of racing in this land of horses. If he be fortunate enough to be under the guidance of a friend who knows something of the country and has gained wisdom by experience, he will be taken to see an afternoon's racing in the native style pure and simple, for there at any rate, however repugnant to his notions of sport may be the mode in which it is conducted, he will at least see much to interest him in a scene so novel and characteristic. Should he however be the victim of a Cicerone with sporting proclivities anxious to introduce him to what is termed (save the mark!) English racing, he will certainly find more to disgust than amuse during the wasted afternoon. The flaming programme by which he was weakly seduced shrinks into two or three races with probably two bona fide runners in each, a third being started by the owner of one of them to prevent the race falling to the ground. A trifling looseness in the wording of the conditions naturally produces a prolific crop of wrangles to enliven matters between each race, to say nothing of glaring jostle and crosses by some of the jockeys, with an occasional real row as to the identity of an animal which appears on the card as the "oscurito" or "mala-cara" (suggestive appellation!) but which is detected by some shrewd old gaucho, and recognized as a noted parejero in another part of the province. So the unfortunate stewards have a fine time of it, the one or two among them who may know something of racing law are over-ruled by their ignorant brethren, and weary of the whole 'masamora,' decisions are given which, were it not for the sufferers through such infractions of common sense would be truly laughable. With aching head, blinded and choked by clouds of dust from a course carefully stripped of every particle of turf, and which its designer in his innocence doubtless thought was a correct copy of a "circo inglesa," our Englishman quits the farce, a sadder and a wiser man, resolved when next he wishes for a day's relaxation to take it in a more wholesome atmosphere, bodily and mentally, as bow oar on the Tigre, or between the wickets at Palermo.

Let any say it the picture is over-drawn. Certain it is that nothing but complaints are heard; that men who would otherwise join in the amusement wisely hold aloof; that others, seeing no prospect of amendment, have already withdrawn, or are about to do so, from such a burlesque on sport; and that the great cost and trouble with which individuals have introduced into the country the English thoroughbred sire, meet with no adequate return. It was only the other day that a friend—a leading estanciero in Santa Fe, and the importer of a magnificent son of Wild Dayrell—told me how gladly he and other English neighbors would, in their semi-yearly visits to this city, bring down with them two or three of their promising half-breeds, to try conclusions in friendly rivalry with those of the province at well organized meetings, but that with the chaotic confusion and uncertainty that at present prevail, they had wisely determined never to come on such a fool's errand.

In short, there being no recognized head or court of appeal to maintain the observance of order and system, things are conducted in such a loose, careless way as to open the door to all kinds of rascality and deception, and to disgust every true well-wisher to the sport; and, unless stringent remedies be applied, the sooner the moribund institution follows the fate of the lotteries the better for all concerned.

Some one may say in answer to this, "look at England; matters are not much better there, so far as morality goes. True, that within the last twenty years the great accession of wealth has produced a reckless system of betting, furnishing a rich and easy field to the vultures of the ring, who facilitated by strange supineness at headquarters, have had a rare innings in the plundering and ultimate ruin and disgrace of thousands, that the frauds attendant upon the vicious practice of owners racing under assumed names,

and the constant pulling and false running of horses to deceive the handicapper and get into one of the large events at a light weight, and that the premature racing of two year olds, to the great deterioration of the breed, make up by no means a pleasing spectacle; but here the parallel ends. Public opinion, scandalized by alte revelations, has made itself heard, demanding either the reform or the extinction of the sport, but as the latter alternative, with the strong equine tastes of John Bull, is at present quite out of the question, the Legislature appears determined to leave the task of the former in the hands of the Jockey Club, a body that (spite of a strong dislike to innovations incidental to conservative institutions) has for more than a century exercised a most salutary effect on the national sport, and the slumbering Jupiter on the Heath, now thoroughly aroused, bids fair, under the guidance of Sir Joseph and Mr. Chaplin, to sweep away most of the present abuses. As the working of this institution may not be familiar to some of your readers, a slight sketch of its nature will not be out of place.

It was soon seen when horse racing became a national amusement, that apart from Legislative enactments a special head was absolutely required for its well being; and this was found in the Jockey Club of Newmarket which had on its formation secured the perpetual lease (I speak under correction having no data on this point before me) of the Heath as a private racing and training ground. The laws passed for the guidance of its own members were so well digested, and framed, that they were adopted on the other courses, and very shortly there was not a race meeting in the Kingdom with the slightest pretensions to that title, that did not own implicit allegiance to the present society at Newmarket. It is a strange phase in English life that an institution without legal status, should by mere moral weight acquire an arbitrary power and exercise undisputed government over a great national sport in which millions sterling are invested, and which numbers in its ranks and hangers-on some of the most refractory and difficult classes to deal with in the world. Recognizing below the surface more important influences upon the character, strength and wealth of the nation than mere amusement, a wise legislature has never thwarted; but often aided both by grants and enactments its decrees. Men like the Czar-Nicholas, Napoleon and Frederick William have spent vast sums in introducing and fomenting the sport on a proper footing in their respective countries, not slow to perceive the undoubted superiority of the English thoroughbred, for it is hardly too much to say that in many a decisive British charge by no means the least element in its success was the strain from York and Newmarket victors which ran in the veins of the powerful steeds their riders bestrode with the increased confidence and 'go' that having a good animal under him every horseman has been familiar with.

In fine, allowing for errors of omission and commission inseparable from all mundane matters, that everlasting New Zealander of the future will, in his continuation of Macaulay, record that the Jockey Club of Great Britain "did the State some service"—that it established and maintained order, law and fair play in what would otherwise have been a prey to the worst classes in the community, and that it was the very salt of the sport, inasmuch that in a corrupt reign it dared to punish the Prince on the throne with the same unflinching severity that it would have meted out to the lowest 'leg' on Epom Downs.

