SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870

THE FLAMSTEED'S MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Flamsteed, Captain Kidd, arrived in port early on Tuesday morning, after a very favourable passage, bringing a number of passengers and an assorted cargo. We are indebted to Messrs. Lamport and Holt for our London files to 30th September 30th, and to Captain Hairby, who kindly sent us three picture-maps of the war—one, the North Rhine; another, a bird's eye view of the environs of Paris; and a third of the fortifications of Paris, which we exhibited at the Bolsa yesterday.

Clermont-sur-Oise has been occupied by a German military force. Clermont is forty miles north of Paris, and the same distance from Amiens. These expeditions are made in accordance with the policy of visiting and breaking up all centres of incipient military organisation. Soissons, which was passed by the German forces advancing on Paris, is threatened. From the French account the Germans appear to have invested it, for we are told that "The Prussians are massed before Soissons," and that "shots and shells have been fired from the town since Saturday, and several sorties have been made." Soissons, occupying a strategic position of the first importance, is now a regular fortress. Its value, in a military point of view, as commanding a passage over the Aisne, is shown by its fortunes in the campaign of 1814, when it was besieged three times. Owing to what it has suffered by wars, Soissons is a modern looking town, although as regards its foundation and history it is one of the oldest in France. It was here that Clovis established the throne of the Franks, and his successors were called Kings of Soissons. The telegram from Chauny informs us that the Germans have thrown a bridge over the Aisne, at Soissons, and the buildings of the suburbs are on fire.

We noticed last week the statement published at Tours by the French Minister of the Interior—the carrier-pigeon story—that the French had retaken the heights of Villejuif; there is now official French evidence that it was false. The Tours telegram of the 27th summarising the news from Paris, according to the *Journal Oficiel*, to the 25th, contains these sentences:—"The Prussians occupy Chatou and Villejuif. 8,000 Prussians are quartered at St. Germain. A report from the fort of Bicêtre of the 24th says that tranquility reigned along all the positions. The enemy was completing his movements and was strong in force at Versailles." The occupation of the heights of Meudon and the park of St. Cloud, above the porcelain manufactory of Sèvres, promises to be a source of danger for Paris. This ground was won on the 19th through the mistake or misfortune of Ducrot and Vinoy, and the Germans are erecting batteries there. The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Standard* writes, "To dislodge the Prussians from St. Cloud would require powerful batteries in the Bois de Boulogne, on the race-course, or under cover of the woods to the east of it." Unless we are mistaken, the public may see in the locality chosen for the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, and the occupation of these heights pretty clear indications of he sections of the city upon which the attack will be made. That Paris will be attacked as soon as the Germans have brought up their siege guns is not at all doubtful. The Berlin journals affirm that not a moment's attention will be paid to the claim to exceptional treatment set up for Paris. They argue that a town which is not fit to be battered should not be fortified, and that Paris must be treated neither better nor worse than any other fortress.

A telegram from Berlin states that the siege guns from Strasburg are going to Paris. This is doubtless true, but the operation is not so simple as might be supposed. When the railway is in working order, a siege gun may be sent through in one day, while it would take eight days to carry it up by the ordinary roads. But at present the railway does not work west of Chalons. It will soon be reconstructed, and then a gun may be carried from Coblentz or Mayence without break to before Paris. But the line from Nancy to Strasburg will not be open until Phalsburg has been taken. If Duke William of Mecklenburg were to take thither the men who broke down the resistance of Toul, the place would not hold out long, and then any amount of stores or matériel found at Strasburg might be sent on to Paris direct. Now that both banks of the Rhine are German, we may expect to hear the Bridge of Kehl has been restored, and with it railway communication between North-Eastern France and South Germany.

Marshal Bazaine made another sortie on the 27th, with a strong column of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery. The troops advanced under cover of the fire of the southern forts, to La Grange and Colomby, and beyond as far as Ars, where the Prussian troops were in force, waiting for them with artillery, and drove the French back with loss. The frequency of these sorties, which is greater than is necessary to keep the troops of the garrison in the practice and temper, suggests inquiry as to their object. Bazaine cannot expect to drive off an enemy so far superior in numbers to himself, and compel Prince Frederick Charles to raise the siege. He is said to have replied to a question put by the Government of Paris that he had been appointed by the Emperor to hold Metz, and that he meant to do so In that case he would not wish to break away from the fortress. Nevertheless, he is repeating these attempts with great vigour. His retreat was made on Tuesday in good order, his troops carrying of their dead. The French advance and retreat under cover of the detached forts, so that it is impossible to complete victory by pursuit.

