

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

495—TENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

## The Douro's Mails.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamer Douro, Captain Thwaites, entered port this morning.

The Douro sailed from Southampton on 10th October, arrived at Rio on 1st November, and Montevideo 6th Nov. She brings £190,000 for Government of B. Ayres, and telegrams to the 12th ult.

The following is the list of passengers:—

Mr Ludlam, Mr Jones and friend, Captain and Mrs Vigne, George Baker and wife, William Palmer and wife, Mr D. Duggan, Mr J. Fagan, Mr E. Merry, Mr Revy, Mr Robinson, Mr Bevin, Mr McNovin, Mr Moran, Mr Trimery, Mr Glynes, Mr Russell Shaw, Mr J. Church, Messrs A and E. Leaver, Mrs Pickering and two children, Mrs Westermann, Mrs Inch, Miss Allen, Messrs Reische and Hager, Mr Gooliss Mr H Wells, Miss S. Brown, José Gomez Villar, Messrs S and R. Goldman, Mr George Gaither, M D'Oliveira Pinto and wife, Santiago Serrano y Azenjo, and 13 third-class.

## THE WAR.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Friday, Oct. 14.

Frequent sorties have been made by the garrisons of Paris and Metz, resulting in partial combats. Gambetta left Paris in a balloon and arrived at Tours. Garibaldi was received with great enthusiasm. A balloon fight occurred near Paris: the Frenchman received a ball which did not wholly disable him, and replied with a shot that struck his adversary amidships: the latter was picked up by Uhlans. Bismarck sent four circulars to the Foreign Powers between Sept. 12th and Oct. 1st.

All hopes of peace are now abandoned. Prussia demands such terms as France cannot accept; the neutral powers are unable or unwilling to interfere.

The Prussians are preparing to bombard Paris, and Dr. Russell of the Times thinks that the horrors which must ensue will throw into the shade all the most terrible episodes of history, ancient or modern. The war will indeed be carried out to "the bitter end," until either France is completely subjugated or the length of the campaign cause such difficulties to Prussia as may offer an occasion for Europe to mediate with chance of success. If the besiegers take Paris soon this may bring a speedy wind-up, but it is not clear that their good fortune from Weissenburg till Sedan will still attend them in this last effort. Notwithstanding their superiority of numbers they may find it difficult to take the place by storm, and if they try the slower operation of reducing it by hunger it is possible the nation may rise 'en masse', and a people of 40 millions is always formidable. The French Government is blamed for not having accepted Bismarck's terms of an armistice, but the real difficulty was that Prussia insists on annexing Alsace and Lorraine, which France will never consent to. There is a strong party in Germany which demand the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine and appropriation of the French fleet, to demand afterwards satisfaction from Great Britain for having sold arms to the French, to seize Holland and her seaports, and finally annex the German provinces of Austria, so as to form a great German Empire. At a convenient time the German possessions of Russia such as Finland, will also be demanded on the plea of Pan-Germanism. The question of Finland, resembles that of Sleswig-Holstein since the Prussians are trying to force their language, schools and religion upon the Finns, who are three-fourths German. The German Democratic party on the other hand clamor for peace, deprecating any plans of conquest; Professor Jacoby has been imprisoned for his writing in this sense.

The city of Paris is now completely surrounded and the batteries are preparing to open fire on the devoted city. Before doing so the King intended sending a last intimation to surrender. The heaviest siege guns are on the heights of Sevres, St. Cloud, Meudon and Bougival, from which side it seems evident they will try to

make a breach. The King has moved his headquarters from Ferrières to Versailles. The besieging armies number 400,000 men. The garrison of Paris consists of 70,000 soldiers of the Line, 100,000 Gardes Mobiles, and 390,000 National Guards. It is thought the Prussians will receive reinforcements. They have 220,000 men before Metz commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. A new army of 170,000 is being organized at Friburg to operate in the South of France, besides large divisions being assembled at Toul and those under General Falkenstein: these will overawe the rest of France so as to prevent any rising for the relief of Paris. The French army of 100,000 men said to be in formation at Lyons seems to have been a myth; and the rumor of 80,000 more behind the Loire is doubtful. It is said, however, that at Marseilles and Lyons they are only waiting the arrival of Chassepots from England to take the field in large numbers.

The garrison of Paris has 3,800 pieces of cannon; the besiegers are every day receiving guns and material from the frontier. There are conflicting accounts of the state of the city some say there is great discouragement and that only the Gardes Mobiles are willing to fight to the last extremity; others report the utmost enthusiasm and determination to hold out. One statement represents provisions only enough for a month, others say they have enough for several months. The supply of corn is known to be immense, but beer, eggs, bacon and butter are running short.

Among the secret papers belonging to the Emperor, found in the Tuilleries, some were discovered to compromise various people. Orders have been issued for the arrest of Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's physician, and Grandperret, late Minister of Justice; even Villemessant of the Figaro and the Republican Vermorel were in the secret pay of Napoleon, and the demagogue Ballot had engaged for 500,000 frs. to hand over his friend Florens.

General Trochu published a decree of sentence of death against anyone found going to, or coming from the Prussian lines, as it was found that men women and children were employed conveying news to the besiegers. The sorties from Paris had no effect, but those of Bazaine from Metz caused much annoyance to the enemy; his men always take sacks with them which they bring back full of provisions. In his last sortie he had 2,500 men 'hors-de-combat'. It is ascertained that he had before the siege, collected provisions to last 100,000 men for several months.

The disturbances at Lyons have been quelled but others have occurred at Grenoble. The Red republicans have dismissed Gen. Monnet, who fought so well in the Crimea, and imprisoned Gen. Cassagne. The elections fixed for the 16th have been postponed 'sine die.' Garibaldi is to be Commander-in-chief of the Francs-Tireurs. Admiral Fourichon is removed from the post of Minister of Marine.

The Prussians have occupied Epernon, Beauvais, Arthenay, Pithiviers, and other small places. Brisach was summoned to surrender, and refused. At St. Quentin the workmen took up arms, and shut out the enemy. At St. Remy there was a fight in which the Prussians took 660 prisoners. In those towns where there is no resistance the inhabitants are well treated by the Prussians, and continue their avocations unimpeded. But whenever a townsman kills an officer or soldier the place is sacked and burnt. Versailles surrendered so quietly that the Prussians allowed the National Guards to retain their arms as a police force.

Gambetta's arrival at Tours has given more confidence to the French Republicans, as a man of his energy was required to guide the current of affairs. In reply to the manifestation made him, he said: "Fellow-citizens! Deeds, not words: The use of the balloon is becoming general: Nadar met me near Paris, and unfurled the French flag, the other displaying the Prussian; shots were exchanged, but Nadar went too high."

The Times correspondent from Versailles says that the Germans are dis-

contented at finding unexpected resistance under the walls of Paris, and look with dissatisfaction at the prospect of passing the winter in the trenches while the snows of the Vosges may impede their communication with the Rhine.

In one of Bismarck's circulars the following passage occurs:—

"The Prussian Government has published a circular to the effect that if Paris do not surrender, it must suffer the rigors of famine and a close blockade. The besiegers would find it impossible, when provisions began to run short in Paris, to give food, even for a single day, to a population of two millions, and thousands must perish of hunger. Meantime our generals must prosecute the war, and leave the responsibility of pushing things to the last extremity on those who at present govern France."

The manifesto attributed to the Emperor turns out to be apocryphal.

M. Thiers has arrived from St. Petersburg, where he had an interview with the Czar. He will have another conference with Baron Beust, the tenor or result of which cannot be guessed.

A Berlin paper sums up the Prussian trophies thus:—

1. Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,250 officers, 104,750 soldiers, 10,280 horses, 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleuses, 690 cannons, and 400 waggons, taken, to which must be added the prisoners and material captured at Toul and Strasburg. In the latter place alone they got 1570 pieces of cannon, several of which have been already sent forward as siege guns to the trenches before Paris.

The King and Queen of Prussia have opened a subscription for the inhabitants of Strasburg, the former giving 5,000, the latter 1,000 thalers. The city of Berlin municipality gave 20,000 (say £7,000 sterling).

It is generally feared that Russia is going to seize Turkey, perhaps with the connivance of Prussia, and as the price of the Czar's neutrality. The movements of troops and war material from Moscow southwards cause great uneasiness both in Turkey and England. At the same time England seems likely to be forced into a war with China, where all European traders and residents are now in great danger, since the disasters to the French arms have become known. The Emperor of China has rejected the French Minister's ultimatum, and Count Rochechouart would probably leave Peking at once. The Chinese are casting caution and making arms in all haste. Chung-How, the author of the massacre at Tien-Tsin, has his arsenal in full play. The French, English, and American gunboats have arrived at Tien-Tsin.

There is talk of intervention by the United States as arbitrator in the Franco-Prussian question. There is also talk of Prussia annexing Luxembourg. The South German States are willing to enter in the new German Band, with the exception of Bavaria, which offers difficulties.

At the opening of the Danish Parliament the King stated that Prussia had consented to cede North Sleswig to Denmark, probably as the reward of her neutrality.

In Holland the King, addressing the Chambers, congratulated them on the independence of their country.

From Florence we learn that they only wait the meeting of Parliament to arrange the transfer of the seat of Government to Rome.

In Spain they are arguing about the question of monarchy.

## SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STANDARD.

Lisbon, 14th Oct.

I send you the very latest. Great alarm about Russia; although her warlike intentions semi-officially denied, none believe it. The following is the very latest and reliable.

The reports of Russian armaments have become more and more persistent and are now generally believed. The Stock Exchange has been very sensibly affected by them; all descriptions are quoted several florins lower; and the Neue Ericz Presse, which was

most unwilling to credit Russia with aggressive designs, and which for many days attributed the prevailing uneasiness to Turkish and Hungarian fables, at last admits that there is good reason for alarm, and in an article, said to be suggested by official inspiration, roundly states that Russia is preparing, not for intervention in the Franco-Prussian war, but to make a demand for the revision of the obnoxious Treaty of 1856.

From all parts of the Empire troops are being sent to the Crimea, Odessa and other parts, and already the soldiers speak of the war against the hereditary foe of the Christian faith. In the Crimea all the railways are used for military transports; by the line recently opened from Smolensk to Kursk troops were first forwarded, and troops also have been passing through Moscow. Travellers are astonished that the German newspapers say nothing of this. In Russian Poland equal hostility to Germany seems to prevail. An actor who was representing Agamemnon at the Warsaw Theatre converted his part into a caricature of the King of Prussia. He was loudly applauded by the Poles, but by order of the Governor was immediately dismissed.

The Times publishes a telegram from Berlin to the effect that Russia is arming.

The Morning Post insists on the necessity of England arming, in view of the complications in the East.

The Eastern question is again looming on the political horizon, and quiet rumours are beginning to be substantiated by facts. It is no longer a secret that Russia will seek the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the treaty of Paris. There are many rumours afloat—some correct, many false—about the policy and actions of the Russian Government with regard to this important question.

I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch:—

1. Russia is actively pushing forward her armaments.

2. Soldiers on unlimited furlough have received orders to be ready at the shortest notice, to return to the ranks.

3. There is a movement of troops towards the south.

4. The abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, or at least part of it, is looked forward to as a certain result of present disastrous struggle between Prussia and France.

## CANELONES TELEGRAM.

Sunday, 4 p.m.

O'Gorman  
TO  
"STANDARD."

Gambetta arrived at Tours by balloon.

Orleans evacuated, Occupied by the Prussians.

Prussians advancing on Rouen and Agincourt.

The London Standard asserts war between England and China inevitable.

14th.

Paris and Metz resisting. Bombardment of the former inevitable.

Operations expected to commence daily against former.

Garibaldi in Tours. Enthusiastic reception.

Offered his services to the Republic. Left on 13th for front.

Communications daily from Paris. Narrow escape of Crown Prince at Versailles.

Rivers James and Potomac overflowed, inundating several towns.

Virginia and Maryland inundated.

Damages four millions.

A hundred victims.

Bank rate, 2½.

## SECOND TELEGRAM.

10.30 p.m.

Latest London telegrams to the 12th October state that the French suffered a defeat at Orleans.

One thousand prisoners and three pieces of cannon taken.

French accounts differ as to the number of prisoners.

The Germans were repulsed at Cheresse, after a desperate fight of five hours.

Thionville besieged. Prussians marching on Normandy. Havre well defended.

## DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN THE VOSGES.

OFFICIAL GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

Royal headquarters, Versailles. On the 6th inst. a victorious engagement was fought by Major-General Gegenfeld's Brigade (Baden troops) between Raon, Etape, and St. Die, against large masses of Francs-Tireurs and detachments of French troops of the line under General Dupré. The latter was wounded and the enemy was dispersed.

Carlsruhe, Oct. 8.

The Grand Duke of Baden has received the following telegram, dated Lunenburg, yesterday, 8.11 p.m.:—

To His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

Etival, Oct. 7.

Yesterday we fought a victorious engagement from half-past 9 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, near St. Remy and Nonpatentize, against a French Corps, consisting of the Line and Garde Mobile. At 4 p.m. the enemy was routed, and flying to Rambervilliers.

The troops engaged were the 3rd Regiment, the 1st Fusilier Battalion of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, and the Fusilier Battalion of the 6th Regiment; two squadrons of Light Dragoons, and the Moebel and Kunz batteries. The enemy's strength was double ours, and he was supported by two batteries of artillery. According to the reports of prisoners, the enemy numbered at least 14,000 men, reinforced by battalions from the south under General Pethelin. The conduct of our troops was beyond all praise.

St. Remy, Nonpatentize, and the Bois de Jumelles were carried at the point of the bayonet.

Three vigorous onslaughts of the enemy were energetically repulsed.

Our loss amounts to twenty officers and 410 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is more than three times the number, and we have taken sixty officers and 600 men unwounded prisoners.

Our troops bivouacked upon the conquered field of battle.

A Glorious day for the Baden arms.

VON GEGENFELD.

Major-General.

## LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

Sunday 11½ a.m.

Minister of War arrived here on Friday, and started for Salto on Saturday.

Col. Carballo has been dismissed, and Lieutenant Irigoyen appointed to command the Colonel's forces.

General Carballo has been ordered to turn over his command to General Suarez, as a great number of his troops have refused to serve under him.

Suarez still in camp at Don Estevan.

General Carballo's troops deserting daily, on Thursday last no less than 117 cleared out with arms, &c.

On the arrival of the Minister new clothing was distributed to the troops in garrison.

On Wednesday last one of the gunboats in port fired an accidental shot into the small steamer stationed at the Custom-house, doing a deal of damage: she is now beached and under repairs.

H.

A son of our friend Sor. Ezeorra, who is an officer of the 12th of the Line under Gen. Rivas, writes as follows:—

"Lopez Jordan is at Alcaraz: we are following him up. Gen. Gelly is gone north, so that Jordan will now find himself between two armies. He will hardly fight, although deserters report him to have still 5,000 men. After we beat him at Santa Rosa he took 2,000 men. If we had had horses we could have beaten him completely. He had 4,000 men soon after. Every day we have deserters from his camp."



BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SOCIETY.

SPRING MEETING.

None who remember the first meeting of the Buenos Ayres Athletic Society in the year 1867, could have anticipated that in a few short years this juvenile club would so graft itself upon the country and the people as to become an institution, and a flourishing institution, for such the Athletic is to-day. It has without any extraneous aid eclipsed the races at Belgrano, the Fair at the Recoleta, and all kindred gatherings which boast of more pretentious consequence, more revered antiquity. The Athletes have sprung up but the other day, and yet the meeting on Tuesday was the greatest gathering we ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres.

To give the names of the thousands who were present would be impossible. We give the few we know apologising for omissions.