Can anything be learned from the lesson—and is it possible that some modification of a system that has worked so admirably may be introduced, to rescue from total decay and debasement a sport with which the name of Englishman is associated throughout the world?

HOLDERNESS.

MAGELLAN COLONY.

NEWS FROM SANDY POINT.

Sept. 13, 1870.

Mr. Conlan, Griffen, a brother-in-law of Captain Louis's, and a Gaucho, left Santa Cruz on February 12th, following the river until they arrived at Lake Weidmar, afterwards they took a N. N. W. direction, continuing their march for four consecutive days when they found themselves amongst the fastnesses of the mountains, where a scenery presented itself, not to be described easily (they kept no log). They talk of beautiful waterfalls, (all then frozen up), very large lakes (which were not frozen over), and some fine mountain streams abounding in fish

and all sorts of water fowl, the latter having the audacity to march up to their very feet without the least apparent fear of molestation. Two species of deer inhabit these regions, the one living on the mountains, and having black tails (their distinguishing mark), the other the valleys, and having white tails; they are quite as large as the deer in northern climes, and have magnificent antlers. Not so the deer in the Straits; their horns are something between the chamois and the goat, and their bodies small. All the way up they had good sport hunting the guanaco, ostrich, and puma. When about 12 days march on the way up, the bottle of which I before made mention was picked up by Mr. Conlan. The following is a true copy of what he found inside:—"Left by the boat's crew of His Britannic Majesty's sloop Beagle, while tracking up the river Santa Cruz, April 25, 1834." Conlan and his party on their return to the settlement struck off from the river in a S. E. direction, and lost Griffen, who made good his way to the island after ten days of severe suffering. He had no arms. It is easy to see that the expedition was a failure. Mr. Conlan and Mr. Wilson have left us very unceremoniously, not so much as letting us know their intentions nor destination.

A tribe of Indians were on their way here when they pitched for the night at a place called Cabeza del Mar, about a day's march from here. A quarrel arose, knives, sabres, revolvers, and fowling pieces were freely used and with some effect. They have just now arrived, 1.30 p.m.

On the 11th ult., at 5 p.m. two small steamers came in, viz., the Arequipa, Captain Harrison, with a crew of 12 men, and the Peru, Captain Stevens, with a crew of 12 men and 1 passenger, 93 days from London. They belong to the National Company and are bound for Callao. Yesterday and today they have been coaling.

Yesterday, between 4 and 5 p.m. a steamer passed bound south.

Padre Antonio Vargas leaves by this boat, which has just arrived.

There is some little improvement in the weather, but still we have very heavy squalls.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE REPORT.

The report of Viscount Itaborahy, Finance Minister in Brazil, is a splendid proof of the prosperous condition of the Empire. The budget for the incoming year shows a surplus of nearly six millions hard dollars, viz:—

Receipts.	
Import duties.....	\$1,262,500,000
Export do.....	9,480,000
Stamps & licenses.....	5,400,000
Railways.....	2,000,000
Property tax, lotteries.....	1,750,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,120,000
	—47,000,000.
Expenditure.	
Imperial household.....	700,000
Senators & Deputies.....	350,000
Public Worship.....	625,000
Home department.....	885,000
Justice.....	1,718,000
Foreign Affairs.....	404,000
Marine.....	4,434,000
War.....	6,317,000
Int. on foreign debt.....	4,028,000
Do. Home debt.....	7,635,000
Finance department.....	8,049,000
Railways.....	1,910,000
Steamboat subsidies.....	1,481,000
Post & telegraph.....	630,000
Immigration.....	426,000
Public institutes &c.....	1,507,427
	—41,149,427.
Surplus \$f. 5,850,573	

The salary of the Emperor is \$400,000 per annum equal to 5 cents per head of the population, which is about the same average as in European monarchies. The Empress has \$48,000 and each of the Princesses \$75,000 annuity. The increase of the national revenue is something marvellous, the returns for 1869 showing 16 per cent. more than the previous year, and the half year ending June 30th 1870 indicating a rise of 11 per cent. for the present year over 1869.

Extra votes for the war last year amounted to 23 millions, of which 19 millions were raised by National Bonds, &c. and a deficit remained of 4 millions, viz:—

1869 Total Expenditure..... 69,614,000

" Receipts..... 65,716,000

The Argentine Republic will have to pay \$1,550,000 next year to Brazil on account of the debt, and this will increase the surplus.

The amount of paper-money in circulation is \$96,763,436, including 2 1/2 millions of what is termed "Bank paper." The paper currency April 1869 was only 14 millions, but the exigencies of the war caused new emissions to the amount of 61 millions.

The savings Banks showed last year 7,168 depositors, representing \$1,161,000 being an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous year. The amount in deposit on Dec. 31st 1869 was \$193,500 or 2 1/2 cents per head of the population. In Great Britain the

proportion is 32 shillings or \$8 per head.

There are 18 banks in Brazil, enumerated as follows:—

BANK OF BRAZIL, capital 16 1/2 millions \$f.: the amount of bills and negotiable securities held on Feb. 28th was \$23,287,500 or 6 millions less than in June 1869. The dividend for the year was 9 per cent. The rate of interest had ranged between 7 and 10 per cent. Reserved fund \$f4,196,500. The circulation of notes had been raised in March 1867 to 23 millions, but is now reduced to 20 1/2 millions by burning.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, (limited). This establishment, with its domicile in London, has a nominal capital of \$7 1/2 millions, with 2,600,000 paid-up (\$520,000), of which \$1,500,000 has been taken to found branches at Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, Rio Grande Sul, and Para. The Feb. balance sheet shows advances in A. current \$f2,487,898 deposits at interest \$f752,897.