The circumstances connected with the provisioning of the fortress of Thionville from Luxemburg, related yesterday by our correspondent at Esch, are of a nature to give rise to unpleasantness between Germany and the Government of the Grand Duchy. Large stores of provisions had been accumulated in the city of Luxemburg and at Betteburg On the morning of the 25th, at one o'clock, the displaced rails on the Luxemburg-Thionville line were replaced, and the accumulated provisions—flour, rice, coffee and sugar—loaded in sixty waggons of ten tons each, and drawn by two locomotives, were sent from Betteburg into Thionville station, where the French garrison received them on Sunday morning. It is alleged at Berlin that the whole affair was managed by the French Eastern Railway Company, who own the railway line. They had induced the Luxemburg douaniers to discontinue the night guard at Betteburg, the frontier station, by representing that the broken condition of the railway made the precaution superfluous.

At the beginning of the week it was announced from Tours that a pious Vendean, M. Cathelineau, was raising a corps of volunteers at his own expence, to carry on the holy war against the Protestant invader. We read in the *Phare de la Loire*, of Tuesday last, that the authorisation which M. Glais-Bizoin had imprudently given to M. Cathelineau has been withdrawn, as it was found that the corps would be likely to cry at any moment, "Vive Henri V!"

CAPITULATION OF VERSAILLES

On the 18th three Death's Head Hussars presented themselves at one of the town gates, and demanded a parley with the authorities. Upon going to the Maire, that functionary refused to treat with any but a general, or some one furnished with full powers by him. The next morning an aide-de-camp, followed by a single cavalry soldier, made his appearance and was taken under an escort of National Guards to the Maire. There a long discussion ensued. It was then a quarter past nine, and since six the cannon had been booming on the road from Versailles to Sceaux, in the plain of Velizy, about three miles from the town. The aide-de-camp required accommodation for the wounded, and also the keys of all forage stores These points were warmly debated, and the officer departed to consult his general. Fighting was then going on at the farm of Villecoublay. General Vinoy was endeavouring to break this division of the enemy, or was defending the fortified position on the heights of Meudon commanding the left bank of the Seine and the fortresses of Vanvres and Issy. The discussion of terms was carried on until a quarter past eleven a.m., when M. Raureau, the newly-appointed Maire, went out, and, taking his station at the Paris gate, read out aloud to the assembled crowd the conditions of capitulation that had been agreed upon.

The officer in command of the French troops in Versailles was taken to the General commanding the enemy's forces at St. Juoy, and on his way had to traverse a part of the battlefield whence the wounded were being removed to the hospitals prepared in the Palaces of Versailles and the Trianons.

At the moment, the French guns were withdrawn, and the force which had maintained the fight fell back into the wood while the German columns commenced their march. Shortly before one o'clock they began to defile through the Rue des Chantiers, and the procession lasted until after five, the total number being variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 men.—Many did not remain in the town, but a considerable force took up quarters there.

The General went to the Hotel des Reservoirs: The artillery bivouacked on the Place d'Armes and in the Avenue de St. Cloud.

Two small incidents are deserving of mention.

With the German troops there entered two small groups of Zouaves, who had been made prisoners in the affair at Villecoublay-Velizy. The crowd uncovered to them silently but respectfully, and a few cries of "Vive la France" were heard.

In the Rue des Chantiers, the first officer who came to negotiate for the capitulation was saluted by a cry of "Vive la France!" from a bystander. "My friend," said the officer, "it is Vive la Paix" that you should cry.

When the marching on of the troops had ended, then began the requisitions.

Twenty-six oxen were delivered by he town, and 10 casks of wine, and also all the stores of forage, worth 300,000 francs, which the French military authorities wished to destroy, but which the town had purchased in anticipation of actual events.

Although these facts are heart-breaking to a Frenchman, justice compels me to add that everything has been done with the most perfect order and regularity, and the most scrupulous discipline has been observed. The German 'intendance' is to pay for the requisitions that are made. Individual soldiers tender the money for what they want to purchase, generally so at least."