Messieurs F W Moore, Frank Parish, H.E. Sr. Borges, H.E. Dr. Avellaneda, H.E. Governor Castro, Christopherson, C Lumb, Stanfield, Richardson, McClymont, T Drysdale, Joseph Drysdale, Pearson, Ackerley, Methvin, Galbraith, Black, Roberts, Captain Bruce, F Jacobs, Brown, Folmar, Samuels, Green, Walker, Moore, Forrester, Smith, John Drysdale, Greg ry, Geoghegan, Colquhoun, Campbell, Nuttall, Cranwell, Hutchinson, Feeley, Yettman, Freyer, White, Crosbie, Saunders, Simpson, Pons, Stockdale, Krubis, Lee Smith, Claxton, Duggan, Flaycroft, Downes, Amorin, Tomkinson, Lisboa, Braga, Alkein, Pfeiffer, Heimendahl, Benn, Russell, Anderson, Boyd, Glover, Bombal, Rodriguez, J A Fernandez, Wilde, Corrales, Durkwitz, Moller, Rossion, Ubelohde, Klengel, Luders, Clausen, Bertram, W McLean, L McLean, J McLean, F Woodgate, Storey, Barry, Onslow, Bitchlor, Riley, Coghlan, Rossignol, Wanklyn, Younger, Allen, Burton, Newman, Grant, Denton, Tucker, Cooper, Tolken, Geary, Runball, R B Tucker, Hughes, Coffin, Ford, McDonald, Frayer, Davis, Gallagher, Cowes, Zimmermann, Naylor, Plowes, Wilde, Scringour, A Mackinlay, W Mackinlay, Wilson, Best, Frazier, McSherry, Thompson, Milroy, Crabtree, Mackin, Commodore Davis, Stevens, Howden, White, Carlisle (Mont video), Spraggon, Miles, Anderson, Thomas, Hushon, J Brown, Kinch, Krubbe, Nicholson, Ryan, Turner, Gibson, Fulton, Hill, Smith, Hill, Duguid, Soe, Trigoey, Aguirre, Barber, Aungier, Craufurd, Mulhall, Van Blarcom, Mendez, Noly, Auchtortony, Page, J Bell, G Bell, Bergman, Lomas, McEachen, Finlay, Richmond, Rodger, Patino, Truenfeit, Tornquist, Holterhoff, Willers, Ibbetson, Wyatt Smith, Shaw, Dr. Alston, Rev. Ash, Lett, Smith and Clapp, H Coffin, Wilson, Holmes, Campbell, Stuart, Hayman, Garcia, Isaac, Capt. Kidd, Flamstead, Soyfert, Maschewitz, Medamos Moore, Parish, Borges, Lisboa, T Drysdale, John Drysdale, Russell, Anderson, Riddle, Hill, Clapp, Coffin, Maxwell, A Mackinlay, W Mackinlay, Bruce, Tomkinson, C Lumb, Stanfield, Forrester, Richardson, McClymont, Pearson, Ackerley, Methvin, Galbraith, Roberts, Price, F Jacobs, Brown, Folmar, Samuels, Green, Walker, Moores, Smith, White, Krubis, Armstrong, Dose, Carril, Fernandez, Heimendahl, Amorin, Claxton, Duggan, Alkein, Benn, Pfeiffer, Glover, Rodriguez, Corrales, Luders, McLean, Barry, Naylor, Grant, Tucker, Geary, Hughes, Cowes, Bell, Lamas, Ibbetson, Trilla, Whiteaker, Merryek, Richmond, Page, Duffy, Griffin, Talken, Gallagher, Cowes, Zimmermann, Thompson, Makern, Davis, Stevens, Carlisle, Nicholson, Turner, Fulton, Shaw, Hill, Patino, Cooper, Garth, Wilson, J Brown, J Smith, Green, Donovan, Maschewitz, Roisignol.

At an early hour the road to Palermo was crowded. The morning was delicious and the weather in the early part of the day was all that could be desired. There was scarcely an English family of Buenos Ayres that did not turn out for the occasion, and the few that were absent were unavoidably detained by domestic affairs. The rain on the previous day was sufficient to lay the dust, and the drive out was by no means an unattractive portion of the programme. The Northern Railway was every way equal to the occasion, the trains although crowded to overflowing ran with the most admirable punctuality, and up to 3 p.m. there was a continuous flow of people from the station to the course. The stand-house, the supplemental stand house, and the extra supply of chairs proved insufficient for the immense throng of spectators, and hundreds had to walk about the paddock in front. At noon the coup d'oeil was magnificent. Never before did we witness at Palermo such an array of beauty as the stand house, &c., presented, the fair sex was never better or more favourably represented. The distribution of prizes was not reserved for one lady as on former occasions, but the President of the society with polished tact, invited some of the young ladies sitting around on the termination of each event to hand to the winner his well-earned prize. Cheer followed cheer as the victorious Athlete was borne to the table on the stalwart shoulders of his compeers. The prizes were magnificent and testify to the munificence of our fellow countrymen. We offer no remarks on the Sports, since the Secretary has favoured us with a full and official report, which follows at

foot, but we must say that the spring meeting of 1870 could not be a greater success, everything passed off with the greatest harmony and a better day's sport we never witnessed at Palermo.

The following is the Secretary's report:—

1.—High Jump Standing. Rather a tame affair, but three competitors. The first to fall out was J. T. Moore at 3ft. 10in., Saunders and R. Moore reaching 4ft. 1in., but were obliged to tie, neither being able to clear 4ft. 2in.

2.—High Jump Running. A very much better appearance was made here, but great regret was felt at the absence of Elliott. Cooper and G. T. Gardom fell out at 4ft. 6in., Walkinshaw at 4ft. 9in. Tyndall and J. T. Moore going up inch by inch to 5ft. 1in., which the former found too much.

300 Yards—Youths 15 to 18. The rising generation was well represented by Winton and Balman. The former led for two-thirds of the distance at a great pace, but at the 100 yards' straight Balman came up neck and neck, barely winning by a yard and a half. Miles third, 16 yards behind winner. Time—Balman 37 sec.

4.—Throwing the Hammer. Very little interest appeared to be felt in this event, as out of four entries only two turned up. Pettigrew threw off to 70 feet 3 in., M. Morine short a couple of feet in his first effort, but scoring 72ft. 3in. at his second throw, which Pettigrew could not reach within seven inches.

100 Yards Race. B. W. Gardom..... 11 seconds G. T. Gardom James Hogg (101 yards). Great Expectations were disappointed by the above result, the favorite, James Hogg starting badly and coming in an indifferent third. Bond a good fourth, running better than usual. A very close affair is predicted for the next meeting in May.

Hop, Skip, and Jump. Barber..... 29ft. 3in. J. T. Moore..... 28 4 R. Moore..... 37 5 Only half of those entered appeared, and the winner turned up unexpectedly in Barber, whose performance was very good. J. T. Moore for a long time was the first, but failed to come within a foot of Barber's final jump. W. H. Moore gave up at 33ft. 11in.

Mile Race. This was the great race of the day: the training of many had been most severe, and opinions were much divided as to the probable winner. Sylvester was perhaps the favorite, but appeared rather overtrained. Stuart looked very fit, whilst great things were expected of the new-comer Herald, and the determination of numbers one and seven on the programme "to do or die" was well known. At the start Stuart rushed off at a great pace, followed by Herald at the first lap, thirty yards in the rear; Powell, Campbell, Sylvester, and Gipps tailing off, Sylvester evidently trying to make up his fifty yards penalty by a rush at quarter mile speed; he nearly reached the leader, but it was too great an effort so early in the race, and he gradually fell back. At the second lap Stuart still led, running steadily, closely followed by Herald, five yards behind, Powell seven yards, and Sylvester and Campbell twelve yards. These positions were kept to the third lap, Powell and Herald pressing Stuart a little closer, whilst Sylvester was gradually losing ground. At the finish the race was between Stuart and Herald; many thought the latter would have won, but Stuart being inside made good use of that advantage and breasted the tape two yards in advance of Herald, a very good second, Powell seventeen yards behind winner, running well; the rest well up, with the exception of Gipps, who appeared wound up for a ten mile race, and had to hit out right and left with effect amongst the crowd (who closed up after the winner) in order to reach the Judge.

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TIME. Min. Sec. Stuart..... 5 10 Herald..... 5 12 Powell..... 5 15 Sylvester 1810 yds..... 5 29 Campbell..... 5 22 Gipps..... 5 22 S.—Boys Race, under 15 Years. A pretty good race, not well filled, one little fellow, apparently just out of the nursery, losing the prize by looking behind. S. Wilson (18) sec..... 120 yds. F. Moore..... 120 J. C. Stanfield..... 67 5 9.—110 Yards Race. Five competed, all good men and true. Oxenford spurring tremendously took the lead to half way round, followed by Gardom, Bond, Moore and Cooper.

The pace was too severe for the leader, who gave up exhausted at 300 yards, Gardom coming up with a magnificent stride, racing in form which had not hitherto been seen at Palermo. Bond second, 15 yards, and Moore 24 behind winner, who looked as if he could have done the distance in two or three seconds less with the same ease.

B. W. Gardom..... 57 J Bond..... 10 W. H. Moore..... 20 10.—Walking: two miles. [Each round 418 yards.] J. and E Somers—1st round 1.45, 2nd 3.31, 3rd 5.20, 4th 7.15, 5th 9.17, 6th 11.16, 7th 13.20, 8th 15.18.

Atkinson—1st round 1.45, 2nd 3.33, 3rd 5.25, 4th 7.20, 5th 9.23, 6th 11.21, 7th 13.27, 8th 15.30. Hinks—1st round 1.45, 2nd 3.35, 3rd 5.30, 4th 7.50; fell out.

The brothers walked amicably together at a very great pace till the last round, when the elder in about a 120 yards gained 20 with the greatest ease; Atkinson 100 yards behind.

J Somers..... Min. Sec. E Somers..... 16 11 Atkinson..... — —

11.—Hurdle Race. G. F. Gardom led off closely followed by Moore, with Jacobs gaining at every stride. At the eighth hurdle these three were neck and neck, with the rest not far off.

Both Moore and Gardom jumped the last hurdle in rather awkward style, leaving Jacobs a tolerably easy winner. Gardom failing to tie with Moore by half a yard.

F. L. Jacobs 29 sec. 123 yds W. H. Moore — 120 G. F. Gardom — 99

12.—Half-mile Race. A very quick and lively race, seven competitors. Voules leading for the first round, closely followed by Stuart, Gardom, Sylvester, Herald and Powell. Further on, the University training of the quarter-mile winner began to tell; leaving the rest behind without an effort, he won easily by twenty yards in front of Voules; Stuart 3rd, ten yards in rear of Voules.

F. L. Jacobs..... 29 123 yds W. H. Moore..... 120 G. F. Gardom..... 99

12.—Half-mile Race. A very quick and lively race, seven competitors. Voules leading for the first round, closely followed by Stuart, Gardom, Sylvester, Herald and Powell.

13.—Pole Leaping. Decidedly the prettiest event of the day, but wants some fresh blood to tackle Jacobs, who, even with the enormous handicap of 9 inches, won easily. Nicholson promises very fairly, but he is wanting in strength.

F. L. Jacobs..... 9ft. 1in. Nicholson..... 8 3 R. Moore..... 8 0

14.—Putting the Shot. All regretted the absence of Rose and Bankier; only two competing, McMorine and Pettigrew. The latter made a very good throw of 33ft. 4in.; McMorine nowhere.

15.—300 Yards Handicap. The Committee deserve credit for a very good handicap, the crowd being very close at the finish. The scratch men were at a disadvantage, owing to the number of men in front of them, but Gardom, Oxenford and Moore pushed the winner, Winton, very close.

Winton, 36 sec. G. F. Gardom, Oxenford } tie Moore } Miles.

16.—Length Jump Standing. Pettigrew did not by any means come up to his old reputation, averaging only 8ft. 8in. Campbell won by a couple of inches.

Campbell..... ft. in. Barber..... 9 10 Pettigrew..... 8 10

Length Jump running. A very close match, Jacobs astonishing himself by a put of 16ft 11 inches. The real contest lay with Tyndale, Walkinshaw and Stuart who all jumped well, Tyndale getting a lead of 7 inches, which the others could not make up.

DISTANCE. Tyndale..... 15ft. 3in. Walkinshaw..... 17 8 Stuart..... 17 6 R. Moore..... 16 6 Barber..... 15 6

18.—Steeple Chase, 1000 yards. A ditch 12ft. 8in. wide and sundry hurdles were not sufficient to induce a catastrophe on this occasion, although some amateurs amused the waiting public during the interval by falling in.

Bond giving 5 yards seemed determined to win, pressing Stuart and Moore hard during the 1st round, when he attained the lead, but appeared rather done up. At the 100 yards straight Stuart was 20 yards behind, but putting a spurt on the right moment jumped the last hurdle with Bond, and ran away from him in the last 50 yards. Moore did not finish, and Campbell fell some distance from the post.

Stuart..... 3in. 16s. Bond..... Voules.....

18.—Consolation Race. The winner ran very quick against time, his only opponent having lost himself at the corner.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Deputy Gowland has laid before the Provincial Legislature a measure of much importance for railway companies and the public. The proposed law is for the interchange of traffic on the different railways now running or to be run in the province of Buenos Ayres. It appears that by a very excellent foresight all the railways in this country have adopted what is technically known as the Irish gauge, 5ft 6in, and hence the carriages and waggons of any one of the different railways can run on all. A general or central railway station is about to be constructed in the Paseo Julio; the materials for this station have arrived out from England and are now discharging in port. It is probable that before the next meeting of the Legislature the station in question will be up, and all the railways in the province converging to a common centre. The Gowland project, which has for its object a railway reciprocity system, is, therefore, not premature, for by the proposed bill, waggons laden in the Plaza Once de Setiembre or in Chivilcoy or Chascomus can run through to the Boca, and vice versa, waggons laden at the Tigre, the Boca, or the wharf at San Fernando, can run through to Chivilcoy, Chascomus and the Salado. The gain to the public by this system of railway reciprocity will be immense and much larger than generally supposed, for the charges for transferring produce, even from the Piazas to the Barracas are so severe that they weigh upon the staple. In the United States, where different railway gauges exist to a greater extent than in England, it has been estimated that the loss caused by the extra freight and handling of goods amounts to thirty millions patacons annually, and, although trade in the States is enormously greater than here, still wages are far higher here, and every economy practised in the way of freight and labor is a gain to the producer and a direct gain to the country.

The Boca railway viaduct will soon be finished, and the trains run through from the Boca to the Central Railway Station. The Northern Railway has also received its iron viaduct, and soon the tramway in the Paseo Julio will be done away with, and the locomotive will run over the entire line. The Western Railway having finished its branch from the Plaza Once to the Catalinas, will also be able to run its coaches to the common centre. The San Fernando Wharf Company has also finished its work, and steamers and vessels of large tonnage drawing 12 feet of water can now load and discharge at the wharf of the company, the railway waggons running alongside, so that goods can be carried from the gangway of a vessel into the railway waggons, which by means of the branch railway line can run through into the city, down to the Boca, or out to the extremities of any of our lines of railway.

A reciprocity system therefore among the different railways is called for, so that waggons of one company by paying a stated mileage can run along the lines of others, and Mr. Gowland has identified his name with a scheme, which is not only useful and necessary, but imperative.

As the legal session of the Provincial Chambers has expired, and an extra session has been called, it is desirable that this railway reciprocity bill should be included amongst the measures which demand immediate consideration: for as we have already shown, if the bill is put off until next session, we shall have a repetition of the old story "the cart before the horse"—the Grand Central Railway Station up and finished, and not a railway wagon in the whole province allowed to enter it.

SPONTANEOUS IMMIGRATION! BERNSTADT & THE HENLEY COLONY.

Rosario, Oct. 25th. It is worth while to make a comparison between the colonies of Bernstadt and Santa Catalina (Henley's) to appreciate the merits of artificial, as compared with spontaneous, immigration. The other day I went with Mr. Perkins to Bernstadt to assist at one of his periodical visits when he gives a personal audience to the colonists, to see how each family is getting on and what are their wants. Mr. Perkins was in the chair, having on either hand Mr. Brofft, the manager, and the secretary.

About 30 colonists attended, not to make complaints, but to ask favors; one wanted more milch cows, another more oxen for ploughing, another physic, another garden seeds, and so on. One or two required protection from the cattle of the neighbouring estancias trespassing on the ploughed ground. None of them asked for liquor or money.

Mr. Perkins thought fit to send for three or four of the colonists who were trying to form themselves into a municipal council and create difficulties in the management. He addressed them in these words—

"You are all indebted to the Company, but we are determined to forfeit whatever advances we have made to you, sooner than keep anyone against his will or allow intrigues against the peace of the colony. From this moment your contracts are cancelled, you are released from all obligations, and at liberty to go seek your fortune elsewhere.

"All your wants are attended to, and I am ready to ask, and the Government is disposed to grant, the formation of a Municipal Council as soon as the colonists are in a position to take care of themselves. At the same time, be assured that it is my duty not only to further your interests in every way, but to pluck out by the root any element of disorder. This is the only point in which the Company will display severity."

This speech had such an effect on the men to whom it was addressed, that they declared they had never intended to cause difficulties; they were most content with the treatment shewn them, and would never abandon their little farms, but fulfil all their engagements religiously.

It is manifest that Bernstadt will furnish a model on which to base all future systems of colonization by public companies in this part of the world.

Mr. Perkins assured me that the troubles that one discontented colonist could cause in a colony are so great that he would expel him, if even the Company were to lose 400 patacons. So far, however, from having to expel any of the colonists, he has daily applications from people of the neighboring colonies to settle at Bernstadt, including five of Mr. Henley's now defunct colony.

Now let us turn to the Henley colony. Mr. Henley is an Englishman who has resided some years in the country without learning a word of Spanish. He went to England, and got up a company of sixty young men, mostly of good families, each subscribing £150. Thus with a capital of £9,000 he got all the farming implements and paraphernalia that he considered necessary, and embarked with his men, all fully armed and equipped for the River Plate. It was like one of those expeditions got up for California some twenty years ago. The destination was Frayle Muerto, where Henley counted on a farm ready for him, but some sudden difficulty sprung up and caused the colonists to delay in Rosario. This was the first step to dissolution. The parson abandoned his iron church, and took passage for England to announce the break-up of the colony. The colonists were struck with dejection, seeing no hope of those bright visions woven by Henley when he was recruiting among the ball-rooms and saloons of high-life in England for a joint-stock farm in the Pampas.

At last Henley, when his colony had dwindled down to half, procured an estancia three leagues from Rosario, measuring one square league, at the moderate price of \$20,000 (£3,300), for which he gave bills. One fine morning, after having so long caused a sensation in town by their quaint costumes, Indian helmets, and high gaiters, the Henley men, in Rifle uniform, defiled through the streets 'en route' for their settlement. They were mounted on horseback or in vehicles of every description, and followed a long convoy of carts laden with tools, implements, wooden houses, etc.