The creditor and debtor account shows a cash balance of \$f182,100.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO, nominal capital one million sterling, paid up \$500,000. Accounts current \$575,000; deposits 1,436,000\$. Interest varied from 3 to 6 per cent. Cash balance \$300,099. Branches have been founded at Pernambuco and Santos.

RURAL BANK. Realized capital 4,000,000\$, to be increased to eight million in 100\$ shares. Money lent 14,000,000, deposits 9,000,000. Interest from 7 to 10 per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK. Nominal capital 6,000,000, paid up 900,000\$. Bills discounted 1,648,000\$. Current accounts 1,010,000\$. Public funds \$1,097,000, Interest 3 to 7 per cent.

CAMPOS BANK. Nominal capital 500,000\$, paid up 188,000. Bills discounted 433,000\$. Cash balance 9,800\$. Dividend 11 per cent.

BAHIA BANK. Established in 1858; nominal capital 4,000,000, half paid up. Bills discounted 2,350,000\$, paper circulation 891,000\$. Cash balance 330,000\$. Interest charged from 8 to 12 per cent.

BAHIA RESERVE BANK, nom. capital 2 millions, half paid-up. Bills discounted 805,800\$. Reserve fund 62,000\$. Cash balance 35,000\$. Rate of discount 7 to 12. Shares 24 per cent. dis.

BAHIA BANK OF MORTGAGE est. in 1861, nom. capital \$f 600,000, three-quarters paid up. Mortgage securities 260,000\$, merchants' bills 93,000\$. Dividend 7 per cent. Shares 20 per cent. dis.

BAHIA SAVINGS BANK est. in 1860, capital 1 1/2 millions. Bills discounted 1,350,000\$; cash balance 35,000\$. Dividend 7 per cent.

BAHIA COMMERCIAL BANK: paid up capital 2,800,000\$. Bills discounted 2,388,000\$ cash balance 225,000\$. Dividend 7 1/2. Shares 15 dis.

BAHIA BANK OF ECONOMY, est. in 1860, paid up capital 310,000. Bills discounted \$268,000, rate 12 per cent. dividend 7 1/2.

PERNAMBUCO BANK, in liquidation. **ALAGOAS BANK,** capital 144,000, bills discounted 161,000, rate 15 per cent. dividend 12.

MARANHAO BANK est. in 1857, capital \$500,000, deposits \$249,000 discount 10 to 11 dividend 13 1/2, shares 48 premium.

MAARANHAO COMMERCIAL, est in 1869, nom. cap. 1 million, half paid up bills discounted \$222,000, cash balance \$109,000.

PARA COMMERCIAL BANK, est. in 1869, paid up cap. \$f395,000, deposits \$856,000, bills discounted \$286,000 cash balance \$768,000.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL BANK, est. in 1857, nom. cap. \$500,000 paid up \$300,000. It is no longer allowed to emit notes. Deposits 1,215,000, discounts \$1,464,000, reserve fund 63,000, cash balance \$49,000, rate of discount 10 to 11, dividend 11 per cent. shares 63 per cent. premium.

Note—We have made all the above calculations in hard dollars at the rate of 2 mil-reis per dollar.

PART II.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The total debt of Brazil amounts to \$36,495,700 viz:

Foreign debt.....	\$ 13,064,300
Home do.....	23,431,200
The former comprises 5 London loans, their market value (April) as follows:	
1852..... 4 1/2 per cent.....	83 to 85
1858..... " ".....	83 to 85
1860..... " ".....	81 to 83
1863..... " ".....	78 to 80
1865..... 5 per cent.....	88 to 88 1/2

All the above stocks have risen 10 per cent. since April 1869.

The home debt amounts to \$f117,156,000, having increased 21,767,000 since March 1869, the bonds being held in the following manner:

Natives.....	85,686,000
Foreigners.....	11,762,500
Public establishments &c.....	19,718,500
	117,156,000\$.

Besides the National debt in public Bonds there are other obligations which bring up the debt to a total of \$1,290,666,765 (say £58,000,000 sterling) viz:—

Home debt.....	\$f.120,123,400
Foreign do.....	66,803,200
Paper money.....	75,200,000
Treasury bills.....	27,000,000
Orphan loan.....	6,400,000
Saving banks, &c.....	6,740,165
Total	\$f.290,666,765

This debt compared with those of other nations in ratio with the population shows thus:—

G. Britain.....	£25
France.....	14
U. States.....	11
Italy.....	1 1/2
Prussia.....	2
Brazil.....	7
Arg. Republic.....	6

The loans advanced by Brazil to the Oriental and Argentine Republics in 1851-53 57-58-65-66 and 67 show a balance still due to the Empire on Dec. 31st 1869, as follows.

Banda Oriental.....	\$f 5,402,000
Argentine Republic.....	2,488,000

PART III.—TRADE RETURNS.

The value of imports last year was \$f.83,300,000 and of exports \$f. 101,343,000, showing an excess of 22 1/2 per cent. in favor of the latter, whereas in the River Plate the balance of trade is always the other way and sadly against us.

The imports and exports of the Provinces stand thus—

	Imports	Exports
Rio Janeiro.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Pernambuco.....	12,800,000	11,560,000
Bahia.....	11,750,000	10,800,000
Para.....	4,100,000	5,400,000
Rio Grande, Sul.....	3,850,000	4,280,000
Maranhao.....	2,600,000	3,039,000
Centra.....	1,628,000	2,444,000
San Paulo.....	1,150,000	8,900,200
Other provinces.....	422,000	9,930,000
	83,300,000	101,343,000.