FULL PARTICULARS OF SURRENDER OF TOUL.

Arlon, Tuesday.

Just returned from Toul. Travelled one day and two nights. The investments began August. 14. On the 16th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed, with loss of several hundred Germans. Thereupon an irregular succession of bombardment followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. The real fight began on the 23rd. The artillery employed was field and such mediæval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. The Bavarian railroad direction, who run the line Weissenburg—Nancy—Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight; but Moltke said, "No, we shall have Toul long before that". However, the straggling attack availed nothing, the fortress having a double escarpment with full bastions, no glaces, double ditch, thirty feet wide, each, all round fully casemated, and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toul earnestly. Within the last fortnight heavy siege guns arriving from Germany were put in position. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday. At daybreak a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by 24 pounder batteries, supported by troops of the thirty-fourth infantry brigade, all of which form part of a new independent comand under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, embracing all that lies between the armies of Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, that is, all the invading troops not engaged in the siege of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all Friday with active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commandant induced him to hoist white flags and to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered the same evening by the victors at seven. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan.

The garrison was ridiculously weak sixty cuirassiers, 100 line, 40 gendarmes, and 2,000 raw Mobiles; among them not one regular artilerist; Commandant Major Huck, an old cavalry man. The German officers are wrath that such a force should have broken the Paris railroad for six weeks. Now the railroad is restored to communication direct with the Paris siège army. Everything had been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse-power; only a 12-foot bridge, broken near Toul, had to be replaced; this was done on the 25th, and yesterday the first locomotive went through.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than Sedan, not as bad as Bazeilles. The Gothic chaped of St. Gengoulph, A.D. 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine Cathedral of Mansuy, built as early as 292, has only a window arch demolished, and its outside battered by a score of shells. There are few wounded, no sick, and much order in Toul. Only two battalions of the 90th infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Mobile Guard were released under parole not to serve again this war. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance, built much in old German style.

INCIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Rue Dix Decembre has been re-christened: it is now called the Rue Quatre Septembre. The Avenue de l'Empereur is to be known as the Rue Victor Noir. On the declaration of the revolution at the Mairies and Monts de Piete the eagles surmounting the flagstaffs were struck off, All the playbills lettered "Theatre Imperial," all the official advertisements headed "Napoleon III., par la Grace de Dieu et la Volonte Nationale," were ripped into shreds. Sergeants de ville crew stripped of their uniforms and well nigh murdered

In a street leading out of the Boulevard Poissoniere the proprietor of a print shop had forgotten to remove a portrait of Napoleon III. from his window, and on being asked to destroy it declined. In a twinkling three or four men with blouses sent his plate glass shivering into atoms, and a cavalry officer joined in the sport with his long sword. The print-man, grown pale, wept, wrung his hands, protested he was misunderstood, and offered to destroy any number of prints that might be needful.

It was a curious sight to see a gate of the Tailleries guarded by a voltigeur of the Guard on one side and an armed citizen in a blouse on the other Policemen were compelled to hide themselves. A correspondent met at his door a beggar who asked him for a penny, addressing him as 'citoyen.'

"A popular French Deputy (says a correspondent) has just now a hard life of it. I saw a big, dirty fellow in a blouse jump into poor M. Jules Simon's carriage, and kiss him enthusiastically. The unlucky favourite's face, as he underwent the operation, was a wonderful study. An officer o the Guard at the Hotel de Ville was also kissed by all who could get near him. M. Gambetta shortly made his appearance, and I am told he proclaimed the Republic (which was shortly after proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense crowd who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said.

"A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head behind him was a portrait larger than life of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clenched fists furiously outstretched towards it, made the orator at last comprehend that his audience would not tolerate the portrait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, succeeded with a comrade's help, in hanging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had Gambetta left the room than a Garde Nationale clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and together, they contrived, stimulated by the cries of the crowd below, to destroy the portrait and frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble almost ferocious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left, A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate."

"One satirist took the trouble to chalk down a stanza:

"Les deux Napoleons les gloires sont égales,
Quoiqu' ayant pris les chemins inégaux;
L'un de l'Europe a pris les capitales,
L'autre au pays a prix les capitaux.'

Others amused themiselves by erasing the 'm' in l'Empereur,' and leaving what is supposed for a play upon the word 'peur.'