The houses were put up one way or other, and the colonists began their labors of agriculture in the Land of Promise. There was, however, no proper management or discipline, and the "pupils," soon wearying of hard work, gave themselves up to the pleasures of the chase, horse-racing, fishing, &c. Nor was it surprising that youths who had been brought up in the lap of luxury should feel more inclined to hunting and shooting than to stand all day under a hot sun digging a ditch. Again the proximity to Rosario soon became an evil; the theatre and coffee-house had attractions, and at the Casino the Henley men would congregate to drink "half-and-half" and pass time more pleasantly than on the estancia, where there was nought but hard work and exposure to the hot sun.



This spontaneous colony lacked the first element of cohesion, family ties. The colonists were a kind of Knights Templar. After suffering all manner of hardships and privations for some months, all their labours are found to amount to a few acres sown with flax and a ditch of two miles in front of the farm.

One day when the prospects of the colony were already growing gloomy a bombshell fell in the midst of them. Henly's money was out! The outburst was really spontaneous. Some seized their revolvers, others vowed vengeance, a few only lighted their pipes. Everyone spoke of 'swindling' and said something must be done. An Indignation Meeting was held, the colony was declared bankrupt. All work was abandoned, the colonists crowded Rosario at all hours; some of the flaxmen were always passing hither or thither on horseback, others playing billiards at the coffee-houses, till they became a by-word among the 'gamins' of Rosario and a subject of pity with all respectable people.

"Mr. Cambary, said a lady to me one day, you cannot imagine what pain we feel at seeing those handsome young fellows, in strange dresses, but of such gentlemanly bearing, going about the town so dejected in appearance. Is it true that they wear those fine clothes when digging and sowing flax?" "Madam, I replied, these are young gentlemen who have come out to settle as farmers like the colonists of Esperanza and San Carlos.

"That is all very well, but what are they going to do with the flax? Or do they mean to prepare linseed poultices for everybody in Rosario?"

This will give you an idea of what opinion our townfolk formed of the Henly colony.

On Saturday, 22nd, I went in person with Mr. Bollaert to see the colony. After two hours' ride we reached the settlement, which is in the middle of the land, offering at a distance the appearance of an encampment, with the colonists' huts in groups. We arrived at dinner hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock. In a long shed, open at either end, the sides and roof of galvanized iron, were seated in a double row some 16 or 18 colonists eating some mutton-hash and drinking coffee. They were the last remains of the colony, and were preparing to take their departure. The aspect of the place was mournful in the extreme. It looked more like a deserted encampment than a colony recently under cultivation. The Paraguayan soldiers under Lopez left much better works of agriculture behind them in their lines at Peco Peco and Linea Negra, where they had planted maize, sandias &c. Here, on the contrary, there was no head, no system. All you see is a quadrangle of 34 huts, each 6 feet by 9, and painted white. Each laden with furniture and baggage, youths hastening hither and thither preparatory to their departure, farming implements lying about, machinery of every kind, sheepskins here, dead biscachos yonder, filth and rubbish everywhere, so strange among Englishmen well brought up. Such was the aspect of the "spontaneous" colony of Santa Catalina.

It was a regular 'sauve qui peut.' The unfortunate youths, thus brought to ruin by a wild visionary, look with bitter gaze upon the long trench they have dug with the sweat of their brow—the first hard work ever they did in their lives. All feelings of ridicule vanish when we look upon these poor fellows abandoned in the open camp, their labours for so many months lost, and their capital of £9,000 gone.

As for vegetables or garden produce, the colony had not raised as much as any one settler in Bernstadt. This latter colony, with a capital of £6,000 (not yet all expended) has raised a thriving settlement of 700 inhabitants, marked out a new town, built some fine houses, and fenced in and cultivated a large area of land.

The Henly colony, with double the capital, with machinery, implements, etc., all from the best makers in England and duty free, has ruined sixty young men in the prime of vigour and life.

At Bernstadt you find fine hotels where they will give you English beer, fresh bread, and butter just churned. At the Henly colony we got nothing but hard biscuits and muddy water drawn from a 'norria.'

Here you can draw the parallel. Nothing more artificial than the Bernstadt colony under Perkins.

Nothing more spontaneous than the flax colony of Henly.

It is well for our Legislators, before they meet again next year, to study the lesson here inculcated, and see how erroneous are the ideas of colonizing the Republic by spontaneous immigration.—*Republica.*

MUTINY ON THE CORDOBA FRONTIER.

NINE OF THE MUTINEERS SHOT.

The *Nazione Italiana* has the following account of a dreadful mutiny at Fort Algarrobo Grande, on the frontier between Cordoba and Santa Fe.

"It was about sundown on the 19th of July, just as the bagles called the men to evening muster, a dreadful mutiny occurred. The men had received orders to be ready to march next morning to the Salado, there to establish a new fort, 30 leagues further north in a point much exposed to Indians. They resolved, thereupon, to kill Colonel Obligado and all the officers. It was customary among us officers to assemble, at nightfall, in a tent about 100 yards distant from the soldiers' quarters. Suddenly we heard shouting and confusion and the whistling of bullets close to us. We put out the candle, and seizing our revolvers, rushed out crying "Treason". On all sides we heard cries, imprecations, and the shrieks of women, while people were running about in wild confusion. The darkness of the night was only broken by the flashes of musketry. It was a scene like hell broke loose.

Captain Figueroa rushed to the guard-house to get his men to fire on the rioters, but one of the guard shot him dead. Colonel Obligado with admirable coolness harangued the men, and restored order. On calling the muster it was found there were 28 men missing, who under cover of the night had gone off with their arms. At daybreak 30 horsemen started in pursuit of them and overtook them on the road to Cordoba. A skirmish then ensued, when just at the critical moment Colonel Omedo appeared with 150 men and overpowered the fugitives, killing 3 of them and taking the other 25 prisoners. Colonel Omedo had received a ball through his chest.

A drum-head court-martial was held, and nine of the ring-leaders were condemned to be shot, the rest to 6 years' penal service. There was a time when the execution of 9 fellow-creatures would have horrified me, but I was now very glad to see these scoundrels made to expiate their crime. The mutineers were in fact released convicts, who had been condemned for murder or robbery, and were taken out of the public prisons to garrison this frontier post.

"On the evening of the 22nd the whole garrison, 170 men, was marched out by beat of drum to a cross outside the fort, where the corpse of Captain Figueroa had been interred. The 9 condemned men followed in irons and were placed in a row on their knees, with their eyes bandaged. A roll of musketry was heard and they were no more. The echoes of the night were unbroken but by the howling of a dog.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday.

The official organ says the Government has got two Frenchmen to construct a Mitrailleuse for the defence of Calle 18 de Julio by Saturday evening, when the Blancos are expected to attack. The Minister Rebollo has published a manifesto that no terms can be made with the Blancos unless unconditional surrender. Aparicio says the same regarding the Colorados. The skirmishing of the last two days is said to have resulted in the enemy having three killed and eleven wounded, among the former a black officer, and among the latter one Major Chalá. Our loss is reported as an officer and three men wounded, and five of the President's escort made prisoners in ambuscade. The besiegers have a military hospital of 50 beds in the Asylum at Union. The Blancos yesterday despatched forces to San José and Piedras. Their advanced lines this morning at daybreak were nearer town than yesterday.

Aparicio has issued a manifesto to Italians in their own language, very well written, and it is said he is going to get his secretary to publish similar proclamations in English, French, and German.

We are now getting beef and live cattle from Buenos Ayres and Ensenada. Yesterday the Government sent 20 live sheep to the Caridad Hospital, and some cows (killed) to the troops on duty. Butchers have a fine harvest, charging as much as \$160 (£30 sterling) for an animal.

A Brazilian iron-clad and two war-steamer arrived yesterday from Asuncion.

The coalition got up by MM. Leonard, Vaillant, and other French residents for their wounded countrymen already exceeds £1,100 sterling.

The Government people complain bitterly of the ill effects of the siege. The Customs and general revenues show a falling off of 65,000 dols. per month!

The Villeta brought yesterday \$1,90,000 from Wanklyn of B. Ayres on account of the loan.

Paper money downwards 11 to 11½ dis.

In produce, 2,000 American hides at 64 rls.

The British barque H. A. Stevenson, from Annapolis to the R. Plate with lumber, was abandoned on the high seas.

The British barque St. Dominique, with ice and lumber from Richmond to Montevideo, had to put into Saint Thomas's and sell her cargo.

Arrivals. Cadiz, Fuida, salt. Emma Pitcairn, do. Pensacola, Albatross, lumber. Bordeaux, Jacques, general.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

THE credit of the Argentine Republic abroad is a theme which delights us all. The free press of Buenos Ayres has never perhaps handled any subject with more ability, and with a success to carry the most widespread conviction. Every other topic admits of debate, but the credit of the country on the London Stock Exchange is above dispute, and the difficulty with which our legislation has had to deal has been less to create a credit abroad than to use it prudently.

The credit of the nation, after all, owes little to legislation, and we may say everything to its successful and admirably managed railways. The Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires, owned by a British public, has given more general satisfaction to the shareholders than many of the principal railway companies in Great Britain and Ireland. Since that line has been opened to the public it has been well and economically managed, and hundreds of well-to-do people in England who have no other relation with the Plate than that of shareholders in this company, rejoice in their connections with a country and company which has proved such a source of profitable investment.

The Central Argentine Railway is a younger, but by no means a less prosperous concern; its growing traffic even for the few months that it has been opened to the public shows that the road will be self supporting, and the admirable employment now given to the lands ceded to the company, and which we adverted to in yesterday's issue contrasting the colony of Bernstadt with the exploded Henly affair, proves that the Republic even more than the shareholders, has reason to rejoice that this mighty industrial scheme has been confided to hands so able and so competent.

During the last Session of Congress, our readers may recollect, that a bill was introduced for the purpose of legalizing an illegal act; the bill proposed to expropriate the line, and by paying the cost and a per centage, to take from the shareholders their property, and to vest it in the Government. It afforded us much pleasure at the time to descant on the very honorable conduct of the Government in opposing so improper and impolitic a measure, which had it been carried out would have irretrievably damaged the honor and fair name of the Republic; our remarks happily found echo here and abroad, although, we regret to say, some of the members of the Free press of Buenos Ayres were opposed to us on the subject. Still the press never carries weight in a wrong cause, and although we have no seat in Congress, our views were maintained. By the last mail from Europe we learn what the opinion at home was on the subject, and the following paragraph from a letter written by Mr. George Woolcott to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Resident Director here, will doubtless prove interesting:

"The views expressed by the Finance Minister, Señor Gorostiaga, in the debate on this question reflected credit, I consider, on His Excellency, and on the Government. In connection with this very important subject I may remark that it is obviously the policy of a new country not to discourage, but to stimulate the investment of foreign capital in undertakings of public utility; and I beg to mention also that in the year 1853 a principle was enunciated in this country, which it may be convenient for me to inform you, namely (in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on railway and canal bills)—That companies having been authorized by the Legislature to construct expensive works for public use, the re-

sources from which their just remuneration was to spring should not be taken away upon any other than clear grounds of public policy. I trust that as regards this company the same principle which induced Congress to expunge the clause relating in the contemplated "expropriation" of the line of railway will hereafter be acted upon.

The foregoing paragraph merits the attention of the Government and even the legislators, as, besides expressing sound doctrine, it shows how very closely the English public watch what is going on here, and the conduct of the Government in stoutly opposing the proposed bill for expropriation has gained for it the esteem and approbation of a very influential portion of the British public.

The concession for the building of this road expressly excluded all proviso for expropriation, may more, in the concession the article providing for the expropriation of the road was introduced, and by mutual consent stricken out. The attempt, therefore, by some country members of Congress, to get the road into their own hands, can only be justified on the plea that they believed the business was a good one, and much might be made out of it. But honor and principle were opposed to such an attempt, and it speaks for the character of the nation that this expropriation scheme was thrown out by so sweeping a majority.

The working of the new land company connected with this railway company has begun so well that we believe the land grant will prove an inexhaustible source of revenue to the shareholders; and so indissolubly is the welfare of the Republic pledged in the success of this colonization scheme that we believe the nation will reap one hundred fold from the grant which short-sighted politicians viewed at first as exorbitant.

Already 700 pioneers are planted with their families upon a wild desolate plain, which but for British energy and British capital would remain for generations to come a howling wilderness. Parties who have inspected the colony report most favorably upon the order, industry, and frugality that reign around; everything betokens a well managed and prosperous enterprise. Along the line of railway we hope yet to see one hundred such colonies as that of Bernstadt; well will it be for the Republic when our dream proves a reality.

Had Congress succeeded in its scheme of expropriation, we can well imagine what vast jobbery would have ensued; but happily for the shareholders the Government steadfastly opposed the scheme, and happily also for the name, the fame, the honor of the Republic, the measure was thrown out.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 22.

The opposition censure the re-appointment of Concellor Paranhos as Special Envoy to the River Plate, but the Emperor has great confidence in him, and he is decidedly popular among most classes. It is believed that he refused a seat in the present Cabinet till his diplomatic mission be concluded. His elevation to the peerage is currently spoken of under the title of Viscount Rio Branco, but the *Reforma* says he will be Viscount of Cayabá.

The last horse races of this year took place on the 16th, at the race-course at S. Francisco Xavier. Eight races were run, and the winners were General Molke, Guilhem I, Metralhador, Riachuelo, Baby, Paraná, Capricho and Bismark. Their Imperial Majesties were present. The prizes consisted of gold medals for the first, and silver ones for the second in the races, and they were distributed by a committee of ladies.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* has the following news—

The provinces of S. Paulo and Pernambuco having become famous for the production of upland cotton they have now a rival in the province Espirito Santo, which is found to be capable of yielding the finest quality of sea island cotton.

Mr. Charles Gunter, a wealthy planter having settled on the River Doce, has collected around him quite a numerous community of foreigners, attracted by the richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate. The public lands have been surveyed, and possession given on the same terms as to immigrants in Canada.

Mr. Gunter is planting cane extensively, to give immediate employment to new comers, leaving the culture of cotton until more settlers arrive, and preparations can be made for taking care of it.

Decree 1864 publishes the Act of the Legislature authorizing the government to contract with the best

tender, for the construction of a railway from the city of Porto Alegre to the best point on the seacoast of the province of Santa Catharina. No guarantee of interest is to be given.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The President of the Republic has been invited in different ways to express an opinion on the pacification of the province of Entre-Rios, if the forces in rebellion against the Republic should promise to lay down their arms, and believing that such a manifestation would lead to no inconvenience, but might, on the contrary, afford to those who are acting in good faith an opportunity to serve their country, makes the following declaration—agreed to at a Cabinet meeting of all his ministers:—

The President of the Republic will listen to and attend to any proposal of peace emanating from the leader or leaders of the rebel forces, and which shall contain and be limited to the following bases:—

Unconditional submission of the rebel forces to the national authorities. General amnesty.

Temporal absence of the head of the rebellion and any other leader the Government may designate, for the purpose of accomplishing the thorough reorganization of the province as provided for by law of Congress.

D. F. SARMIENTO.

PATAGONIAN GUANO.

With reference to our leader of yesterday a correspondent thus writes:—The Patagonian guano deposits are not by any means now heard of for the first time. Upwards of twenty years ago there was a rush on them by British speculators; several cargoes were got, but I do not think a single vessel paid the locality a second visit. The risk of life and property was so great, and the actual disasters so numerous, that underwriters got frightened and imposed a premium ranging from £5 to £10 per cent. on vessels loading on the Patagonian coast; and, as the guano fetched only from £5 to £6 per ton, it is not astonishing that the traffic was very speedily abandoned. The following experience may prove interesting at the present time.

A friend of mine sent a brig of 300 tons burthen in quest of a cargo. They succeeded in finding one, but left on the coast both anchors and chain cables, with the long boat, and four of the crew drowned in the surf. The vessel was ordered to a port in the North of Scotland, and, after the lapse of a twelvemonth, the last of the cargo was got rid of at £5 per ton, and the result on the adventure proved to be equal to a freight of 34s. per ton. At this time Peruvian guano was selling freely at £14, but with regard to this sample from Patagonia, analysts reported that the copious rainfall with which that region is favored had eliminated the ammonia, rendering it comparatively valueless as a fertilizing agent.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

We take the liberty to notify our readers that Messrs. Stannard and Sons' picture maps of the seat of war are to be seen at our office. The series comprises—

- 1. Bird's-eye view of the seat of war.
2. Perspective of Paris and its environs.
3. Panorama of Paris and its fortification, and all the fortresses between Paris and Metz.
4. Perspective view of the Rhine Provinces.
5. Panoramic view of the banks of the Rhine.

These beautiful sketches, which have attracted so much notice in England, are the only copies extant in the Plate. Several ladies belonging to leading Argentine families in the city are said to be contemplating a subscription with the view of making an offering to his Holiness the Pope, on the occasion of the approaching Jubilee.

Messrs. Beare, Jackson, and Stewart, C.E. arrived in town yesterday morning from Rio Cuarto. Having compared the official surveys and examined the sites for the bridges, one of which will be amongst the longest in the Republic, they concluded arrangements for the commencement of the works within a short time: due notice will be given to the public of the inauguration day. We intend sending a special reporter to Rio Cuarto on the auspicious occasion.



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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

The Cordillera Mails.

GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD.  
PALACE OF ST. CLOUD BURNT.  
BALLOON PASSENGERS & MAILS  
CAPITULATION OF SOISSONS.  
FRENCH FLEET THREATEN HAMBURG.  
NEW MONTEVIDEAN LOAN.