The increase over the previous year (1868) was, in imports 13 millions or 19 per cent., and in exports 8 1/2 millions or 8 1/2 per cent.

The growing prosperity of the Empire is evidenced by the returns of the principal branches of industry, viz. (the tables are in arrobes of 35 lbs. each)

	Cotton	Sugar	Coffee	India rubber
1864	1,350,465	8,316,127	8,183,311	237,235
1865	1,726,015	7,483,107	10,866,336	232,417
1866	2,899,004	9,158,065	9,940,566	230,900
1867	2,689,206	8,167,685	13,048,464	325,636
1868	3,386,692	8,719,023	14,546,770	343,422

Thus we see that in 4 years the produce of the country almost doubled, the increase under the various headings being, in Cotton 150 per cent, Sugar 9; Coffee 80, India rubber 44 per cent. If we take the 4 items in one bulk we find Brazil exported in 1864 about 300,000 tons of produce, and in 1868 over 450,000 tons. The value of these 4 items in 1864 was 54 million hard dollars, and in 1868 was 74 millions. It is very gratifying to see the Empire making such splendid progress in spite of the recent Paraguayan war, and the blessings of a good Government and internal tranquillity are made manifest to the world.

The authorship of our review on Oriou's Eliza Lynch seems in certain circles to be as much disputed as the sources of the Nile. Half a dozen parties are already named, amongst others Mr. Lewis, whose letter appears in another column. Whatever blame or merit attaches to the article it is our own; we write for the public as best we can, never with borrowed plumage; the review in question is as impartial as it is independent, and while it points to foibles it never overlooks the genius and talent of the author; furthermore authors should bear in mind that criticism is ever complimentary; and two columns of a critique in a not over large journal is of itself a recognition of the importance of a work.

Business is so dull, and customers are so scarce that the shopkeepers in that most fashionable thoroughfare, Calle Florida, are falling back on auctioneering as a last resource. For the last three nights a jeweller in that street has constituted himself into a wielder of the magic hammer, and his goods move off with a rapidity that is marvellous, of course at an alarming sacrifice. The street is often blocked up by the crowds struggling to get in.

We hear that a French gentleman of good position in this city has sent home orders to equip 25 Franc-Tireurs at his sole expense, and he promises to support them as long as the present war lasts; The cry "La Patrie est en danger" has roused the patriotic feelings of Frenchmen in all parts of the world.

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

A LONG HISTORY IN BRIEF.

(From L'Opinion Nationale July 13.) The House of Hohenzollern, which, to-day, makes so much noise in Europe, is of Saxonian origin. In leaving the town of Hechingen, watered by a tributary of the Neckar, the traveller who directs his steps southward towards Beringen, sees rising on his left a conical shaped hill, on the summit of which is situated a castle of feudal proportions. That is the cradle of the house of Zollern, called Hohen or high Zollern, on account of the elevation of the ancient manor. This castle, which gave its name to the royal house of Prussia, was built about the year 980, A.D. The petty nobles to whom it served as a residence, lived for a long time in obscurity, and became divided into three branches, that of Franconia, whence has issued the royal house of Prussia, and those of Hechingen and Sigmaringen, who remained stationary. The two latter have played but an insignificant role in history, but the line of Franconia learned early to appreciate money, and Frederick VI, afterward Frederick I, conceived the happy idea of leading 100,000 florins to the Emperor Sigismund. That 100,000 florins was the origin of his greatness. Sigismund being unable to repay them yielded as collateral security to his creditor the Margrave of Brandenburg, till he should be able to discharge the debt. Frederick found some trouble in installing himself in the Marches, for the nobles of the district did not feel well disposed to his hypothetical superior. The Kitzows, the Bismarks, and others revolted, and at first came off conquerors. But Frederick was a man of ability. He learned that the Margrave of Thuringia was the possessor of a new weapon of war of marvelous power, called a cannon. He brought this to bear upon his adversaries, and thanks to the cannon, terminated the struggle to his own advantage. Thus was Prussia born by the power of gold and cannon-balls. Deprived of their possessions in consequence of the wars of Napoleon, the little principdoms of Hechingen and Sigmaringen lost their royal dignity, but having given their adhesion to the Confederation of the Rhine, they were reconstituted by Napoleon I., a proceeding which did not prevent them from turning against him in 1814. Having but scanty revenues and abundant debt, Hechingen and Sigmaringen decided upon resigning, in 1849, all their rights in favor of the King of Prussia, who by a treaty concluded in 1850, agreed to pay the former branch an annual sum of 10,000 thalers, and the latter of 25,000 thalers. He felt his honor concerned in the possession of this little territory, containing 74,000 inhabitants, which gave him besides a footing in South Germany. Scarcely was he invested with his double Principality before he hastened to repair the manor of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic fortifications, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription: "Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg, united, built this castle in 1458. The strong hand of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the Eagle—1851."