"A large 'tree of liberty' was planted near the Bastille and covered with flowers and flags Rochefort was seen in a carriage, looking pale and worn, with a number of workmen running alongside shouting 'Vive Rochefort.'

"For a day or two furniture vans were in such demand that the hiring of one for a day cost £20, and there was immense confusion in the streets,—thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of people leaving Paris, and thousands upon thousands coming into it heavily encumbered with baggage of all sorts.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA

We find the following ominous news telegraphed from Berlin by the *Times*, correspondent:—"Orders have been given to prepare ammunition waggons in Western and Southern Russia for immediate use. Six field telegraph corps have been formed at St. Petersburg, each capable of laying down 35 versts of line. The St. Petersburg papers state, without eliciting official or semi official contradiction, that from the 27th of September 14 military trains will be daily despatched over the Moscow-Kursk Railway."

The *Ostsee Zeitung* says:—"The rapidity with which the equipment of the Russian army with breechloaders is proceeding may be imagined from the fact that in one of the arsenals—that at Kiew, which is by no means one of the largest in Russia, 500 percussion guns are daily converted into breechloaders according to Krupp's plan. When ready they are immediately distributed among the troops."

Depatches from Constantinople, Sept. 28th state that the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, will leave today for Odessa.

The rumours with reference to military preparations by the Russian Government, which caused a sharp fall in Public Securities in the later hours of yesterday, being regarded as in some degree confirmed by the telegrams of this morning, there has been no recovery in any department which indicates that the unfavourable impression has been to any material extent removed. At the opening of the markets a slightly better feeling, was apparent, but it was almost immediately followed by a return to the previous depression.—*Times*

COUNCILLOR PARANHOS, VISCOUNT OF RIO BRANCO.

This distinguished diplomatist, who has just arrived again in the River Plate, is now raised to the peerage of Brazil under the above title, in reward for his numerous services both before and since the Paraguayan war. Few men have played a more important role in South American politics or in everything that pertains to Brazilian progress than Viscount Paranhos. In early life he was a journalist, connected with one of the most influential and liberal organs of Rio Janeyro. He was always a consistent supporter of immigration and industrial advancement: the great Union highway, a marvel of its kind, is associated with his name, as also the Pedro Segundo Railway and other grand enterprises. It was, however, as a diplomatist that he was destined to display talents of a superior order, united to unremitting and patient perseverance, in carrying out successfully every mission entrusted to him for fulfilment, After the fall of Rosas and organization of the Republic at Paraná he signed a treaty with General Urquiza, placing the relations of Brazil on a solid footing. Some years later we find him interposing his offices at Montevideo in time to save that city from bombardment. Finally the outbreak of the Paraguayan war marked a new epoch in which as Special Envoy of Brazil he had to play a very difficult part, one which required a cool head, much tact, and all those qualities that go to make up a skillful diplomatist. The events of the past 5 years are too fresh in the memory of our readers to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that the name of Minister Paranhos appears with honorable distinction in he various phases of the campaign, till the conclusion of the war and the treaty with the new Government of Paraguay. The Emperor of Brazil has shewn his appreciation of the merits of so able a representative in the manner most suited to his deserts. The program of Viscount Paranhos may be said to be —"Peace and liberal institutions for Brazil and her neighbors." He is moreover of that advanced school of economists who believe that the progress of a nation goes hand-in-hand with the expenditure of its resources, in railways, colonization, immigration &c.

We congratulate Councillor Paranhos on his well-won patent of nobility and wish him many years to enjoy it, as one of whom Brazil may well feel proud.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday.

The Blancos have established a regular Government at the Union, with a printing-office, newspaper, &c., and sat down in due form to besiege the city. Aparicio has sent a circular to the foreign agents to the effect that M. Video will be closely invested until the fall of the Colorado party. He has made large purchases of hay and other supplies, and has plenty of horses and horned cattle to last for a lengthened siege; besides the whole country is open to him, while the privations felt in the city are already very great. We are getting meat and live cattle from Buenos Ayres by water, but the beef arrives in so shocking a condition as to be unfit for use. The inhabitants of Union are better off and have reconciled themselves to their Blanco rulers with admirable philosophy. The *Revolucion*, official organ of the Blancos, says that 600 volunteers from Montevideo have joined them since their arrival before the city, mostly natives, with a sprinkling of Italians and Spaniards.