The Pacific steamer Cordillera arrived on Monday in Montevideo, just before the America left. She brings three days later, and comes full of passengers.  
Metz holds out.  
Siege of Paris continues; no bombardment yet.  
Thiers has left Vienna for Florence.  
Journal de St. Petersburg hints that Russia is about to take the initiative for intervention.  
The Bavarian division of Von der Tann took 2,000 prisoners.  
Prussians occupied Orleans. French corps encamped on left bank.  
Garibaldi and Colonel Forapoli left Tours for the seat of war.  
Keraty arrived at Calais by balloon from Paris.  
Prussians advancing on Rouen, under Prince Albrecht Hohenlohe.  
Insurrection broke out in Algiers, chiefly among Constantina tribes.  
Gen. La Marmora entered Rome on 11th as Lieutenant-Governor. He says the Pope must retain the rank of sovereign, with perfect freedom of action.  
Gen. Ignatieff, Russian Minister in Turkey, fell into a hole on the Odessa mole on landing, and was put to bed.  
A balloon from Paris fell at Tournay after 9½ hours, with 250 lbs. of mail bags. It passed over the Prussian camp, at a height of 2,000 yards: the shots fired at it only reached a height of 1,500 yards.  
The French fleet is seen 18 German miles of Heligoland. The authorities at Hamburg are preparing to remove buoys and lights.  
The United States frigate Plymouth arrived at Kiel, though the port is supposed to be closed. Other American war vessels expected.  
The Pope issued a protest on Oct 4th against the Italians.  
French bombarded St. Cloud palace and burned it.  
Keraty made a second balloon trip from Calais to Tours and is about to leave for Spain on a special mission.  
London telegrams say that a sortie by thirteen battalions from Paris on the 14th was repulsed by the Bavarians. There is much talk of Nice being restored to Italy.  
Yellow-fever has diminished at Barcelona.  
Tours telegrams (15th) say: M. Keraty, who left Paris yesterday morning in a balloon, has descended near Bar-le-Duc, suffering a slight contusion in the head and leg from a fall.  
Gambetta arrived at Marseilles and revoked a decree of the Red Republicans banishing the Jesuits.  
The Lord Mayor of London held a meeting for the sufferers of the Captain; over £20,000 was subscribed.  
Jenny Lind sang at a concert of Count Bernstorff, in London, in favor of the German wounded.  
The Duke of Edinburgh is on his home voyage, and will call at the Falkland Islands and Montevideo.  
The trophies at Strasburg were—1100 cannon, 12,000 chassepots 6000 cwt. of ammunition, and 60 locomotives.  
The Frankfort Gazette says, colossal bombs, each absorbing 140 lbs of powder, are on their way to headquarters for the bombardment of Paris.  
Emilio Castelar arrived at Tours, and was received with an ovation. He says the establishment of a Republic in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, will be a guarantee of peace.  
Garibaldi is going to head the Franco-Tireurs of the Vosges Mountains, to harass the Prussian supplies and communications.  
Rinderpest has broken out in the Rhine Provinces; out of 500 cattle sent one day to Saarbruck 300 were declared infected.

The Duke of Cambridge held torpedo experiments at Chatham.  
Twelve French iron-clads bound eastward passed Dover on the 11th.  
The Russian papers contradict the calling out of the men on furlough, and says Russia desires only peace.  
Heavy fighting took place near Orleans.  
London Stock Exchange, Oct. 13th.  
Argentine and Egyptian fractionally higher.  
Money flowing into Bank largely; £67,000 yesterday.  
Strasburg fortifications are being rapidly repaired.  
Prussian telegram says—Up to today we have burnt 20 villages and hanged 150 peasants for illicit warfare.  
Baden, Wurtemberg and South Hesse have declared they will enter the new German Bund. Bavaria holds back.  
Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co. have concluded the new Montevidean loan of three millions sterling with Mr. Alex. McKinnon, and the quotations are already (13th) 3 to 1½ premit has been emitted at 80, with 6 per cent. annual interest and an accumulative sinking-fund of 2½ per cent. per annum. The stock is in bonds of £1000, £500 and £100. First coupons payable January 15th, 1871. It is called "the Consolidated European six per cent. Loan of Montevideo, 1870."  
The loan is for three purposes—  
1st. To redeem the currency..... £1,561,000  
2nd. To pay off certain debts..... 441,000  
3rd. For public works..... 298,000  
£2,300,000

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, 18th.  
England, Italy, and Spain are believed to have undertaken serious steps to bring about peace.  
Castelar expected from Tours at the end of the month.  
London, 16th.  
Soissons surrendered after a desperate resistance.  
General Bourbaki in Tours.  
Very decided enthusiasm in Paris in favour of resistance to the death.  
London, 17th.  
Another reinforcement of 100,000 men for the German army around Paris.  
Garibaldi at Besancon.  
M. Keraty arrived at Tours by balloon, and left for Spain.  
Parlementaire sent to King William from Metz.  
A balloon with two passengers and their carpet bags fell at Mariembourg: it came from Paris.  
Battle under the walls of Paris: 3,000 Prussians killed.  
London, 18.  
A cable telegram says that an unconfirmed telegram from Paris announces a victory for the French under the walls of Paris. 3,000 Germans killed.  
4,000 prisoners and 132 guns taken at Soissons.  
Bourbaki named Commander of the Army of the North.  
It is said that peace negotiations, based on the cession of Alsace and annexation of Luxembourg to Germany, are on foot.  
Franco-tireurs at Espinal drove back the Prussian advanced posts.  
London, 19.  
French made a reconnaissance with considerable success. On the 14th another sortie; Prussian post surprised at Batineux; 3,000 Prussians killed, and 100 prisoners.  
Peace negotiations fallen through.  
Bombardment of Paris not yet commenced.  
Hopes of peace gone. Gambetta's proclamation is rousing France.  
Skirmishes every day before Paris.  
SECRET TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.  
Mons. Thiers became convinced while at St. Petersburg that there exists a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. The programme is that the latter winks at the supremacy of the former in Constantinople and the East, whilst Germany deals as she likes with Western Europe. Both the English and French papers publish this news, which has caused great indignation in England. Some of the papers urge the instant occupation of India and the valley of the Euphrates.  
GENERAL NEWS.  
Independence Belge says that Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, Duke of Nassau, and Prince of Reus have all been killed by Franco-Tireurs.  
Fight on 13th at Paris. Prussian guns all dismantled, and besiegers suffered heavily.

Prussians tightening round Paris, and only awaiting heavy guns to bombard the city.  
Paris crowded with Prussian spies, who give notice to their countrymen of every sally.  
Paris has plenty of provisions, four months supply of bread for two million people, fresh meat for three months.  
Bazine made another sortie and had a bloody battle with the enemy; his troops are in splendid condition.  
Prussians abandoned Fort Villejuif which they captured last week. 600,000 men in Paris.  
Townpeople at Cherey raised barricades and drove back six squadrons, two regiments, and a battery of Prussians.  
Prussians threatened to burn Eblis, and shoot the town councillors. French replied they would shoot a Prussian for each councillor.  
Messrs. Rouber, Baroche, and Marshal L. Bœuff are in Jersey. The latter escaped four weeks ago from France in a row boat; he paid 2,000fr. to the boatman.  
The U. S. Consul was the only one who remained in Strasburg during the siege, and his conduct was most heroic and kind to the sufferers.  
The city of Berlin is preparing a grand illumination for the fall of Paris.  
The negroes of Martinique have revolted against the French authorities.  
German manufactory of nitro-glycerine blew up at Caneimbourg; 70,000 pounds of the combustible had been prepared for the siege of Paris.  
Glaix Bisoin says that within a few weeks two armies of 250,000 men each, without counting the reserves, will be ready to march to relieve Paris.  
Gambetta is believed to be the man of the hour, his energy astonishes everyone.  
Prince Frederick Charles has had a bad attack of typhoid fever, which is raging in the German lines around Metz.  
General Thermiere d'Hame has died at Laon of his wounds.  
Prussians evacuated Mullhouse on the 9th.  
Inhabitants of Vosges revolted against Prussians, even women and children fire on them from behind rocks.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Gentlemen:  
It is a month since I addressed you, and the Franco-Prussian war is still dragging on. Strasburg has capitulated, and Paris is so completely invested by the Germans that hardly a fly can escape. The Prussians appear to overrun unhappy France at their own will and pleasure, and the ubiquitous Uhlands or Lancers turn up at the most unexpected places with perfect impunity. Such a sudden and complete collapse of a great military nation was surely never known, and under present circumstances surrounding countries can only look on with breathless interest, prepared to avail themselves of any opportunity which may arise for their services as peace-makers or mediators being acceptable or useful. Bazine and his army are hermetically sealed up in Metz, and likely to continue until they surrender or are relieved by the conclusion of peace. There is no French army in the field, nor do there seem to be any signs of one preparing, and meantime the Prussian headquarters are comfortably established at Versailles, whilst their heavy siege guns are in position for commencing the bombardment in about a week.  
Such, in few words, is the state of affairs at this moment, and when you consider that Paris (of all cities in the world) containing about two millions of inhabitants, is so closely surrounded by the enemy that we can only hear occasionally by "balloon post" of what goes on there, you will readily understand that this war is what the Americans would call a "big job." What will your enticing "magasins" in Calle Florida do now for the various articles of Paris which I and other Anglo-Argentines have so often bought there.  
Shall I confess to you that we are becoming tired of the war? It may be impatient of us to say so, but war is carried on now upon different principles from what were in fashion half a century ago, and we have during the last three months "supped full of horrors," becoming so accustomed to great surprises, fearful defeats and tremendous capitulations, that something on a very large scale is now required to excite in us anything beyond a very languid emotion. This irrepressible subject extinguisches almost everything else, cropping up continually at all times, in season and out

of season, to the detriment of all other topics. We, as spectators, are heartily sick of it, and should be thankful to have peace proclaimed. Such is also the opinion of the principal actors in the tragedy, as is shrewdly suspected from various circumstances. It is indeed a sorry comment upon the progress of civilization that in this latter part of the nineteenth century two of the foremost nations of the world should be doing their best to tear each other to pieces, but so it is, and now that they are about it everybody hopes that a really lasting peace may be concluded, and that poor Europe will not in future be so continually disturbed by wars and rumours of wars—for the latter are nearly as bad as the former.  
Trade is quiet here, of course; but a great revival in all branches may be anticipated the moment peace is declared. You must not be surprised to hear by any mail of the conclusion of the war, which may not improbably take us unexpectedly. Money is very plentiful, and the Bank rate of discount is very likely to come down next week from 2½ to 2 per cent. Thousands of French refugees are now spending their money here, and it is calculated that the money spent in England this autumn by our tourists, instead of abroad as is usually the case, amounts to no less than ten millions sterling! So much the better for this country. ALPHA.

ADVENTURES OF A 'STANDARD' AGENT.

Montevideo Nov. 7, 1870.  
On Saturday afternoon I was again looking for Mr. F., but it was useless. Sunday morning came, and I was up before Aurora. The Douro was in. Now began a frightful scene. Breathless, nearly losing my hat, I was running through the streets of Montevideo. I was one of the first persons who got the 'Mala.' I looked at this damned paper, and found nothing of importance in it. I enquired elsewhere for fresh news, but nobody had any. Well, I thought it would really be a pity to pay \$60 or \$70 for those news; however, this occupation did not occupy me much. On I went to see if I could find Mr. F. Like Macbeth, who saw the bloody dagger, I thought I saw your gong pushing me forward. It was a chapter of the "Wandering Jew." At last, running round a corner I met some friends of mine who asked me for the cause of all my athletic race. I explained it then and there. Now came the pinch. I mounted with Patrick on what was once a horse, rode to the fortifications, got the pass, and despatched Patrick off with his telegram from Lisbon, a copy of the 'Mala de Europa,' and a loaf of bread in his pocket. The horse seemed understand the news, for P. and his horse were both out of sight in a giffey, and I suppose you got the telegram in time. Hardly had I wheeled to return when I learned that the telegraph had been cut near Colonia, that Buena also had tried to send a telegram, but in vain. I exclaimed, 'The Gong,' 'The Gong,' and rushed back to breakfast.  
To-day I got your letter through the Italo-Platense. When the Pacific steamer arrives with 'important' news I shall ask the agent if he has to send a telegram.  
In the meantime I met Mr. F. to-day. This gentleman was very amicable, and promised me to go with me to the fortification-line to get the 'permiso.' The 'permiso' is only valid for the same day on which it is taken out. So I cannot do anything more to-day. Now we must hope that on the day the Pacific steamer arrives—  
1. News be important.  
2. That I find Mr. F.  
3. That we get the permiso at the "line."  
4. That we find the 'chasque.'  
5. That I find Mr. Italo-Platonse.  
6. That he gives me his telegram.  
7. That I write a letter to Mr. W.  
8. That the 'chasque' passes the Colorado line.  
9. Do. do. Blanco do.  
10. That the wires are not cut from Canelones to Buenos Ayres, &c., &c.  
You see it will be a gigantic task! But now for Heaven's sake have mercy, and the next time let one of yourselves come down, for this business of the siege does me up. In a normal epoch I would be able to do all that work as if it were child's play. But—consider—since the last eight days I am living on rice, potatoes and codfish. Two or three more arrivals of European news, and I shall be obliged to leave the Blanco's fatherland for the benefit of my health. I am, dear Sirs, your exhausted, but nevertheless, most faithful agent.  
O'GORMAN.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS, PER S.S. BONITA.

This steamer, in command of Capt. Peters, R.N.E., left Falmouth on the evening of the 3d of October, bringing news up to that date. She arrived in Rio de Janeiro early on the morning of the 29th of October, and Montevideo on the 5th instant, having encountered adverse winds nearly all the voyage.  
The French claimed some slight advantages in sorties, but the Prussians state that three simultaneous attacks upon different army corps were defeated on the 30th of September, after two hours' fighting, with considerable loss.  
The French report an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Charenton, which the Prussians say nothing about.  
More fighting is said to have taken place in the streets of Paris.  
At Soissons some sorties are said to have been repulsed with heavy loss, and Bazine is alleged to have met with considerable success in his attempts to harass the enemy.  
Intelligence from Ferrieres, however, state that the siege train was expected to arrive there shortly, and that the advance of the Royal headquarters will probably take place early in October.  
Tours, Monday.  
A letter from Paris states that the Prussians continue to remain at a distance from the works, a course which excites the impatience of the defenders. The troops, especially the Gardes Mobile, demand a sortie on a grand scale. General Trochu displays much activity.  
A balloon from Laon; with a packet of letters, descended yesterday to Paris.  
Two courts-martial have been established, one at Vincennes and another at St. Denis, for the summary punishment of attacks upon private property and marauding.  
A Government despatch says that the town of Tournon is filled with wounded Germans, who have been brought there from an unsuccessful German attack upon Fort Charenton.  
A great impress on is stated to have been made by a circular issued by M. Jules Favre to the Government of National Defence, describing his interview with Count Bismarck. The Academy voted an address to M. Jules Favre.  
The restoration of bridges and tunnels by the Prussians was being prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and it was stated that they were preparing a combined attack by way of Genevilliers and Le Point du Jour.  
It is probable that a postponement of the elections took place on account of fighting that occurred in the streets of Paris on the 24th and 25th of September.  
It is stated that at Tours the disorganisation there among the military is frightful. The soldiers seem to have forgotten how to obey and the officers how to command.  
The steamship Bonita had the following passengers:—  
Messrs. Robert Samuel Butchers, Rowland Macworth, William Macworth, Thomas Davies, Bickerton Deakin, Piers G. Gabb, Algernon Master, Harry Master, Leonard G. Tippengo Frank Allday, Philip Knece, William Hope, E. La Haye, H. Brittan, Maoriano A. de Manzo Domingos C. Liberto, Alexandre, L. M. Nascimeto, Mr. and Mrs. Brause, Miss Ruiz, Laura, Louqui, Doretza Josefa Rodriguez, A. Schulz, Simon P. Hohnhold, B. Goth, L. Goth, D. Goth, Aona Goth, Otto Soges, John M'Dogo Thomas Love, Mary Love, C. Thirson, A. de H. Costa Freira, &c.  
COMMERCIAL.  
Cotton flat.  
Tallow, 44s. to 44s. 6d.  
Consols, 91½.  
Argentine, 90.  
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 95.  
Do. New Scrip, 89.  
Southern Railway, 25½.  
Salada Extension, 2 prem.  
Central Argentine, 20½.  
Northern Buenos Ayres, 9½ to par.  
Liebig Company risen £1 per share.  
River Plate Bank, 10 prem.  
Do. New Scrip, 2½ do.  
Money, 2½ to 2 per cent. per annum.  
The Times says—"The funds this morning opened with a firm tendency, but a renewal of reports regarding the political designs of Russia, which have been persistently set afloat during the past few days, ultimately caused a return of heaviness. Private telegrams from St. Petersburg to-day state that similar rumours in had been current in that city, but in influential quarters they were believed to be unfounded.  
The Times in a leader on the Russian question says:—"Russia, we are told, is arming with great eagerness. She is buying ironclads in America; she is hastily equipping her troops with breechloaders; she has recalled her Ambassador from Constantinople, and preparations are made for the conveyance of military trains on the Moscow Kursk Railway.



GERMANY.

It is officially stated that 400 houses were burnt down at Strasbourg; 1,700 civilians were killed or wounded; 3,000 people are roofless. The damage is estimated at 180,000,000f. The sufferers have been officially requested to state the amount of their losses. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief. The King of Bavaria gave 1000 thalers; the Berlin Town Council gave 20,000 thalers.