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

Chile is passing through a situation truly abnormal. Metallic currency is very scarce. Our banks have suspended commercial credits, which has led to a general paralysis of business. The interest of money has risen to 10 p per annum, and only those who are especially favored obtain it at 9 p. Wheat and flour which on the first news of war rose to 4 1/2 the quintal, have a downward tendency. There have been several failures among speculating houses. The drought on the other hand has caused great mortality among the cattle. Almost all the sheep have died. The prospects of the harvest are anything but cheering. In short, nobody cares to do any business. Securities have suffered great depreciation. The 8 p bonds which were a short time back at 4 p premium are now quoted at par and no buyers. Assurance companies are the only gainers, as taking advantage of the situation they can invest their funds in good securities on very advantageous terms owing to the general fall. Mr. Naylor, co-manager of the River Plate Bank, who has just arrived from England, was welcomed on 'Change to-day. Mr. Billinghurst has applied to Government for permission to construct a tramway to Belgrano along the Calle Santa Fe. A portion of the Lobos Railway now finished will be inaugurated in a few days; it will run about seven leagues. Mr. Thomas Drysdale was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from Cordova, where he has been for the last week on business of importance. The terms of the new Montevideo Loan were mentioned on 'Change to-day—2 1/2 millions, \$70 with 14, or 15 per cent per annum interest, 500,000 patacones down, and the rest in monthly instalments of 250,000 pats.—the loan secured by the duties at the Custom-house, the Old Market thrown into the bargain. The America this morning brought up a large number of passengers, and there was a crowd on the mole waiting to hear the news of the Valdivia; but up to the sailing hour of the America the Valdivia had not entered; even up to 9 o'clock this morning she had not arrived, as the telegraph wires were working for a short time at that hour. The passengers by the Ameri a gave a most gloomy picture of the state of things in Montevideo—business at a complete stand still, Custom-house and Government-house closed, everyone at the trenches, and everything looking each moment bluer: At the Bolsa there is nothing whatever doing, gold rules at 91 nominal. The Blancos are at Union, Puro Molino, Buceo and around the Cerro. On very good authority it is said that they will assault the town, and the Blanco agents in the city are convinced that their friends outside will get in. The present offices occupied by the Provincial Bank will shortly be vacated to be torn down to make way for the new building. Mr. Leo has finished the greater portion of the iron roof, and can proceed no further at present. The work proceeds slowly owing to many causes, chiefly the delay in the arrival of materials and the moving of the offices. Mr. Yurt, the architect, will soon take the front in hand. The front of the new bank promises to be a splendid ornament to the street. The Argentine Bank building will, when the contract expires next year with the bank, be torn down and a stately edifice erected. These two buildings will change the appearance of the street. On Monday Mr. Billinghurst will sell by auction at the custom-house deposits, by order of the Brazilian Consul, 269 barrels sugar ex Victoria and slightly damaged. There were further embargoes of produce from Azul to-day, and now some 7,000 dry cow hides are in barraca under embargo. It appears that some of this produce has actually come into market without a gain. The system of robbery going on at the southern frontier deserves to be exposed. The invasion of the Indians has been reduced to a traffic in produce and a speculation in hides. Many of the pilferers outside have made large profits by this infamous trade, which is now happily put a stop to, and it is to be hoped that Judge Cueto, who has been sent to Azul to investigate the fraud will give the fullest publicity to the matter. The amount which the Argentine Government has to pay to Brazil during the ensuing year on account of the loan is 1,550,000 pats. There are no specified periods stipulated for the payment of these moneys; the only obligation is to pay them during the year 1871. It was stated on 'Change to-day that Mr. Blest Gana has been named Chilean Minister to the Argentine Republic.

October 27, 1870. There is nothing whatever doing in Bonds; nevertheless, prices were firm. For cash, 1500 sold at 63; for December 31st, 5,000 at 62 1/2. In Argentine Bank shares, two sales, in all 43 shares, sold at 8 1/2. Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4, but there is very little doing, and it was said on 'Change to-day that very few of the merchants will write by this French packet. The chief business now doing is in real estate. Messrs. Mendez have sold one square of the property advertised last week for \$500,000 mpc. In the city there have been several small sales at full rates and the sale of one of the most central sites in Calle Reconquista, near Piedra is spoken of; but we understand has not yet been concluded. Money rules from 9 to 12 per cent., and is in good demand. The placing of the Montevideo loan in this market will call for a good deal of capital; 400,000 pats. have been already sent down, to be followed by monthly instalments of 300,000 pats. In the North wool market 25 carts entered to-day with new wool. One lot was sold by Sr. Raffo at 45, the rest was not opened. At the Station there is no new wool. The Flamsteed with dates from England is looked for to-morrow. There was some talk on 'Change to-day of another steamer being chartered for the States, but the name of the steamer is as yet unknown. Messrs. Bracht and Co. chartered to-day the first vessel to load new wool: the Tete Fratelli to load the wool of the Frango estancia at 20s and 6 per cent., for Cork and orders. A square of land at the railway station of San Martin was sold to-day for 30,000 mpc, and some smaller lots have been disposed of at the same rate; land in that neighborhood is in good demand. The place is undergoing great improvement; Sr. Oromis is building a magnificent house at a cost of about one million dollars. Dr. Auhor is also building a beautiful house at a cost of 600,000 mpc. The mails from Chile bring the following:— The freight market is in a rather languid condition; nevertheless rates remain about the same as at the date of our last report. If a business in exports should spring up, that, coupled with the requirements of the contractor for working the Mejillonos guano deposits—about 6000 tons a month—ought to have a beneficial effect upon the market. The disposable tonnage has increased slightly since our last, being now about 12,500. We quote to-day—Wheat from this to Liverpool, \$1. 17s. 6d; do from Talcahuano