A grand function took place last week at the Union church, the blessing of a flag made by the ladies of the place for their Blanco "liberators," and, the firing at the outposts was partially suspended. The ladies in presenting the flag to Gen. Timothy Aparicio, addressed him as follows:—

"General, After a memorable campaign in which every combat has been a victory, and every victory a new example of clemency, your army has at last reached the gates of the capital to drive out a circle of schemers, and instal the Oriental people in the full enjoyment of liberty and the laws.

"Soon your invincible sword will have thrown open the paths of honor to those noble exiles so long in banishment, and rescued the destinies of the country from the infamous men who have held the Government for the past five years.

"Let others celebrate your heroism in the battle-field; we applaud your generosity as a conqueror. You have conquered and you have pardoned. You are great in valor and also in magnanimity.

"Obeying, therefore, an impulse of admiration for yourself and of enthusiasm for the national cause, we come to place in your hands this flag which is a symbol of untarnished glory and traditions, that you may boldly throw out its folds to the breeze when entering Montevideo at the head of your victorious legions. It was under this flag that our fathers rallied of old in the cause of liberty, and now in a new day of triumph may it unite both your brave soldiers and their adversaries in a brotherly embrace. These are the wishes of our hearts and our patriotic sentiments."

Union, Oct. 28th.

General Aparicio replied in the following terms—

"Ladies. It is with unfeigned emotion that I receive the handsome banner you present to me with the expression of your sympathy and support. You are noble representatives of the national feeling, and you do justice to the magnanimity of my programme. Give me then, I pray, all the enthusiastic support of your hearts, which are ever open to the sweetest and noblest aspirations. My arm, perchance, would have lost nerve in the struggle but for the consciousness of the greatness of my task.

"You express exactly my idea when you say that the greatest victories are those which give Liberty to the vanquished. In my glorious programme there is no room for revenge. The lesson of grief and slaughter which the history of our country shows is a potent reason that we must protect and shelter our beaten adversaries, who have been led astray by passion. As a last resource we have to meet them hand to hand in the battle-field; but once beaten, their lives and liberties are safe at our hands.

"Your manifestation of to-day is the fulfilment of one of my brightest aspirations, and I see a brilliant future now before me. In the final triumph that is so close at hand your flag will be unfurled above the heads of victors and vanquished in a free and regenerated country. Accept my warmest gratitude and esteem."

The guard at the Cerro signalled yesterday the arrival of large Blanco reinforcements at Union. Skirmishing goes on every day, and a few are shot on either side. On Monday the Blancos carried off some wounded: Yesterday we had a Captain shot through the head. Most of the fighting is at the Tres Cruces, about a mile from town. Our people made a sortie yesterday near Figurita and had a few men 'hors de combat.' It is said the besieging forces number 7,000, but the *Tribuna* thinks their total strength is from 3,000 to 4,000. Meantime there is no news whatever of Goyo Suarez, Caraballo and the other Generals in the field, nor does it seem they are at all inclined to come to the aid of the Government or try to raise the siege. In fact the matter seems very much taking the shape of Oribe's nine years siege. The people in town will be ruined if the siege lasts only one year, the cattle will be all eaten up outside and the estancieros reduced to beggary, and the successive loans contracted by Government will sink the country into the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Nevertheless a few people will emerge from the war with decent fortunes. It is, therefore, likely it will be indefinitedly prolonged.

The watch on the Cerro signals at various hours in the day, in this manner:—

5.15 a.m, Paso Casavallo 1,500 Blancos.
5·30 a.m. They are cavalry.
6. English race-ground, 500 men.
6.15 All cavalry.
8. At the Union 300 men.
8.15 All cavalry,
9. At Paso Molino 100.
6.15 None but cavalry.
5. p.m. No Blanco infantry visible.

Sometimes Medina, Aparicio and Bastarrica come to Tres Cruces to reconnoitre our outposts and the approaches to the city. Waggon loads of goods contrive every day to leave the city for Union. Captain Pintos of the 24th April batt. was killed by a spent ball from Bastarrica's infantry.

Bustamante has got up a new battalion of 200 men who were armed and equipped on Monday. On the same day the police pounced on a quantity of clothing and white cockades at 125 Calle Perez Castellanos, where they are now also digging for arms. It seems a man named Juan Iglesias had received $4,000 for the purchase of arms &c., for the Blancos, and cleared out in the French packet Amazone.