The new Krupp grenades sent to Paris are three feet long, and filled with 70 lb. of powder. Others are sent to the army before Metz.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Berlin.

According to intelligence from Headquarters the annoyance caused by the armed bands which have made their appearance in different parts of France has induced the German authorities to issue orders for the imposition of a contribution of a million francs upon any Departments in which such bands are met with in future. The communal authorities are at the same time to be reminded, with emphasis, of their duties in this respect.

The number of unwounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers and 123,700 men.

Carlsruhe.

Alt Breisach was bombarded yesterday from 9 a.m. till 11.30 p.m., and the town was set on fire in three places. The bombardment was continued today.

Freiburg.

Neu Breisach, having refused to surrender, it has been bombarded since yesterday from several sides, with light guns. Fires have broken out at various points.

Belfort.

The Prussians attacked Neu Breisach to-day. The cannonade in the afternoon was very spirited, but was vigorously replied to by the town.

Stuttgart.

The Empress of Russia has sent to the Wurtemberg Union for the care of the sick and wounded a large number of things required for the purposes of the society, and at the same time a considerable sum of money as a donation to its funds.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED SINKING OF THE HERTHA.

Berlin, Wednesday Evening.

Some newspapers have announced an engagement between the corvette Hertha and a French ship, and the sinking of the former in the Red Sea. According to authentic information this report is a pure invention. The Hertha, since her departure for Asiatic waters, has never been near the Red Sea.

The Pull Mall correspondent, telegraphing from Namur on Tuesday morning says:—"The inhabitants of Mezieres and Charleville are flying off to Belgium, in consequence of the announcement that if the towns do not surrender within twenty-four hours they will be bombarded."

Some of the papers have a mysterious story of the Frances-Tireurs firing into the King's carriage in a narrow defile, and killing either the King or one of the Royal Princes. A hearsay is said to have passed through some days later, escorted by cuirassiers. Possibly it was the Duke of Nassau, who is reported shot by these Frances-Tireurs.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Governor Castro has found himself reluctantly obliged to prorogue the closing of the sessions of the Chambers in order that the following bills and measures should be definitively settled:—

The Budget for 1871.

Bill for the sale of land beyond the frontier, and that lying between the arroyos Quequen, Salado and Sauce Chico.

Bill relative to sale of land in Bragado.

Bill giving to Government authority to grant tramway concessions throughout the province.

D. G. Matti & Co.'s proposal to construct a railway between the city and Campana.

G. P. Craufurd & Co.'s proposal for a steam tramway from Buenos Ayres to the river Lujan.

M. Billinghurst & Co.'s proposal to construct a tramway and pave a road to Belgrano.

Proposal for a railway in Patagones. Bill for raising a loan of 280,000,000 dollars currency, destined to construct railways.

Bills relative to the prolongation of the Southern Railway to Dolores and Azul.

Bill authorizing the Government to construct a railway between Buenos Ayres and Rosario in Santa Fe.

Bill changing the organization of the Directory of the Western Railway.

Bill relative to the purchase of Santa Catalina for an agricultural Institute.

Bill granting the necessary remuneration to the barristers who have examined Mr. Dominguez' project upon the organization of tribunals and civil procedure.

Consultation upon a question of competence between the Municipality and the Department of Schools with reference to their management.

Bill establishing the manner of amortizing the loan lately made.

Bill for funding the Lonon loan of 126,750,750 dollars currende.

AMERICAN PRESERVED BEEF.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4th 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

I take the liberty to send you a sample of meat pickled by a new process; which, while it preserves the meat efficiently, imparts no disagreeable flavour whatever. The chief ingredient in the pickle is common salt, but the quantity required by the new process is about one fourth of that usually employed.

Meat preserved by this process, having been submitted to scientific tests by order of the United States navy department, was pronounced by the Board of Examiners of which Professor Bache of the Navy was chairman, "To be equal, in point of healthfulness, to any other meat in cold climates, and superior as food for men, in warm climates." In consequence of this decision the patentees have the exclusive privilege of supplying the United States navy with preserved provisions.

The sample received was packed at Corpus Christi, Texas, in June 1869, with the thermometer ranging from 88 to 92, day and night. It was sent to New York in the month of August of the same year, and shipped from New York for Rio Janeiro by the steamer North America towards the close of March 1870, and finally was brought to Buenos Ayres in the month of May and remained in the Custom-house till the 29th ult. It has consequently undergone a severe test, during a period of sixteen months, and the sample will enable you to judge with what result.

The object of the Patentees is to interest parties in these countries, with a view to the introduction of their process. The undersigned will give any information in his power to parties who may choose to call at No 112 Calle Artes.

Yours very respectfully,

W. D. JUNOR.

THE STEAMSHIP BONITA.

This steamer, the second boat belonging to the new line running between this port, London, and Antwerp, arrived in Montevideo on Saturday, and here on Monday.

She is much larger than the boats belonging to the old company, and is a fine specimen of naval architecture. Her size is above 2,000 tons; the engines are of 300 horse-power; and she is brig rigged. She has accommodation for 65 first-class, and a proportionate number of second-class passengers. There is accommodation and fittings in her 'tween-decks for 500 emigrants, should such at any time be required for this purpose. Her saloon is very commodious, comfortable, and particularly chaste, the decorations being exquisitely done in white and gold. The ventilation throughout is perfect. Altogether she is a most handsome looking vessel, and will doubtless prove a great acquisition to the trade and port; and, being an extensive carrier, she will, we trust, also prove profitable to her owners, Messrs. Ryde and Co., London, who have taken over the trade and postal concessions of the old company, in which enterprise we heartily wish them success.

The maiden trip of the s.s. Bonita has, unfortunately, been attended with unfavourable weather, scarcely twenty-four hours of fair wind remaining by her at one time. This, together with the fact that her engines are new, and far from being in good working condition, will account for the somewhat long passage she has made, no opportunity having occurred to enable her to test her real abilities at sea. That she will eventually prove a fast and favorite boat, we have not the slightest doubt, and be-

come, as she is intended to be, a ten-knot boat. She is a first-class passenger boat in every respect.

The Bonita left Falmouth on the evening of the 3rd October, and before reaching Madeira she encountered some very heavy weather. Between Madeira and the Equator unusually light winds prevailed, both for and against, and as she neared Rio de Janeiro, where she arrived early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, unfavourable weather again set in. From Rio to Montevideo she did the passage in five days easily.

She brought several passengers and a full cargo. The Bonita will be followed by equally fine steamers, the next being the ss. Borneo, of 2,000 tons and 400 horse-power. She is commanded by Captain Edwin Cole, late of the City of Brussels. Her time for leaving Falmouth was the 3rd instant, and we trust by this time she is far on her passage, bringing an acceptable addition of passengers and freight to our port.

The Bonita is commanded by Capt. Peters, late of the Rio de Janeiro.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cordillera, of the Pacific line, entered Montevideo on Monday evening, and her news came up yesterday morning by the river steamers America and Rio de la Plata. The European intelligence is from London to 19th ult., by cable telegram, but there is nothing of any great importance respecting the progress of the war. The bombardment of Paris had not commenced when the Cordillera left, nor was it expected to open for several days. The surrender of Soissons is another tangible success for the Germans. The passengers per Cordillera mention an extraordinary story current in Lisbon at the last hour, though the telegrams to hand say nothing on the subject. The tale runs that a carriage in which H.M. King William, Count Bismark, General Moltke and the Crown Prince of Saxony were driving through the park of Versailles was fired at from behind the trees, the two latter personages being mortally wounded, the former escaping; several Uhlans of the escort were killed; another version is that Moltke and the Saxon Prince were captured. We published the news as we heard it from the passengers, but subsequent enquiry leads us to believe that it is a 'canard.' The French appear to have had some successes in the combats at Paris, and the army of the Loire, so long considered a myth, is reported 60,000 strong, and in a condition to take the field. The appeal of Mous. Gambetta to the French nation appears to have revived the drooping spirits of the Gauls; in the Vosges mountains 12,000 Franc-Tireurs cause the Germans great annoyance, even women and children fire on them from behind rocks. Notwithstanding these partial checks the Germans have as yet met with no reverse worth speaking of.

As an instance of the enormous increase in the demand for news in England since the war broke out, we are informed by our paper merchants, Messrs. Cowan & Sons, of London and Glasgow, that the Daily Telegraph consumed in one week in September 76 tons of paper, and in that following 84 tons. The price of Esparta grass, now largely used in England in the manufacture of paper, has risen to £10 a ton.

We published our first bulletin yesterday with the Cordillera's news at a quarter past six o'clock a.m. The gong had scarcely given its first peals when our neighbor, the Nation, commenced rocket firing. We were quite startled at this close treading on our heels; it is the first time such a good push has been made for victory by any of our colleagues; none of the others saved their stakes. We published a special edition at ten o'clock a.m., containing all the news by Cordillera.

H.M.S. Speedwell has arrived at M. Video from Rio, and the Cracker from Maldonado.

The last Philharmonic concert of the season came off on Monday evening at the Coliseum. The attendance was very large and filled the spacious 'salle,' though not to an inconvenient extent. In the first part of the concert we have to remark on the excellent execution by the full orchestra and chorus of 'Cecilia' from Donizetti's Giovanna di Napoli, Miss Ortega's execution of a romanza from Orpheus and Eurydice, Miss Diana and Mr. Nicholson's duet from I Lombardi, the duet on harps by the Misses Bravo, and Madame Auzon's rendering of the celebrated Casta Diva, with chorus ac-

companied. The last was a perfectly finished exhibition of musical talent, and provoked enthusiastic applause; the harp duet was also excellent, and was listened to with evident pleasure. In the second part of the concert Miss Izargabal and Mr. Querfeldt sang a duet from Belisario in a very pleasing manner. Miss Constance Bravo again delighted the audience by a solo on the harp; the duet from Saffo by Mrs. Auzon and Miss Teresa Ortega was given with a finish and taste that met with the fullest appreciation, and the former lady subsequently charmed the audience by her rendering of a German ballad and "Connais tu le pays?" from Mignon. The concert did not commence for some time after the hour announced, and consequently, the audience very properly refrained from 'encoring' many of the pieces. We have to congratulate Mr. Reinken and the members of the Philharmonic Society on the successful and brilliant season they have so triumphantly brought to a close. The Philharmonic Society of Buenos Ayres now ranks among the first of our musical institutions, and deservedly so.

The Italo-Platense arrived at Montevideo with 344 passengers.

The military authorities of Montevideo have given notice to non-combatants that when the drums beat to arms in case of an alarm, no one is to remain on the azoteas or balconies under pain of imprisonment and liability to punishment for assisting the enemy. The alerts of the Blancos on Friday night frightened the inhabitants dreadfully.

The advanced guard of the coming Gallician army of invasion arrived yesterday morning in the America and Rio de la Plata. We never saw such a scene on the mole, or heard the boatmen so noisy. Of the promised 100,000 Gallegos about 250 arrived; they came from Europe in the Cordillera, and are all fine strapping fellows. In the Spanish ports trading with the Plata there is an immense rush for passages to this port; thousands will have to wait months to obtain passages.

The steamer Portena lately took down to Montevideo from Zarate 2,000 capones and 30 fat oxen for account of the Oriental Government. The Villela took from here 200 sheep and 20 bullocks, and the Rio de la Plata 100 sheep.

The 'mitrailleuse' made by a Frenchman for the Montevidean Government was tried on Saturday; the first discharge was badly fired and the balls went into the river, at the second attempt the spring broke and put an end to the trials. The report that 20 horses had been killed by the first discharge was only a device to frighten the Blancos.

We hail the return of our friend Choquet to the ranks of the Press of Buenos Ayres with a 'Cead mil Falta,' and cordially salute the new French organ Le Republicain which under his able guidance must prove a permanent success. All the passengers will gladly 'move up a bit' to make room in the 'editorial bus' for such an old friend. If the Republicain can find the STANDARD of any use in the way of European telegrams or papers, or in any respect whatever, our esteemed colleague has only to command us.

Another 'Hole in the Mole' has turned up. Yesterday morning a burly Gallego got a spill by tripping in it; he picked himself up, murmuring like William the Conqueror "land of Argentines now I hold thee." Caspita! This is not the only place afflicted with a hole in the mole. General Ignatieff, late Russian Minister to Constantinople, fell into a similar trap on the mole at Odessa when landing there lately, on his recall home. This Odessa hole in the mole was made by a shell from a British frigate in 1854, and was left by the Muscovites to mend itself, a mode of action, or rather inaction, not unknown in this part of the world.

The placing of the Montevidean three million loan at 80 in London has fairly astounded the financial world. The loan triumphs of Buenos Ayres are thrown into the shade by this smart stroke of business, which is an operation that no one here has as yet been able to understand. It would appear we know nothing of the Banda Oriental here. London is the place to learn all about it. It cannot be on the high road to ruin if able to raise a loan of such amount on so much better terms than this country has yet obtained. Mr. McKinnon must have brought some nuggets from an "undiscovered" gold mine at the Cerro to charm the money from the pockets of the London capitalists; the force of financial success can no further go,

and we congratulate the Banda Oriental on its rising credit. If Whites and Reds were wise they would give up fighting, and seek to sow a crop of permanent benefits, for their native country with the golden bushels they have obtained in England.

The dreaded night attack on Montevideo by the "cow brigade" did not come off on Saturday as anticipated. On Friday night the Whites made a reconnaissance in force with several guns. Some of their shells fell in Calle Maldonado and caused great consternation amongst the inhabitants; but the National Guards rushed to the walls, the advanced posts retired slowly on their supports, and the enemy was forced to withdraw by a steady fire. The besieged had only one dismounted trooper wounded. There are several hundred cart-loads of provisions at Canelones and other places awaiting a favourable moment to enter the beleaguered town, but Aparicio keeps so close a watch on their movements that not even a penny roll can be smuggled in.

Mr. Robert S. Butchers, General Manager of Messrs. Ryde and Co.'s Line of River Plate steamships (late the Tat line) arrived here in the Bonita. Messrs Ryde have taken over the entire business of the old company, and the enterprise promises to be very successful under the new and improved management. We publish to-morrow interesting details respecting the Bonita, which is an ocean steamer of the first class.

We received a communication from Salto yesterday in reference to the murder of a countryman there. As the writer is unknown to us we refrain from publishing it till he can refer us to some house in this city. We always feel indebted to the public for sending us news, but in a matter of such moment our unknown correspondent will feel that we must have a guarantee as to the 'bona fides' of the intelligence. [Since writing the above we have received sad confirmation of the murder, and will publish the account of it to-morrow.]

On Monday we had occasion to visit the Italian school of Unione é Benevolenza in company with Mr. Maveroff, President of the Society. The building, which has a handsome facade, is situated in Cangallo, between Talcahuano and Uruguay. The interior is lofty and well arranged for a school, with plenty of light and ventilation. Nothing could exceed the respectable and orderly look of the establishment which is directed by three masters. The boys were clean and well dressed, and the smaller ones were in a gallery to themselves. It is a free school, maintained by the Societa de Benevolenza, the subscriptions to which amount to more than \$600,000 per annum, serving as a joint-stock society for the sick, and such like charitable objects. There is another school of the same society in Calle Comercio. It is gratifying to find thousands of industrious Italians devoting a part of their hard-earnings to such noble purposes.

A subscriber in the partido Baradero sends us the following account of the late horrible murder at San Antonio de Areco:—"Perhaps you have heard already of the Areco murder, but in case not, perhaps the following will interest you. A young Spanish shop-boy, about seventeen years of age, was walking (in or about) the Plaza of San Antonio de Areco at 11 o'clock at night on the 2nd inst (with a friend), when he was accosted by Adolfo Casco, a member of the rich Casco family. It appears that there existed a dispute between them, which was renewed there by Casco, the other giving some short answer in strong gaucho terms; Casco pulled his revolver and shot this boy in the region of the heart before he could be prevented by the other person, friend of the deceased. Casco then decamped, but on the following morning presented himself at his brother's house, and told him to call the Juez, Mr. Martinez, which he did; he was made prisoner shortly afterwards by the Juez, or as others will have it, gave himself up to the authority. Adolfo Casco is the son of the deceased Miguel Casco, formerly one of the richest estancieros in that Partido; he is about 20 years of age, and was named officer of those men who had to relieve the soldiers on the frontier, and would have had to march, I believe, yesterday. The above particulars were given to me by one of the principal inhabitants in San Antonio, and, I believe, can be relied on."

We notice a new tailoring firm, Messrs Gebbie and McKinlay, in No. 30, Calle Defensa. The proprietors are well and favourably known to a large section of the public, which, we have no doubt, will afford them a considerable share of patronage.



We refer in another column to the ennobling of Sr. Paranhos by the Emperor of Brazil. Never was reward or grand and patriotic services better earned or more thoroughly well deserved.

A National College is about to be established in Rosario.

It is said that a smart contraband trade is carried on with the rebel forces in Entre Rios by the people of Gualeguay, who manage to evade the vigilance of the national authorities.

Chumbita, the Rioja bandit, the commutation of whose sentence caused so much comment lately, has escaped from the jail at Rioja. The turnkey and sentinel on guard at the time joined him in his flight.

Sr. Block, Professor of History in the University, returned here from France in the Bourgogne.

The Municipality are about to put on a special toll at North Barracas to defray the expenses of paving and mending several streets in that neighborhood.