to do. \$2.; nitrate from Iquique to do, for orders to the United Kingdom, £2. 6s.; do. for orders to the United Kingdom and Continent, £2. 16s.; copper produce (according to point of loading), to Liverpool or Swansea, £1. 17s. 6d.; and 2 £2.; produce to the United States, £2. 10s. Respecting the number of prizes said to have been made by French war vessels on the West Coast, the following from a Valparaiso colleague appears important:— The Perro, a vessel of the French war steamer, Lamotte Piquot which left this port a few days since on a cruise, made prizes of several German vessels and sent them to Tahiti. The same paper adds that the Minister of the North German Confederation has addressed a note to the Government in reference to this matter, and also with reference to the exact meaning of the proclamation of neutrality. We believe however, that the report of the Lamotte Piquot having captured several German vessels is without foundation, the object of her departure from this port having been, as far as we can ascertain, to look for the frigate L'Astrée, which vessel was overdue from Tahiti. A report is current that on Tuesday last, the local authorities notified Admiral Cloué, of the French frigate L'Astrée, that by virtue of the proclamation of neutrality, neither of the belligerents will be permitted to take in supplies of coal at Chilean ports. The steamer Rio Uruguay was boarded this morning as she entered port. This morning every body expected the Valdivia's mails by her, but Capt. Stuart reports that when he left Montevideo at 6 p.m. she was not even in sight. The city of Montevideo is now completely invested by the Blancos, all communication is cut off, but in very well informed circles it was freely stated that there are strong probabilities of an arrangement being come to. Both parties, Colorado and Blanco, are beginning to be alive to their impotence; the Blancos hold the camp and the Colorado the town. The Blancos can never hope to gain the city, neither can the Colorado dream of taking the camp; it is essential therefore that a stop be at once put to this never ending struggle, the matter is in good hands, and it is believed will be arranged. Respecting the loan we received further advice. It was negotiated at 72, interest one per cent. per month, and an additional 4 per cent. duty has been set apart for the payment of the interest and amortization. This duty is calculated will give from 48 to 50,000 pats. per month, and the C.-House has been hypothecated to the mortgagees as security for the loan. The business is considered a good and secure one, and although nominally done by Lanus and Fyrm, it has been subscribed for in this market by various capitalists. It will net to the Government 1,800,000 pats. It is calculated that basing the receipts of the additional 4 per cent. at the Custom-house at say 50,000 pats. per month, it will take a period of six years to pay off the whole loan. The proposed new land law which is now before the Provincial Chambers is much spoken of and meets with great approbation. It is hinted that the Southern Railway will on the passing of the law offer to purchase in the far South three or four large tracts for agricultural colonies. This is a very splendid scheme, and it is to be hoped will be carried out. Our South Market reporter, who knows everything that is going on, reports a dull market this morning; scarcely any arrivals from the country; and very little wool offering in the plaza. Two small lots of new wool in, one, good mestic, sold for 50; this same wool sold last year for 70 per a. Chapar and Bulcoy have received 1000 ar. of new wool as sample of a lot of 5000 ar.; 42 was offered all round for it, and refused. The wool has been sent into deposit. Some Dry Hides sold to-day for 145 and 147. Market firm. Sheepskins still falling, best matadero 140 to 155; common skins, 55 to 70. Horse-hair, 145 to 160. Tallow and Grease.—Bordales 5; no stock. Grease in panzas, 34. Wheat, from 85 to 185. Maize still rising. Sales to-day, at 100 per fanega.

October 28, 1870. Some Bonds were thrown in on the market to-day, and, of course, price fell. 7,800 were sold at 62 1/2; for Monday 10,000 at 6 1/2; for Saturday 10,000 at 6 1/2. The market could hardly be flatter. In Argentine Bank shares 70 sold, prices opening at 8 1/2 and closing at 8 1/4. Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2, £10,000, and also some thing done at 48 3/4. There has been remarkably little exchange passed for this packet, in all about £600,000. Some important real estate sales were spoken of to-day—two squares of land near the Once, price not stated; also three squares of land on the Calle Solo in Barracas, and formerly belonging to the Carthy estate, for one million of dollars; the land lies low, and part of it is a swamp. Some building lots in the Calle Larga Barracas at 15,000 per vara front with 100 yards deep. The magnificent property in the vicinity of the Socorro which a league announced as purchased by the President, has not been sold; the price asked is £64,000 sterling cash; the property is one of the best in this city. In the wool markets to-day there was a little animation. Three lots of old wool were sold in the South Market at 36 and 38; poor quality. One lot of new wool was sold at 50, but very superior class. In the North Plaza several lots of new wool have arrived, belonging to Messrs. Brennan, Culligan, Burgess, Crisol, and others; none has been sold; buyers are awaiting the news from Europe. Sheepskins look a shade better. 14 rls. per lb. was paid for Matadero skins for which last week only 12 could be had. Maize still keeps rising, and may be quoted at 110 per fanega. The exact amount of last year's clip has been ascertained; 3,560,000 ar. against 4,360,000 for the previous year, showing a deficit of 800,000. Several baraqueros, it appears, have orders to buy, but their limit is 1 franc 5 centimes. The Franco-Prussian war has affected our wool market more than any other. Estancieros are in no hurry to shear, and delay as usual sending in their wools, hoping that the news of peace may improve prices. Buyers are also very backward, and only 4800 arrobes have been sold, the rest going into deposit. Prices fluctuate between \$38 and \$53, but they can scarcely be taken as a basis of speculation as the average is expected to be much lower. Mr. C. W. Fremery in his circular for the packet gives the following:— Up to the present only 1,300 ar. of the new clip of wool have come to the market. It is generally speaking fine and free from cartilla, but on the other hand it is very greasy and not very clean. One hundred novillos were killed at the corrales to-day for the Montevideo market and beef shipped by the steamer this evening. Two hundred live novillos will be shipped to-morrow for the same market, and it appears while the siege lasts the beef will be sent down from this market.