A second batch of 37 volunteers, equipped by the French residents, left by French packet for Bordeaux, making in all 88 from this city, beside 200 from Buenos Ayres and 600 from Rio Janeyro.

The Dramatic Company embarking on Monday had a narrow escape of being drowned: the whale boat was run down and the passengers got a dreadful fright and a submersion, but no lives were lost.

Admiral Petz and his staff have arrived from Buenos Ayres. It is not likely the Austro-Hungarian plenipotentiary will find the Republic in a suitable frame of mind for the conclusion of Treaties of Commerce and Friendship. If His Excellency would only take Messrs, Batlle, Aparicio, Medina, Bustamante and half-a-dozen more on a trip to Europe it would be a great service to the country.

The Oriental flag-ship Coquimbo leaves this evening for Paysandu with the Minister of War, Colonel Ordoñez, on board: he takes a large sum of money to pay Caraballo's men. It is said Caraballo and Suarez have 5,000 men between them, but they might as well have only 500 for all practical purposes.

It is said the Blancos will assault the city on Saturday evening. The Government prohibits any one leaving the city.

Beef is gone up to 5 reals (2 shillings English) per lb. Paper-money is at 11 dis. In produce 8,000 Amer. hides at 68 rls. gold despatched.

GREAT NEWS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

FIRST CARGO OF ARGENTINE GUANO

YESTERDAY we received the very gratifying intelligence of the arrival in port of a cargo of real 'bona fide' Argentine guano. The news was, for us, peculiarly acceptable, since, owing to the various samples of gold, silver, coal, petroleum, cotton, indigo, &c., which for the last ten years we have been exhibiting, the public have, to a great extent, lost faith in all new industries, and flung themselves back into hides, tallow, sheepskins and wool. To redeem, regenerate, or disenthral the industries of the Plate, has been the STANDARD programme from the cradle. How truly we have followed it rests with our subscribers to say. We clung to cotton with an enthusiasm bordering on gossypium infatuation, and in a ceaseless struggle for a cause which may call for greater talent, but certainly could not demand more steadfast apostles, we have stumbled upon samples which reveal to the astonished stranger evidences of a hidden wealth, vast and profound as the slough in which it has so long been sealed up.

The gold samples from Patagonia have drawn to us hundreds of enterprizing foreigners who, could they but get the least protection or assistance from the Government, would at once face every hardship, brave every danger, and seek the birthplace of the nuggets. For all such matters, hear it ye politicians of the hour, there is positively no government in Buenos Ayres. What man would approach the government of the country with his hat full of rich guano, or pockets groaning under the weight of gold and silver samples, quartz or nuggets? Would so impudent a prospector be allowed into the hallowed precincts of the Government House? Are not the chances rather that so presumptuous a stranger would be unceremoniously turned out or handed over to the tender mercies of our indefatigable fellow-countryman Mr. O'Gorman.

There is a political executive, bless the mark; there are fifteen political executives in the Republic. But an industrial exechtive there is none; for the farmer, whose importance is measured by his capability to pay taxes; none for the immigrant who may wander through the streets, like Lucian's ghost, looking for some of that Government land about which there is so much said abroad and so little known here. Where is Gov. Castro to-day? is he down in the hold of the vessel just entered port, trying the guano, proving its quality, and surrounded by the 'savans of Buenos Ayres, making chemical or scientific trials of the excrescence which, if the real 'bona fide' thing, will make this country richer than Ireland before long.

The mines of Pótosi, what are they, after all, to the guano fields of the Chinchas? and the yield to the Peruvian Government, under the head of guano revenue, great and magnificent as it has been, is but a bagatelle compared to the fortunes that have been made by all who have been engaged in this odoriferous export.

Along the seaboard of this province, south of Chuput and north of the Straits, are numerous islands, where the gull, the petrel, the teal, the albatross, the flamingo, even the Mother Carey chickens, have from periods the most remote made their home, desert spots where as yet even the foot print of the savage is unknown; these islands have been passed and repassed by vessels of every flag; many of them lie so close to the coast that seen from a vessel on her course, they appear promontories: others are far out, but mere specks on the horizon. The mainland hereabouts is a lonely inhospitable shore, unknown even to the followers of Billy Burton. There was but one man in these waters who thoroughly knew that part of the coast, Captain Smyley, but he has been gathered to his fathers; and if tradition amount to anything, time was when the largest of the islands was inhabited by a race of giants.