While a sentry at M. Video was walking his weary round a few nights ago in the trenches, he challenged a dark object crawling along outside. To the sentry's "who goes there?" the midnight prowler responded—"a robber! The soldier took him at his word, and rolled him into the ditch, with a ball through his head.

Madame Earnest's new school for girls at Belgrano will be formally opened on or about the 15th of the present month.

We understand that the concert given some weeks ago at the Coliseum under the auspices of Madame Krutisch for the benefit of the widows and orphans of German soldiers realised the very handsome sum of 30000 paper dollars.

Two English vessels bound for the River Plate are reported wrecked, the Saint Dominick from Richmond to Montevideo with ice and timber, which put into St. Thomas dismasted, and the H. A. Stephenson from Anapolis for the Plate, which was abandoned at sea. The cargo of the first named vessel was sold.

The town of Rosario is, we are informed, assuming an improved appearance. When last we had the pleasure of visiting the place it seemed to us in anything but a flourishing condition; now new houses are springing up and the pavement is being extended. When the tramways are started, great progress, moral and material, is looked forward to by the inhabitants. The elections for Governor of the Province take place to-morrow. It is to be hoped that no disturbance will arise.

We hear on good authority that the Boca Railway Athletic Sports are to come off at General Brown Station on 11th inst. This is the second meeting of the society. We are proud of our countrymen who, whilst directing all their energy towards the welfare of their employers, are not unmindful of the healthy recreation, and creating amongst them a spirit of association and brotherly feeling, so necessary amongst men in daily contact; we augur for these sports a complete success.

We give in another column some particulars of the break up of the Henry Colony, extracted from our contemporary the *Republica*. We hear that Mr. Henry has left Rosario and gone to the estancia of a relative up the country. A few of the colonists linger in melancholy fashion about Rosario, but most of them have chosen the better part and have departed for "fresh fields and pastures new" further up the country. Some have gone on a gold prospecting expedition to the Sierras of Cordoba, five have joined one of the Central Argentine Railway colonies, and many are likely to find employment on the estancias during shearing, whilst a few will no doubt return home. So ends this strange eventful history of flax-growing visions and dreams of an agricultural millenium. But many of the colonists are determined men, and, if for the present they have lost all, they will not forget that Englishmen never pronounce the word "die," and that few countries offer better prospects of success to individual exertion than that to which they came with such high but overstimulated expectations.

The United States Government lately seized a steamer, the Lafayette, at New York, which was leaving port for France with a large supply of arms and ammunition and several French and American volunteers on board. The latter were arrested, but at once set at liberty, as nothing could be proved against them.

A new machine for taking off the hides of dead cattle will shortly be tried here. The operation is short, sharp, and decisive, requiring only a

minute for each hide. Cold air is forced by a pump between the flesh and the hide, and the thing is done. The process ought to be an improvement on the old hacking and scraping system.

The guano discoveries in the South attract great attention. We had fully fifty visitors yesterday, all anxious to learn something of the quality of the guano. There is great difference of opinion on this subject. Some say "le jeune vaut pas la chandelle," as the risk of shipping the stuff is enormous; others that a cargo was sold some years ago in England at a higher price than Peruvian guano, but this price was exceptional, the average value of the Patagonia article at home being low and its freights owing to its rough quality and difficulty of shipment very high. It was found valuable for adulterating Peruvian guano, which contains ammonia in excess, whilst the heavy rains in Patagonia leave little or none of that ingredient in the Argentine article.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Plymouth Rock settlement near Rosario, firearms can be had for a song in Rosario, as many of the colonists had to sell their arms. The finest Snider breach loaders are selling for three Bolivians each.

After a long time lost in consequence of imperative circumstances, a public company has just been formed by a committee of very respectable people of the city for the prompt realisation of the navigation of the Vermejo, which will afford so many advantages to the general trade of the nation; and more especially to the Northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, and also to Bolivia.

The mining industry of this republic is creeping slowly but surely ahead. The annual export of bar copper now reaches, we are informed, 15,000 tons.

The dead body of a child three years of age was found in a box in Calle Juncal some nights ago; there were seven stabs in the corpse.

A writing-desk, made of forty different kinds of wood, is being made in Tucuman for the Cordoba Exhibition.

People have been startled by an opinion lately pronounced by some of our leading geologists, that the Parana must within a given period rise above the level of the Tigre, Las Conchas, and all the peach islands about there. This is very bad news. Buenos Ayres without the Tigre as a Sunday retreat from worldly cares, would be insupportable in summer. The prediction that the Tigre is going to the bottom may, however, prove useful as a hint to land-speculators there. Floating gardens, like those in Mexico, might be a paying speculation there; "terra firma" is not to be trusted.

The Cordoba Exhibition Commissioners are about to publish a "blue-book" on the progress of that enterprise.

We had several visitors to inspect our war maps yesterday. The favourite was naturally the sketch of Paris and its fortifications, to which the first attentions are always attracted. Military visitors say that the citadel is too strong to be taken by storm, but that, with no army in the field to help it, it should be easily starved out.

We are anxious to correct a statement respecting the famous German light cavalry, the Uhlans, which the *Republica* copied yesterday from some foreign paper. The writer says:—"The cavalry comprises dragoons, cuirassiers, etc., but no Uhlans." This is an error. The Prussian army list enumerates amongst the regular troops three regiments of Uhlans of the Guard and eighteen of the line. The Uhlans are lancers, and have, during the present struggle, secured the right to be called the first light cavalry in Europe. They are seldom, or never, placed in line of battle, being always employed in scouting, foraging, or vidette duty.

The American papers announce the continuous departure of crowds of Frenchmen and Germans from all parts of the Union to join their respective armies at home.

We publish to-day Mr. W. Cranwell's letter from Sedan, published in the *Tribuna* on Friday. None of the London "specials" or any of the amateur correspondents flitting about the theatre of war have surpassed this word picture of the horrors of the present struggle; it is the most interesting war letter that has reached the Plate since the fight began.

A novel kind of "excursion" to the Indians' is being got up by some "roving Englishmen" near Frayle Muerto. It is sought to form a band of volunteers, all armed and mounted at their own expense, for a raid on the hostile tribes of Indians on the frontiers, the booty to be divided amongst the survivors. Profit and excitement com-

bined will no doubt attract a number of recruits to this Free Corps which, if well organised, dashing led, and fairly backed up by Government, will do more to strike terror into the savages and drive them from the Frontiers than any of the lumbering attempts hitherto made with that object by the frontier garrisons. We understand that several gentlemen have already put down their names as volunteers, amongst them many of the Henry colonists.

The police are still making active investigation into the late gigantic robbery at the Provincial Government House, but up to the present without any success; it has, however, been ascertained that the safe was opened with a false key. This astounding discovery will no doubt lead to equally astonishing results. It is matter of surprise for us that the Free Press of Buenos Ayres has not as yet favoured us with any leading articles on this robbery. All the chords of the free imaginations of free editors ought to be struck by the superabundant materials for a slashing leader, the violated strong box of the Government supplies. In fact a long and amusing editorial could be written on the old-stock system of keeping public money in vogue in Calle Moreno, without touching any of the moral aspects of the case. The Free Press has missed a magnificent opportunity of gaining some of the titles to its oldness so freely claimed for it lately by one of its most distinguished organs.

The rivers continue to rise rapidly. There are Argentine steamers watching the Entre Rios passes to defeat any attempt at crossing on the part of the Jordanites.

Generals Suarez and Caraballo have had a "fill" the former sent the latter a challenge; they are to fight when the war is over, which means they are not to fight at all.

The Chief of the School Department is about to lay a project before the Government with the view of making education compulsory on every citizen. The measure is a good one; primary education ought to be compulsory in every country; a free man should have the right to do everything but remain ignorant.

Hot weather has set in suddenly, and there are several quarters of the city not in the most cleanly or healthy state. The *Proceso* of yesterday morning sounds a note of alarm, and hints that cholera has appeared in Calle Corrientes, between Libertad and Talcahuano, where houses constructed for a dozen persons are at present occupied by 50 or 100. The stagnant water lying in the square alluded to for the last six months is sufficient to breed the worst of plagues, and is a standing reproach to the Municipality. It is to be hoped that some more efficient system of domiciliary visits than that adopted last summer may be hit upon this year. In 1869 those visits proved a failure and a farce; something practical should be done this year, and there is no time to lose.

We hear there is a very important project on foot for building a town of considerable extent on the high grounds between the Plaza Once de Seiembre and Almagro. Our German colleague the *Erei Presse*, alluding to this enterprise, says the new town will have water-works, gas, boulevards, a theatre, cafes, etc., etc. The houses will be built in blocks, each dwelling having six rooms, and to be rented at a maximum of \$1000 mpc. per month. The owners of houses in the new town will have a free pass on the tramways, and every tenant who occupies a house for ten years and pays his rent punctually during that time will have the right to live in it rent free till his death. This enterprise seems to us a very promising one. Suitable houses for the less affluent portion of the community are not to be found in the city, and the above scheme is evidently formed to meet the want of such.

The attendance at the Recoleta on Wednesday, All Souls' Day, was the largest we remember for years. The mortuary service at the church was assisted at by an immense congregation, and all day long crowds of ladies and children, dressed in deepest mourning, visited the graves of departed friends and relatives, depositing on the tombstones wreaths of immortelles and other flowers. It was dusk before the last lingerers left the cemetery.

Although the resistance as yet offered by the French peasantry to the victorious Prussians has been anything but vigorous, in the large cities patriotism is not dead, if the virtue can be measured by the readiness to make pecuniary sacrifices to carry on the hard struggle. The largest donation yet given in any part of France is that by M. Zaphropulo, a Marseilles merchant of Greek origin, who gave

\$120,000 for the purchase of arms for his fellow-townsmen.

The Jesuit Fathers in this city have obtained the necessary permission from Government to build a new church for the use of their order.

Letters from Florence state that Don Fabian Gomez and his wife (Mme. Gayotti) are living amicably together in that city.

The *Tribuna* of Montevideo states that Sr. Lamuz is about to start a bank in the city of Asuncion, to be called the Commercial Bank.

On Sunday last the National Guards of Rosario, lately on active service, were dismissed to their homes, greatly to their own satisfaction and that of the estancieros, to whom the aid of those soldiers belonging to the camp districts will be invaluable during the shearing. The dismissal of the men was effected with creditable order.

A robber was lately caught in the act of breaking into Mr. John Cowan's estancia-house at Magdalena by a boy of 19, named F. A. Lee. Although there were five men about, the youth was the only one who went in pursuit of the marauder, bringing him back a prisoner, after exchanging several revolver shots with him. Instead of being handed over to the authorities, the prisoner was foolishly set at liberty by the advice of the "patron." The effects of this mistaken clemency will recoil on other people, or possibly on Mr. Cowan himself the first opportunity the released man can find.

Our anticipations of a balloon flight before, or rather, above Paris, have been verified. An account of the affair appears in this issue. Fortune is seemingly more propitious to the French "in nubibus" than she has up to the present proved on "terra firma," for the Prussian was tumbled to mother Earth by two well-aimed shots from a Chassepot.

The late census in the United States discloses some very remarkable traits of the humoristic to be a prominent characteristic for our cousins; the following is a gem in its way:—"Gentlemen of the Press.—In taking the census in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum!"

The auction at the Tigre on Sunday was a great success, and the property sold well. As regards the other real estate auctions on the same day, owing to the intense heat of the weather, the attendance was small, and in most cases no bid could be obtained.

On Friday night there was rather a stiff scrimmage outside of Montevideo. Mr. O'Gorman writes us that the general impression is that the Blancos were worsted. Next day there was an order from the Comandancia not to allow a soul to leave the city or cross the lines. The newly made mitrailleuse gives great satisfaction, and the Government is about to order ten more. The first shot fired killed 20 horses.

The camps out west are looking well, the late rains having given an impetus to vegetation—the wheat crops particularly out in the Bragado district are very promising, but there is a great scarcity of agricultural peons. It would be advisable to send out a good number of Basques and Italians, who would find ready employment at good wages; in fact no more promising quarter could be selected for new arrivals, especially those with wives; but all classes of good labourers would be acceptable.

From the western frontier we hear of a sudden change in the weather on the 22nd, with the thermometer at 57 in the shade, the barometer suddenly fell from 29.90 to 29.20. This was followed by a storm of wind and rain, bringing the thermometer down to 41 on the 23rd, on which night there was a severe frost!—the wind in the meantime having changed from N.E. to S.W., and blowing strong.

Letters have been received from Mr. Wheelwright from Rio de Janeiro.—Although his general health is good, we are sorry to hear he is still troubled with a trying cough. Mr. Wheelwright goes straight to England, not via the States as was supposed.

The Right Rev. Dr. Achaval, Bishop of Cuyo, is named as amongst the probable candidates for the vacant archbishopric of this diocese.

Another supply of horses for the national army in Entre Rios is being collected in the department of La Paz. Lopez Jordan has proved a good friend to the horse dealers. The number of those animals that have disappeared since the beginning of the rebellion is fabulous.

The garrison of Oran in Salta sallied forth lately against the Chaco Indians, driving them back into the desert and capturing a number of their cattle and several prisoners.

Two more German merchantmen, the Lucie and Concordia, were captured lately by the French squadron off Rio.

Dr. Juan Torrent has been elected to Congress as Senator for Corrientes vice Dr. Vidal.

A rumor is afloat that General Rivas has had another encounter with Jordan's rear guard, which is supposed to have been cut to pieces.

The "langostas" have appeared in Cordoba in countless myriads. In many places the camps have suffered much from this Egyptian plague.

General Mitre's son, whose death is so widely lamented in this city, killed himself in Rio Janeiro by a pistol shot through the right breast.

The classes of Geometry and Mechanics lately established in the National College in this city have been closed, through the absence of any pupils willing to attend them.

A private company, with a capital of 150,000 hard dollars, is being formed to establish a monster hotel on the North American principle at Lomas de Zamora. We hear also that the Cafe Catalan is about to be enlarged, and opened as a first class hotel, by another private company with ample resources at command.

The Provincial Chambers were prorogued on Tuesday without any ceremony whatever.

The San Fernando Wharf is now in working order. Half a dozen vessels can be discharged simultaneously. At mean tide there is a depth of 12 feet of water.

The *Republica* gives currency to report that the lately consecrated Bishop of Aulon, Dr. Aneiros, has addressed a note to Governor Castro asking him to prohibit the famous Bacchanalian dance the "can-can" at the Alcazar and Alegria Theatre, at which places it now forms the leading attraction. The famous "emete" in fashionable feminine circles when the Alcazar was first started is fresh in the recollection of the public; the subject gave rise to a fortnight's amusing squabble.

The Paysandu papers report a rapid rise in the river. Several small steamers have reached Uruguayana.

Burglaries, thefts and crimes of violence are now so alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of the Once that several families are thinking of leaving their present residences and coming into town. The Once neighborhood has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for the number of "vaut rieurs" prowling about it, and the police are not as active in looking after them as the public has a right to expect.

Captain Madureira, of the Brazilian Staff, has just published at Rio a book in reply to Colonel Thompson's work on Paraguay.

A subscriber at Balneario writes to us to the following effect:—"We have had a fortnight of fine weather, but the 'seca' mentioned in my last letter continues. Capones are very fat and sold as high as \$38 mpc; that price is now offered and refused, as, owing to the shearing, proprietors do not care to sell at any price. Your advice in the *STANDARD* of the 12th ult. has not been attended to here, and, in general, there is great anxiety to have sheep shorn at once. A knowing few, however, follow the course advised in your city articles; by delaying they may be rewarded by a higher price for their wool. There was a report here of another invasion of Indians, but it proves untrue. The accounts of their previous raids were greatly exaggerated, both as regards cattle carried off and cruelty to settlers."

The people of Montevideo are experiencing the discomforts and sufferings of a siege in good earnest; and if the private letters received yesterday from the sister city contain trustworthy information they are about to taste of the dangers and horrors of an assault. It is said that Aparicio has everything ready for a night assault, which is to take place to-morrow at midnight. The "enfants perdus" have already been told off, and they will be supported by the whole Blanco army. This sudden resolve to carry the city by storm has probably been caused by the knowledge that the united armies of Caraballo and Suarez are making, or ought to be making, forced marches towards the capital to try and save it. The population are reduced to great straits; beef is selling at 1/2 a patacon or two shillings per pound, and the small quantity of it on sale is bad and unfit for consumption. On Sunday last the garrison was reduced to boiled beans for breakfast, dinner and supper. The telegraph is still working from Canelones, but nobody is now allowed to leave the city.

A grand assault at arms is being got up in Rosario by the French residents, in aid of their wounded soldiers at home.



THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SEDAN.

(Mr. Cranwell's Narrative.)

On the 3rd of Sept. news reached London of the disaster of Sedan, and I resolved at once to visit the field where that gallant French army was overthrown which I had seen a short time before arrayed at Chalons in all the pomp and panoply of glorious war. My friend Domingo Lezica, who had served in the Paraguayan war, was my companion. We reached Brussels on the 4th at daybreak and thence proceeded by train to Libramont, the nearest point to Sedan. We had then to make 10 leagues by mail-coach along with some Frenchmen to Bouillon, where we reached at 1 p.m. Although we had our pockets full of sovereigns we could get nothing but black bread and some wretched beer.