to-day was a dull day on 'Change, everyone expected the Valdivia's mails by the America; but the steamer had not even been sighted when the last steamer left for Buenos Ayres. The America waited beyond her hour in the hope of bringing up the news, and at the mole-head this morning even as early as 6.30 a.m. there was an immense crowd waiting to hear the news. The steamer Uruguay was the first to enter, Mr. James Moony and other passengers who arrived reported everything very quiet in the Uruguay, and no news whatever about Lopez Jordan. Large deposits of dry hides are said to exist in most of the country towns in Entre Rios. The telegraph wires continued cut and about a league from Montevideo there is a guard stationed by the Blancos to prevent any parties from repairing the wires, thus telegraphic communication with Montevideo may be regarded as cut off until the Blanco and Colorado war terminates. Almost every steamer from this port for Montevideo takes down more or less specie, although a good deal of the returns comprise Montevideoan paper money sent down from the Uruguay. Within the last week the remittance to Montevideo almost amount to one million of patacones, but of this the very large sum of \$400,000 for Government account for the loan. The passenger traffic on the river was never greater than at present, all the steamers are crowded up and down, the only traffic that shows a sensible falling off is with Paraguay which is not a shadow of what it once was. The Brazilian transport San Jose, with some of the members of the Comision Fiscal (Brazilian Finance Committee) arrived to-day. Perhaps the most ludicrous news discussed by the brokers to-day was the proposed new Bank in Asuncion. There is an effort made to raise the capital in this market, which many think in view of the advantages which will be secured will be subscribed for; it is understood it will grant all the fiscal privileges, with ample power of emission. A society of some of the first native capitalists and lawyers in this city has been privately formed for the purpose of buying up at as cheap rates as possible all the available real estate offering in the market. It does appear to those who are best informed as to the real state of the money market that such a business requires a capital larger than this market can supply, and that the least stringency in the Money Market will force such a vast number of houses and building sites upon the market that prices will take a run down to last year's rates, although up to the present the bulk of the building sites sold has been bought by workmen, not speculators, and paid for out of their savings deposited in the Provincial Bank. The following sales were effected by Thomas Kenny and brother:— 1200 capones y ovejas..... 36 800 do..... 37 1/2 600 do..... 47 700 do..... 40 500 do..... 37 1300 do..... 44 Mr George Kean of Rosario reports the following— Arrived. French barque Telegraph from Maracaibo, with tiles, &c.—Bostmaubrum and Coman. British barque Lincoln from Liverpool, with coals to the Gas Company. A Spanish brig in ballast, to load jerked beef at the Saladero 11 Setiembre. Two Brazilian gunboats from up river. The sales of saladero ox and cowhides during the last fifteen days were:— 7,500 oxhides, at 37 1/2 rls, for 68 to 70 lbs av. Stock, 1,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 225 pipes at 15 1/2 rls. in pipes, and 15 rls. in half pipes. No stock. In saladero horsehides—Sales, 4,000 hides, at 18 1/2 rls. for 33lbs average. No stock. Jerked Beef—Sales, 17,000 qq, old at 22 to 23 rls., and 4000 new at 23 1/2 rls. W. S. Matadero hides—Sales, 1,000 ox at 36 rls. No stock. Mutton tallow—Sales, 5,500 pipes, at 14 1/2 to 14 3/4 rls. in pipes; 14 1/2 to 14 in half pipes. Last price 14 1/2 rls. in pipes, and 14 1/2 rls. half pipes. No stock. The total sales of dry ox and cowhides during the last fortnight are 65,500 lbs. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 101,500 hides. In American hides—Sales, 41,500 hides. Entre Rios, at 46; to 46 rls. at barrer. Correntinos and Concordias, at 43 and 44 rls. Classified hides of this province at 48 to 47 1/2 for 22 to 23lbs average. Stock, 25,000 hides. In German hides—Stock, 12,000 matadero hides. Ox 44 rls for 34 lbs average; and cow, 45 1/2 rls. for 24 lbs average. Stock, 25,000 matadero hides. In French, Spanish, and Italian hides—Sales, 16,000 hides. Stock—51,000 hides. At 43 rls. Correntino, al barrer. 45 to 46 Cordova. do. 45 to 46 matadero cows. 48 hides of this province. 43 American 'desechos'. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 28, 1870. October 29th, 1870. There was very little done in bonds to-day, prices opened at 62 1/2 and closed at 62 1/2, in all 11,000. On time there was nothing sold. In the liquidation 1000 were sold at 62 1/2. It was said on 'Change that the Entre Riano war has at last been concluded, and that terms have been proposed which will be accepted by the National Government. In the wool market to-day there was nothing done. Three piles of wool that came to the station were sent to deposit; in fact no price offered, every one waiting for the Valdivia's mails. The Villa del Salto, from Montevideo, brought a crowd of passengers, and the state of affairs in that city is each day getting worse. Yesterday (Friday) the Blancos planted their outposts at the English cemetery; all the diligences are stopped, the tramways and railway are all shut up. The operatives of the printing-offices, native clerks, &c., are all at the trenches; the city is a tented field. Communication with the camp is so completely cut off that the besieged are now without milk or vegetables, and, as for beef, the Blancos yesterday sold 120 cows to the Colorados at such prices that it is believed the besiegers will be very willing to continue the business. No Telegrama Maritimo came up from Montevideo, and it is to be supposed that the publication in question is stopped for want of hands. The Blancos say that it will be all over in fifteen days the Colorados say that it may last five years. Nevertheless positive advices were received yesterday that the Blancos were receiving numerous cartloads of firewood and making every preparation for a lengthened siege.