Bouillon is three leagues from Sedan, and although it was respected as being on neutral territory, it felt nevertheless some of the effects of the struggle. The streets were crowded with fugitives and wounded men of both armies; every moment large convoys of wounded passed through, some en route for Prussia, others seeking hospitality in Belgium, where the inhabitants vied with each other in relieving the poor sufferers. I saw a batch of 500 wounded Prussians arrive in the most lamentable condition. At 8 p.m. after vainly seeking a little straw, whereon to pass the night in the open streets, we resolved to set out on foot and walk all night to Sedan.

Fortunately we fell in with some French ambulances under two Prussian officers, who were going back to the battle-field for another contingent of wounded. They readily took us up, and our fellow-travellers from Libramont gave us a drink of brandy—the night was very cold. After half-an-hour's journey we had to halt every moment to allow new convoys of wounded to pass. At last four of our horses gave way under the exhaustion of such work both day and night. "The poor beasts," said an officer to me, "have worked so hard that they will not even eat now; they only want to die."

At half-past ten, with a change of horses, we pushed on. A bright moon lit up the woodland scenery we passed through. These woods are full of peasants and fugitives, from whom you can buy the best Arab horses of the French army for £5. Soon we crossed the frontier, and reached the French village of La Chapelle. We passed the Prussian outposts unmolested, for we carried the flag of the Geneva Convention. The village had suffered little, but from every cottage we could see the red and white cross, indicating the abode of wounded men. As we advanced we saw trees that were shattered here and there by cannon balls, and the atmosphere already indicated that we were near the battle-field.

A mile beyond Chapelle we ascended a hill and then got the first view of the field of slaughter. A little further we came to rising ground, where numbers of dark spots shewed it had been the scene of a hand to hand fight. Our conductor told us it was here the French were taken in flank by the enemy crossing the Meuse, under cover of the mists of the morning. Pushing on over a part of the battle-field we advanced in silence, for even the drivers seemed affected by the dread scene around us. The town-clock of Sedan struck the hour of midnight as we crossed the bridge that led into the fortress. Here, as at Chapelle, every house had the red-and-white hospital flag. Prussian sentinels were everywhere. We halted in front of a church and after helping to unharness the horses lay down on the cold steps of the church to pass the night. We would willingly have given a sovereign for a piece of black bread, but the people in the hotels refused to give us anything.

At five in the morning we began to make a round of the city and fortress, which had suffered little. It was clear that MacMahon's brave army could have held out if they had not run short of supplies: they had fought most valiantly for three days in the field, and after two hours of a slight bombardment Napoleon forced his army to surrender. We saw the Prussian sentinels guarding their trophies, 500 pieces of cannon and 150 mitrailleuses.

At 8 a.m. we saw 5000 French prisoners file before us en route for captivity in Prussia. In front of them came a squadron of Hessian Cuirassiers and two companies of Bavarians. Then came the poor French soldiers in long procession, Chasseurs de Vincennes, artillery men, and regiments of the Guard, soiled and ragged, exclaiming "France has been betrayed,"

and uttering dreadful imprecations on Napoleon: It was a sight that I shall never forget.

From the windows, as they passed, lumps of bread were thrown to the famished prisoners. The scene that this caused was like what one would see at a Zoological garden when food is thrown in among a lot of wild beasts. They scrambled and fought for morsels of bread, and swallowed with eagerness whatever they could seize. Fury and hunger were depicted on every countenance. We had only a few cigars in our pockets which among such a multitude were like drops of water to the ocean. Nevertheless we threw them in among the poor fellows and turned aside that we might not see the pitiful spectacle to which it gave rise. Sentinels walked on either side, and more Hessian cavalry closed the sad procession.

Going to look for some breakfast we had the luck to find some bitter beer and black bread, after which we bought a supply of brandy and bread and started for that part of the field where the slaughter had been greatest. On the way we fell in with a Prussian artillery officer, and talked about many things. It seems Napoleon upbraided King William bitterly for making him pass a prisoner in front of the whole Prussian army. It must be admitted the Prussian army is the perfection of discipline. The officers' uniform differ little from the privates; even the rank and file is made up greatly of educated men, and hence there is little injury or offence done to the unarmed inhabitants. The artillery officer spoke much of the superiority of the Chassepot over the Snider, and told us his countrymen had suffered fearful losses: in his battery of 800 Bavarians there were 210 killed and 500 wounded. He told us that the Turks caused great dread among the Germans; his own men, Bavarians, who have proved some of the bravest in the war, trembled at the idea of being put in front of these wild-sons of the desert, who neither give nor take quarter. It has been a stain on France, the nation which led the van of civilization, to employ such troops in the war. A merchant from Namur assures me that 300 of them who got into Belgium and laid down their arms, used to go about the streets naked, till the authorities had to lock them up in a fort. Even in the French army, unless closely watched, they would steal from their comrades of the other regiments.

Reaching the battle field we entered a ruined house where a woman was tending 5 wounded Frenchmen, all of whom had lost one or both legs: we gave some assistance and took the woman for our guide. There were nine of our party, including seven from Brussels. Most of the corpses had been interred, but here and there a few remained, and the ground was covered with powder, cartridges, bomb-shells (many not burst) and Chassepots still loaded, making it rather dangerous to move about. We took the road to Givonne, where the French made their last stand with the bayonet, when their ammunition was out. A little further we came to Bazeilles, which the Prussians levelled with the ground; the slaughter here was awful. About the edge of the wood was the hardest fighting and the ground is covered with spoils. One of our party, Mr. Hettema of Brussels, took up a Chassepot without seeing it was loaded: two of his fingers were blown off, the ball also grazing the ear of another gentleman close by. A similar accident occurred a few minutes later. I have published a caution in the Brussels papers, as I fear some fatal accidents will happen among the crowds that will shortly visit the battle-field. We nowhere saw Prussian arms or accoutrements on the field: moreover their dead have crosses over them with inscriptions, but the poor French are buried anyhow, and only a few have a plain wooden cross. The road from Givonne to Sedan is cut in one place by a hollow, and here the ground is literally covered with French clothes, knapsacks, &c. The enemy had possession of the heights and poured a murderous fire on the retreating battalions, all out of ammunition, from a distance of 15 or 20 yards.

After wandering about all day we went to pass the night at the house of the kind Frenchwoman who had been our guide; she gave us what her household could afford, coffee without sugar, and a room in which seven of us slept on the floor. In the morning Mme. Tellier (that was her name) would not hear of payment. She said that she and her husband were only too glad to join us in our assistance to the wounded.

Next day we took another direction, to the Chateau de Sedan, whence Na-

oleon had sent his sword to the King, and here it was that Bismarck and Moltke made him wait two hours for a conference. Not far off we came to Chateau Querin, where the French fought with desperate valor at the close of the first day; the slaughter was fearful and I am sure there were 2,000 Chassepots about the castle, in heaps of three and four together. Another accident occurred here to our party: some cartridges took fire, but luckily it had rained, which prevented an explosion; nevertheless, two of our party had their hair and whiskers burnt, and another was struck with a spent ball. If a bombshell were near it might have been a bad business. Worned and disgusted with the heavy atmosphere we returned to Mme. Tellier's, where we got chicory without sugar and some bread.

One thing I remarked among the letters we found on the field; most of the love-letters were found near the woods as if the owners tried to hide them. I found none belonging to Prussians. In the pocket of a Zouave I got a lock of fair hair that I would gladly return to its owner.

After paying every attention we could to Mme. Tellier's wounded, the only return we could make for her hospitality, and Domingo Lezica having shared his purse among the sufferers, we set out in M. Tellier's waggon for Bouillon. It is needless to say what pleasure we felt in assisting the wounded wherever we went, in the spirit of Freemasonry, for we were all Masons but one.

Entering Bouillon we met a convoy of 400 Prussian wounded. We carried the Geneva insignia, and continued our route to Libramont, stopping at various places to ask for food, but they would give us nothing. At last we reached a house in Belgium, where some men were drinking; we asked for refreshment, but one of them cried out, "We have nothing for the Prussians." I stepped forward and explained their mistake, whereupon they gave us whatever we wanted.

At Libramont I saw a train waiting for Prussian wounded to proceed to Cologne; the organization and arrangements were admirable. Next day we reached Brussels, where Lezica and I were honored with diplomas of the Belgian Relief Committee for Wounded. To-morrow we start for Strasbourg, where you will next hear from me.

William Cranwell.

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

Saarbruck, Oct. 6.5 p.m.

On Friday great sorties were made from Metz. Bazaine was apparently trying to cut his way out by Thionville to Luxemburg. The attack was made from Ladon, Champs Grandes, and Petites Dapes, and other villages north of Fort St. Eloy. The Prussians lost their first line, two Landwehr regiments being terribly cut up. The villages were afterwards taken by storm. Two feigned attacks were made without effect. Forty thousand French were engaged. The Prussians lost nearly a thousand men, the French twice that number.

Corny, near Metz, Oct. 8.

The enemy yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, attacked the Division Kummer near Woippy. A serious action occurred, which was continued till after nightfall. The enemy were repulsed everywhere. On our side, the Division Kummer, the 9th Infantry Brigade, and parts of the 10th Corps were engaged. The French Guards were under fire. Simultaneously the enemy on the right bank of the Moselle sent several Divisions against the 1st and 10th Corps. There was a heavy cannonade. The losses in the Division Kummer and the 10th Corps amounted to 500 men, in the 3rd Corps to 150.

Saarbruck, Oct. 9

The Commissariat moved from Courcelles to Herry for fear of being cut off by Bazaine. An attempt was made by the Prussians to blow up by night the Chateau de la Grange unsuccessfully. Bazaine made a sortie on the division of von Kummer.

The Prussians were driven back. Kummer re-attacked on being supported by the 10th Army Corps, and the French were driven into Metz. The losses were heavy on both sides. Kummer repulsed sorties on the 22nd and 23rd of September near Grimont. Prince Frederick Charles is quite well again.

OFFICIAL GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

Royal Head-quarters, Versailles.

Oct. 8, 2.30 p.m.

Last night the whole garrison of Metz, including the Guard, made a sortie to the north on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack on the entrenched positions of the German troops was

repulsed, and they returned to the fortress with a loss of about 2,000 men. Our loss is estimated at 600 men.

Head-quarters, Corny, before Metz. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the enemy attacked the Division of General Kummer above Woippy. After a severe engagement, which lasted until night, the enemy was repulsed everywhere with great loss.

The 9th Infantry Brigade and portion of our 10th Army Corps were actively engaged. The French Imperial Guard took part in the engagement. Simultaneously, the enemy directed several Divisions against the 1st and 10th Corps on the right bank of the Moselle, where there was an animated cannonade.

The losses of the Division Kummer and of the 10th Corps are estimated at 500 men, those of the 3d Corps at 150 men.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

Several batteries of heavy siege guns have been constructed on the hills between Sevres, St. Cloud and Bougival. At St. Cloud a mortar battery menaces the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, and the Quartier Haussmann. The redoubt at Villejuif, being commanded by the forts of Bicetre and Ivry, has been abandoned by the Germans, and is re-occupied by the French. Paris will probably be summoned to surrender before the bombardment commences. Balloons are daily sent off from Paris, and are carried by the prevailing easterly winds to the provinces which are unoccupied by the Germans. They are followed by light cavalry as long as they continue in sight. Two balloons with complete official correspondence have been captured.

The siege of Verdun (hitherto only invested) has begun. The garrison consists of 4,000 men.

The South German Sovereigns will be invited to the Royal Head-Quarters before Paris, to discuss their reunion with the North German Confederacy.

The troops before Phalsbourg have been increased to four battalions, and provided with heavy guns from Strasbourg.

The Tours Government begins to prepare the French for the cession of territory. The Paris *Liberte* approves a communication which it says it was received from Tours, and which includes a slight correction of the frontier near Wissemburg in favour of Germany.

The French construct fresh earth-works between Vitry and Villejuif, and opposite Mendon, near Isle Seguin, and in front of Montrouge. The Germans complete their redoubts in Jerome Napoleon's park at Mendon, and on Brinborion-hill, near Sevres. The latter threaten Auteuil, Passy, and Grenelle.

Royal Head-quarters, Versailles,

October 8, 2.40 p.m.

The following decree of the Paris Government, in the official shape and with all the original signatures, has been picked up by the German troops:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Government of the National Defence.

Paris, the 1870.

The Government of the National defence, considering the despatch of the Delegation at Tours, dated Sept. 29, which reached the Government on October 1, fixing the elections to the Constituent Assembly for the 16th of October:

Considering the decree of the Government dated September 23rd, and that of the Delegation of the 24th, adjourning said elections;

Whereas the resolution of the Tours Delegation can only be the result of a misunderstanding; that it is in opposition with the decree of the Government of the National Defence, which is alone binding; that, besides, the execution of such a resolution is materially impossible in twenty-three departments, and necessarily incomplete in the others. Decrees:

Art. 1. The adjournment of the general elections is maintained until they can be carried on throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

Art. 2. All operations performed in violation of the present decree will be void and of no effect.

Art. 3. The present decree will be made known in all the Departments by the care of the Delegation.

Done at the Hotel de Ville, October, 11, 1870.

Garnier Pages,

Jules Favre,

General Trochu,

Ernest Picard,

Jules Simon,

E. Arago,

Jules Ferry,

Leon Gambetta,

Henry Rochefort.

There is nothing new before Paris.

HOSTILE BALLOONS.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper. The intelligence was conveyed in a note to that journal from one of their correspondents at the seat of war which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier pigeon:—

Paris, Oct. 1.

"Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not, however, effected without much trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favourable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order. He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3,000 metres above the fort of Charenton. At the same time as the *Intrépide*, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the horizon. M. Nadar was observed to display a streamer with the French national colours. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of "O'est Durouff," from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts whose balloons gradually approached.

Suddenly, and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air, which report was followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be victorious signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was seen to fling himself into the netting of his balloon, and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The *Intrépide* was descending rapidly, and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had happened above. But mark what the French flag of the neighbouring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. All was explained. "Treason!" "It is a Prussian balloon!" "He has fired on the *Intrépide*!" were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. He was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and his balloon had once more nearly reached the earth. He, however, casts out his ballast, and he again ascends. M. Nadar again clambers up the network of his balloon, and, by a marvellous effort, he succeeds in stopping the hole made in his balloon by the shot of his adversary. The *Intrépide* then becomes the assailant, and several shots were fired from the car into the Prussian balloon, which suddenly whirled about and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a detachment of Uhlans, who were on the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime M. Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still is at this moment."

The investment of Paris gives a wide scope for individual daring on both sides, and 'running the blockade' is a popular amusement both inside and outside the walls. The most adventurous feat of this kind has been performed by an English officer. The *Times* gives the following account of the exploit: "Capt. Patten Saunders arrived in London yesterday, having within five days succeeded in entering and leaving Paris, passing twice through the Prussian army. He is believed to have fully carried out the special mission he undertook. His left arm was slightly wounded on the 3rd inst. in passing through the skirmishing between Fontainebleau, Rambouillet and Paris. The friends who awaited him at Calais were relieved at his reappearance there, as 'running the blockade' is a serious matter just now."

The very great improvement in the rolling stock of the Northern Railway attracts attention; new engines and carriages, &c. The improved service on the line speaks for the management. The shares of this company have risen to par in the London market; the traffic of the road was never better; and, altogether, the fortunes of the Northern Railway have brightened. Mr. Crabtree, the manager, has proved himself the right man in the right place.

There is a splendid collection of oil-paintings now on exhibition at No 74 Calle Rivadavia. It is worth a visit from the lovers of art.



ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and goods as of November 2, 1876.

The Bond market showed an improvement to-day, and prices for cash are 1/2 per cent higher.

The chief business of the day was exchange done on Montevideo at 1/4 and 1/2; over one hundred thousand patacons passed.

The advice from Montevideo show no improvement whatever—the siege continues and the outskirts of the city are held by the Blanco troops.

From Entre Rios advices are not much more satisfactory, although it appears beyond all question that Jordan's army is reduced to a mere handful by the frequent desertions.

In saladero produce there was only one sale to-day—1000 ox hides at 37 1/2; in tallow nothing.

The news from Europa has had a prejudicial effect on the produce markets, and the condition of the Bank of France is ominous.

The auction of Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal, near the Boca, yesterday, passed off well, and the property realized high prices.

Our special reporter in the Plaza Once gives the following:—

At the station Plaza Once de Setiembre, 4 small piles of wool in all about 1200 ar.

In the Plaza 25 carts of wool about 4,500 ar. not being opened to-day the greatest part goes into deposit at once.

Sold about 140 ar. at 42. Do 250 40.

The Flamsted arrived early on Tuesday, she brings papers one day later from England.

Some lots of first class new wools were sold this morning in the South Plaza at 43, 50 and 51, the wools are not known by name.

In the Once 4 lots at the station, two sold at 40 and 42. There are several lots in the Plaza belonging to Irish farmers, 45 is asked but none to give it.

The market rules flat, buyers have it all their own way and the more wool that arrives the weaker the prices.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day—there are drawers at 43, but nothing as yet has been passed.

In Argentine Bank shares one sale, 40 shares, at 8 per cent. premium.

The most startling news on 'Change to-day was the robbery at the Government House; every version was current amongst the brokers.

At the Station all sold. 1 pile of 1000 ar. at 43. 1 do 200 ar. at 45. 1 do 600 ar. at 44.

No carts have been opened this morning in the Plaza. Brokers and barraqueros are all waiting for the news by the English packet.

The rates for deposits have risen greatly within the last few days.

The following important advices have been received from Chile respecting the cattle plague:—

In issuing this decree, which will cause such incalculable losses both to the Argentine Republic and Chile, the Government has not only erred to the influence, as I have just stated, of the Chilean cattle dealers, but it has turned a deaf ear to the local press, as well as to the Protomedical Tribunal.

Our active Santa Marke reporter says: At the Corn dish Barraca, Sor Nazar sold by auction as follows:—

Tallow for shipping, 14 1/2 lbs. Dry cow hides 124 to 140. 600 matadero sheepskins at 139 1/2 per dozen.

Some lots of the new clip have come in, and fetched 40, 45 and 50, weak.

Dry cow hides 146 to 148, firm. Sheepskins.—A lot from the Imaz Grascaria Chacomus, got 175 dols.—various lots from 80 to 160.

Horshair, south 165 to 172. Tallow for shipping, in demand at 14 1/2. Great rise in maize. Corrales and Wehmann sold at 120.

Wheat 110 to 185. Barley 78 to 85. Flour 30 to 33. Wools arrived to-day and yesterday are unsold.

November 4th 6870

There was very little done in Bonds, 3000 sold cash at 6 1/2, and 20,000 for November 30, at 6 1/4, there is really so little doing in the Bond market that prices may be quoted as nominal.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2, which establishes an opening rate, the brokers report only one transaction.

The Copernicus is looked for on Monday. It was said that the Andes will probably be chartered for New York.

The extent of the robbery in the Government House is larger than supposed, one and a quarter millions have been stolen and there are no clues to the thieves.

There was something said on 'Change to-day about the opening of the exhibition on the 15th of next month, which will take place without fail on that day.

The sale of building sites alongside the new Custom-house deposit of Messrs. Lanuz is announced. The property adjoins the Lowry quinta, some of the best located property in town.

Mr. Romulo Montedecora this day entered as partner in the firm of Bullrich and Company, auctioneers.

Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following:— At the Station—Sold a small lot of 150 arrobes of wool at 338.

Unsold, 6 0 arrobes fair wool. Sent to deposit, 1000 arrobes of fine wool from the Estancia Turbia.

At the Plaza—About 30 carts of wool. Sold, 6 carts at 545. Sent to deposit, 8 carts. Remains unsold, 16 carts.

Sheepskins, very little came in, same prices as yesterday. A fine lot of wool of Mr. Tom Gahan's sent to deposit at once.

November 5th, 1876. Owing to the President's declaration of peace there was rather a better feeling in the Bond market to-day.

14,000 were sold cash opening at 6 1/2, and closing at 6 3/4. For November 30th 10,000 at 6 1/2, this was the whole extent of the day's business.

In Argentine Bank shares there is still speculation, 40 were sold to-day at 8 per cent premium.

250 shares of the Buenos Ayres Tramway were sold to-day at 10 per cent. premium, and there are several buyers at this rate, but no sellers under 25 per cent. premium.

The business of this company has, although the line is only open so short a time, increased immensely, and the traffic has doubled.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2 and 48 3/4, but there are few drawers and few takers.

The shipbrokers report to-day some engagements for wool; one broker has already engaged 1500 bales.

It was said on 'Change that an offer of six thousand patacons per yard for the Hae coach-yard facing the STANBANK office has been refused.

The sale of a well known property in Calle Rivadavia, facing the Cancha, between Suybacha and Artes, 20x33 was reported to-day for 1,800,000. Also a house in Calle Cangallo, facing the market, 8 1/2x35, for 600,000 mje.

Perhaps the most amusing topic on 'Change to-day was the report that the River Plate Bank and several English houses are shipping largely to Montevideo to-day, but shipping potatoes, cabbages, eggs and poultry, and even beef, as the general state of things down there is represented as truly terrible.

The troopers who sold novillos to the Montevidean Government, did not get paid cash but received 'vales' payable in three or six months.

This has so displeased Aparicio that no more supplies are allowed to enter, and everything therefore must be got from Buenos Ayres; the condition of many of the clerks of the English houses is represented as truly terrible.

Our special reporter in the Plaza Once de Setiembre gives the following:— At the Station all sold.

1 pile of 1000 ar. at 43. 1 do 200 ar. at 45. 1 do 600 ar. at 44.

No carts have been opened this morning in the Plaza. Brokers and barraqueros are all waiting for the news by the English packet.

Some carts sent in to deposit. Some 5 or 10 carts arrived. 100 ar. sold by M. Duggan at 44.

The following data respecting the export of sheepskins to the States may be important:—

1870—From Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st 7,396 bales " Aug. 1st to Nov. 6th 12,811 "

Total 20,207 "

1869—From Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st 4,305 bales " Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st 7,301 "

Total 11,606 "

The produce market here rules very flat, and prices are nominal. To-day there was really nothing done, barraqueros are raising the rates for deposit; one well known consignee has 7,000 ar in deposit.

Farmers should not send any more wool into the market. Respecting the Montevidean wool market, we have the following:—

"As yet no price has been fixed, and none of the small lots have been sold—in fact there are no wool buyers in the Montevidean market.

The following respecting the far-famed El Dorado in Matto Grosso may prove interesting.—These advices have been received by the last mail from Rio.

With the death of Bartolomeo Bueno and his whole party was lost the knowledge of the El Dorado in Matto Grosso discovered by him, and it has remained only a tradition of the province.

Of late, however, a trader has learned from the concurring statements of Indians of the Mandurucu and Apica tribes, met by him in his various trading expeditions, that a placer of immense richness exists in the country about the frontier of Patá and Matto Grosso, among headlands of the Arinos.

According to the Indian story, it is reached by ascending the Peixe, a tributary of the Arinos, to its fall from a serra; there the boats have to be left; after traversing a forest for six days, a prairie is reached, and, after two days more travel, a stream whose water is extremely cold and flows in a bed almost composed of gold.

The course followed is always to the East. The reason assigned by the Indians for not bringing away gold was, that it would bring pestilence on them, the crossing of the cold stream alone sufficing to make them sick with fever.

A party of Matto Grossians have started from near Cayaba to attempt the discovery of the placer.

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

Table with market prices for various goods like Matadero hides, Horses, Sheepskins, etc., as of November 5, 1876.

All description of produce down owing to European war.

November 7th, 1876.

There was very little done in the Bond market to-day. For cash 3,400 at 6 3/4. For Saturday 15,000 at 6 3/4. For December 1st 5,000 at 6 1/2.

There appears some disposition to speculate for the end of the year, but as yet only small sales effected: one large transaction is spoken of, but as yet not concluded.

Respecting the Entre-Riano war, it was said on 'Change, that the Peace Committee will hold a meeting to-night.

Parties arrived from Parana report much alarm there, as Jordan is supposed to be approaching.

Exchange was done for the Flamsted to-day at 48 1/2, and first-class bills were offering at 48 3/4, but as yet not much done.

The arrival of one hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling in sovereigns for the Provincial Government on account of the Dominguez loan, has greatly improved the tone of the money market, and interest rates to-day were fully 1/2 per cent. easier.

The failure of Don Leopoldo Artega was announced. Messrs. Moore & Paets official assignees taking charge of the books.

The liabilities amount to half a million of patacons and the assets are marked at one million pats.

Messrs. Rodriguez & Larrazabal's auction at the Tigre on Sunday was much spoken of. Every thing offered was sold and at good prices.

The auction was one of the most successful that has been given this year.

Mr. Russell Shaw was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from Europe.

The auction on Sunday at the Rodriguez Station gave good results. Chacra lands fifteen squares from the station sold for 1000 mje per cuadra, and in the village of Rodriguez as high as 9000 dollars mje per square was paid for 100x150.

The commercial advices per packet are bad—everything down in England save horse hides.

Tallow in Liverpool 41s. and in London 42—in fact nothing in the way of it. Plate produce pays to-day save horse hides.

The placing of the Municipal Bonds in the Provincial Bank has been after all but a temporary arrangement, and the two millions currency advanced on those bonds has to be made good at the beginning of the year by contractor's bills for taxes, &c.

For the financial and commercial community this measure has a high importance inasmuch as it shows the very excellent management of the Provincial Bank, allowing to no Government or Corporation privileges calculated to restrict the utility of the institution as a Bank.

considered a very ill-advised business—already the monthly quota is felt a drain on our money market, the money is not employed in the legitimate avenues of trade and commerce, but paid away to soldiers &c. in Montevideo, of course it finds its way back to the banks, &c. of that market, but it comes not back here, and after being squandered in Montevideo it takes passage for Rio or London.

The application by a private company for privilege to water the streets has been declined by the Municipality, the board undertaking the business itself. To-day the carts began to water the principal streets; there seems to be some objection to watering the streets by means of hose.

The Municipal cart-yard in Calle Defensa will shortly be closed, and sold, and more adaptable premises purchased farther out. Messrs. Unzué and Nazari have been commissioned to take charge of the matter.

It is of great importance for property holders in that neighbourhood. It was said on 'Change to-day that a mitrailleur factory is about to be started in this city, and a Government contract applicant. Messrs. Tuillon and Co have manufactured some for the Montevidean Government, which have given good results, firing 900 shots in 5 minutes with a range of 1,000 metres.

The yield of the Buenos Ayres Custom-house for the first nine months of the present year, has been nine millions pats., and it is calculated the return for the year will be 12 millions; to this must be added say 6 millions from the other Custom-houses, making in all 17 millions for the current year, the greatest yield the Custom-houses in the Republic have ever given.

Owing to the change in the Custom-house law for the ensuing year, and the great depreciation in produce, it is believed that the returns next year will show an immense falling off.

Mr. George Kean of Rosario reports the River Parana still rising, trade dull, the arrival of some twenty colonists per Capitan for the Central Argentine Railway lands. Bernstadt, the great rising of the rivers is attributed to the melting of the snows of the Andes.

A large troop of Alpaca has just crossed the country for the Cordova Exhibition. The very excellent advertisements in the newspapers by the Emigration Society giving free passage in the steamers and on the railways have attracted much attention up to the river and given great satisfaction, and it is hoped in Rosario and Cordova that emigrants arriving at Buenos Ayres will at once avail of it, as there is employment for thousands in the provinces, and at high wages.

The dearth of labor is a great drawback north of the Arroyo Medio, and things rule up there very depressed: An English farmer who has just arrived here from Rosario reports the sale of a square league of fine land near Frayle Muerto for fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

At the solicitation of estancieros and merchants Governor Castro has appended to the list of business for the extra Session the Navarro Railway bill proposed by Pentura Oreira and Co., the branch to run from Navarro to Lobos; it will be a purely local affair, and meet a want much felt.

The extra Contribucion Directa tax of one per mil imposed for the new city improvements, has been suspended by order of the Government, and those parties who have paid the tax are notified that it will be refunded to them on application at the Government-house.

The cause of this appears to be some flaw in the bill, and the first lawyers of the city having declared that it is illegal, property holders can resist payment.

Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following:— At the Station.

5 piles of wool, about 3,500 ar. 55 carts of wool, about 10,000 ar. Sold at the Station.

1 pile, 1000 ar. at 45 fine wool. 1 do 200 40. 1 do 150 38. 1 do 250 40.

November 8th, 1876. The Bond market showed every sign of improvement. Two thousand were sold cash at 6 3/4. For Saturday 37,000, opening at 6 3/4, and closing at 6 1/2. For November 30 35,000 sold at 6 1/2, and for December 31st 50,000, opening at 6 1/2 and closing at 6 3/4.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 1/2, but not much passed; the exchange passed to-day was done for the Flamsted.

The news from England per Cordillera as regards produce does not amount to much, but telegrams from the States announce dry hides at 2 1/2 cents gold, which shows a rise in prices highly satisfactory for exporters.

Money was somewhat easier to-day, and there seemed to be a general impression that the money market will be less tight owing to the money coming out to the Plate on account of the various loans. It was freely said that the six million patacon loan has been negotiated by Mr. A. Lamb in London; perhaps by next mail official confirmation may arrive.

As regards the Entre Riano war advices were received to-day that Lopez Jordan has 7,000 men and is in the vicinity of Parana.

The Copernicus should arrive to-morrow. Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co. inform us that if she arrive well, she will be despatched for New York about the 15th inst. The City of Rio is due about 16th inst.

The valuable property on the Rinchocho belonging to Mr. Lambi will be put up for auction on Friday. The property is well located, and will be sold without the least reserve by Rodriguez and Larrazabal auctioneers.

The placing of the Montevidean loan on the London stock exchange for three million sterling was really the great news of the day, it was an agreeable surprise for this market and led to much conversation on the money market.

The news is of immensely great importance for this market, as it generally supposed, inasmuch as the half million sterling loan negotiated here last month must be at once paid off out of the proceeds of the new loan, owing to the Montevidean agent in London Sr. McKinnon having pledged as security for the loan in London, the very same Custom-house duties which last month were hypothecated to Messrs. Lanuz & Fair, the nominal makers of the new loan, the drain therefore on this market for Montevideo must now cease, and the advances already made have to be refunded and at par.

Moreover this new London Montevidean loan calls up all the floating currency in Montevideo, and will at once establish a specie currency in that market. Upon the whole the Montevidean loan done in London must immensely serve this market, and that without any liability on the part of this Republic; the only drawback is the continued hostilities in the Banda Oriental, and all hope that some arrangement cannot be come to, to put a stop to the present never-ending war.

The Montevidean loan negotiated in London is for three millions sterling done at 80 with 6 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent amortization, giving therefore two million four hundred thousand pounds sterling in proceeds.

The loan has been done at 80 per cent., and the following are the terms of payment:—

Table with interest rates and dates for the loan, including 6 per cent application, 10 per cent allotment, etc.

80 pounds per £100. Scrip certificates to bearer will be exchanged against allotment letters and banker's receipts, and bonds, when ready, will be issued to the holders of paid up scrip.

As the Government is desirous of affording to the holders of the outstanding balance of the Montevidean European Loan of 1864 an opportunity of participating in the increase of the sinking fund from the 1 per cent. provided for that loan to the 2 1/2 per cent. offered by the present issue, the undersigned are empowered to set aside an equivalent amount of this loan, to be exchanged bond for bond at the option of such holders.

The objects of this loan are:— 1. To withdraw from circulation the notes of the Banks of Montevideo, which have been guaranteed by the State, in conformity with the law of the 16th July, 1868, and to replace them with gold currency. This will absorb about £1,561,000.

2. The pay of certain claims and debts as specified in the general bond, amounting to about £441,000.

3. To provide the Government with the means of carrying out reproductive public works, especially the erection of a custom-house and bonded warehouses in Montevideo.

In consideration of the guarantee of their notes issued by the State, the Banks of Montevideo have deposited with the Board of Public Credit (a body duly constituted by law, and independent of the Executive Government) among other securities, Government Bonds of the Internal and External debts amounting to £1,404,502, including £781,000 of the Montevidean European loan of 1864 for £1,000,000 stg.

The proceeds of the present Loan will be paid to the Board of Public Credit against cancellation by them of the above mentioned Government Securities deposited by the banks.

The Board will further carry out the liquidation of the specified debts and claims, and thereafter hand the balance of the proceeds to the Government.

The above loan and interest are guaranteed by the general revenues of the Republic of Uruguay; and in addition to that security the Government specially hypothecates the entire proceeds of the Customs, including the 4 per cent. export and 2 per cent. import duties now levied, as well as the duties heretofore hypothecated to such existing debts of the Republic as shall be consolidated or paid off by means of this Loan.

The said free proceeds of the Customs, as shown by official returns, amounted in 1869 to over £760,000, the amount required for the annual service of the present Loan being £255,600. Special receivers of the Customs hypothecated will be appointed on behalf of the Bond holders their commission being defrayed by the Government.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following:— Several lots of wool arrived to-day in the market by train, very little animation.

The largest lot of wool to-day was Mr. Alzaga's, over one thousand arr. good mestiza at 44, other lots have been sold at 43 1/2, 45, 47. Several lots have been sent to deposit the offer having been refused.

Dry hides sold well, and everything sold at 145, 146, and 148. Sheepskins very flat, good matadero at 135 to 150 per doz.

Petro hides 36 to 41. Horshair 155 to 170. Tallow—several lots sold at 14 1/2, panzas 38, pisada 30.

Hay alfalfa 2nd cut 415, 425 per ton—Wheat 110 to 185 per fanega. Maize 120 per fanega.

Flour 33 per ar. 200 lambs arrived per train sold at 12. Fat capones sold to-day from 35 to 48.

The drawings for the amortization of the Buschenthal loan took place and the following numbers were drawn:— No. 10—71—107—187—243—334—403—563—660—762—788—809—923—1095—1155—1276—1572—1744—1897—2281—2261—2308—2111—2324—2527—2557—2575—2608—2685—2717—2737.

At the Station 11 de Setiembre sold: 1 pile of 700 arrobes at 46. 1 do 600 do 47 sup. 1 do 500 do 41. 1 do 150 do 33.

At the Plaza 11 de Setiembre sold: 16 carts of wool at 43. 6 do do 46 sup. 4 do do 40. 1 do do 36. 2 do do 38.

TEMPERATURE. November 2—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 70. November 3—Thursday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 68. November 4—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 78. November 5—Saturday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 89. November 7—Monday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 68. November 8—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 68.

BIRTH. October 13, 1876, in Cordova, the lady of Mr. George B. Starkweather, of a daughter.

DEATH. November 6, at the British Hospital, Mr. Francis Emery, in the 48th year of his age. Deceased was for many years in the employment of Mr. Wheelwright, and assisted in the construction of some of the greatest works in this country.—The Carranca Bridge, Rio Segundo span, and the Boca Railway viaduct, almost completed.

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