The long looked for Bourgogne came up to-day, bringing six hundred passengers, many of them respectable families from Paris; her dates from Europe are no further than the French packet, but her dates from Rio are to the 22nd inst., up to which date none of the steamers for the Plate had arrived. The Flamsteed and the Bonita are now overdue. The well-known White chakra will be sold by Aldecoa & Font early next month. Seventy shares of the South American Steam Navigation Company will be sold to the highest bidder by Mr. Madero. The great land auction between the Plaza Once and Almagro by Madero, will come off to-morrow (Sunday). This auction has attracted much attention and will establish prices for building lots in that direction. Some exchange was passed on Rio to-day at 36 milreis but not a large amount. Exchange on England rules the same, nothing important done to-day. The total passed for the packet only amounts to sixty thousand pounds sterling.

Oct. 31, 1870. To-day was rather a busy day in the Bond market, it being the last day of the month. Some 82,000 Bonds were sold cash, opening at 62 1/2, and closing at 62 1/2. There were no sales on time, and the business of the day was limited to winding up the month's transactions. One or two of the principal brokers sold out all that they had to receive; nevertheless, prices did not give way much. Some large sums were taken up on Bonds to-day at 12 per cent per annum. As to the result of the month's speculations it appears there have been very little profits or losses, the business of the month having been altogether very trifling. Bills were passed to-day on Montevideo at 1 1/2 per cent., and for a large amount. The telegraph wires remained cut to-day and there was nothing from Montevideo, but it was said that the Flamsteed had arrived and would be up in the morning. In the North wool market there were some sales of new wool. M. Duggan sold 1000 ar. at 45 and Messrs Kenny Brothers sold 2 piles at 41. In the South Plaza there were three sales, one at 54, another at 52 and a third lot of four carts at 51. Some other lots came in but were sent to deposit. Mr. Ernest Tornquist from November 1st enters as partner in the firm of Ferber, Huber & Co. Mr. Tornquist has been for many years connected with this house. The Valdivia has brought news of the capture by the French of the German barque Wanderer, bound with cargo to Rosario. The steamer from the Uruguay to-day brought the following news:—Caraballo has taken up all carts in town and camp for the transport of ammunition, they were loading at the Church of Paysandu. Gen. Suarez is encamped at Dr. Estevan's and waiting for Caraballo to march South. Suarez' troops draw their beef supplies from Mr. R. Hughes' estancia. Gen. Caraballo has sent to Drysdale's and other estancias for beef. Sr. Brito, the President of the Junta, has been liberated without having to pay over the money to Caraballo. The story of young Caraballo having stabbed his father is false; they had a slight dispute, nothing more. There are fourteen German vessels in the river afraid to load until the war in Europe terminates. The Taraguai, from Asuncion, arrived to-day; everything is quiet up there; business at a stand still, and nothing doing save in politics. The auction sales on Sunday passed off with varied success. The great land auction between the Plaza Once de Setiembre and Almagro did not by any means give the result anticipated. The sites averaged \$2000 mpc. per vara front, when a much higher price was looked for. Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold the following lots at auction in Calle Santiago del Estero:— Lot No. 16—9 1/2x67 for \$5,400 per vara front. 15—10 x50 4,900 do do 14—10 x40 4,000 do do 13—10 x30 2,200 do do 12, (Corner of Cochabamba) 27 x30 5,400 do do The auction by Balbin & Plovers of Brown's potrero at Barracas gave a total of \$379,100 mpc, a very favorable result. (Details to-morrow). We call attention to the new time-table for the various railways in our advertising columns. Passengers arrived by train report that the rain outside has been most copious and the camps look splendid. Mr. Thomas Clark has given power of attorney to H. W. Bentham. Mr. Henry Thomas owing to continued ill-health retires from the firm of March, Thomas & Co. The new firm will be E. March & Co.

TEMPERATURE. October 25—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Faraenheit..... 68 October 26—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 70. October 27—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 73. October 28—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 71 October 29—Saturday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 70. October 31—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 68. BIRTH. October 13th, in Montevideo, the wife of Philip G. Sotham, of a son. MARRIAGE. October 12, at Jeppener, by the Rev. James Smith, R. H. Anderson, of Paisley, Scotland, to Mary Louisa, third daughter of Robert Wilde, Esq., Buenos Ayres. DEATHS. October 21 at La Cuesta, Partido Lujan, of lockjaw, to the inexpressible grief of her fond parents, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Ham, in her 18th year. She was much esteemed, and respected by her numerous friends and acquaintances. Rest in peace. October 10, at Corrientos, drowned in the river Parana, Mr. John Ellis, engineer, a native of the United States. Deceased was employed at the time of the accident as engineer, on board the steamer Gama. The property of deceased and wages due have been placed in the hands of the Port Captain of Corrientos, 89 patacones, besides a watch and bag containing wearing apparel. The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Wednesday at the Standard Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

ON 'CHANGE. October 26, 1870. Ounces, 400 Sovereigns 122 Patacones 25 Nat. Bonds 62 1/2 There was not much done in bonds to-day—for cash no sales whatever; for Saturday 30,000 at 63; for December 31st 5,000 at 64 1/2. The prices show a slight improvement on yesterday's rate, but the market is so flat that the quotations may be regarded as nominal. Exchange rules the same. Bills were passed at 48 1/2, and 48 3/4, and apparently a brisk business doing. The cutting of the telegraph wires deprived the Boles of its usual message. The wires were cut in several places in the vicinity of Montevideo, and there seems to be little chance of resumed communication owing to the Blancos being around Montevideo. In the produce market to-day things were extremely dull, three small lots of new wool came into the South Plaza, and were at once sent into deposit. In the North Plaza eleven carts of wool consigned to Unazo and Duggan were also sent to deposit. Sheepskins were very heavy, and prices looking downward. We take the following from a private letter from Valparaiso dated 1st October:—