We reserve for some future day many interesting notes and queries about these Islands. The guano deposits were first discovered by a Wexford sailor, who acquainted some of the Montevidean pilots of the fact, but that country was then as now engaged in revolution, and the politicians had other fish to fry. Some years ago we spoke to an English merchant about it, and the answer we received was that the Patagonian guano was pretty much the same as the coal found at Mr. John Fair's quinta. As a class there are none more incredulous than British merchants. Some few months ago the guano dream was again in the ascendant. An English captain trading on the coast landed on the islands, and with the dauntless genius of his race explored them; satisfied of the importance of this discovery he returned to Buenos Ayres, and whether by destiny or good luck put himself in communication with a Dutch merchant, who at once put the matter in train, applied to the Government, obtained a privilege for six years, chartered a vessel, sent her down to 44 South, took in 200 tons of guano, and is now in port.

The arrival of a cargo of Argentine guano is indeed an event which merits the attention of the Free Press of B Ayres, and we hope to see our colleague, the *Nacion*, doing full justice to the topic. Argentine guano is no longer a dream; it is a reality, and we only await now to see the price it will fetch in England to measure the real significance of the new export. From what we can gather, the present cargo will cost, put in England, say £4 per ton, and it is thought that it will at least fetch there from £8 to £10 per ton.—Few, very few, of our Argentine friends are aware of the stupendous yield of the Peruvian guano trade, as good to-day as when it first arrived, and if on the Patagonian coast we have the good luck to open another Ichaboe or Chincha, then the prospects of this country are brightened to such an extent that the contemplation of our future dazzles the brain, and prices even realities that would seem hallucinations.

THE FRONTIER LAND BILL.

There is a bill in the Provincial Parliament regulating the sale of public land outside the frontiers of the province. This bill has been sanctioned by the Upper House, and although believed by some to be already one of the many laws enacted on this subject, it yet, in my opinion, requires the sanction of the Lower House and the signature of the Executive.

Waiving the question of whether the bill has become law or whether it is only yet a bill, it is certain that it has received the sanction of at least one of the Houses of Parliament—the Senate. Now there is a national law extant, enacted eight years ago by Congress, which declares all the lands outside the frontier national territory; said law further declares that any of these lands sold or ceded by the respective Governments of the provinces since the 1st of May, 1853, will be considered as belonging to the nation, notwithstanding the sale or cession previously made by the local authorities. The only lands excepted from this clause are those given or promised to companies with the object of promoting navigation or immigration.

That the National Government has acted on the text of this law is evident, witness the establishment of the Welsh Colony on territory supposed to pertain to the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Which of the laws are the public bound to obey—that enacted by Congress in 1862 or that enacted by the Provincial Chambers in 1870? Both Governments claim ownership. Is it safe to buy of one, or is it necessary to purchase from both owners? The Provincial authorities will of course say that the National Government has nothing whatever to do with these lands; but there stands the law of October 1862, enacted by Congress and promulgated by the Government of the nation. If that law encroached on the rights of the provinces, why was there no protest on the part of any of these, followed up by a trial on the merits in the Federal Courts?

The fact of the matter is, that the laws on public lands are so numerous as to have completely bewildered the legislators. In the present case who will give purchasers—admitting that some may be willing to risk their head and their money in such purchases—possession of the land? It is to be surmised that a party who sells anything can give possession of what he sells to the purchaser, but in this case the purchaser will be obliged to seek for the article, and when he finds it he will have to 'dance attendance' on the clerks of the owner until they are pleased to give him, after many months daily pleading, a title deed; he must then take possession and keep possession against Indian and vagrant Gaucho as he best can. The Government will take his money and grind him down with taxes, and give in return a tract of Indian hunting-ground, hereafter to be claimed by the General Government of the nation, precisely at the very moment it is beginning to repay the purchaser, who has been hardy enough to waste his time and his money for the benefit of those who will give him "more kicks than thanks."

The present enactment is a very lame way of settling the frontiers, it may induce a few tool-hardy settlers, it is in fact one of the many half measures, milk and water governing system so peculiar to this country. It takes more time to buy a league of land from the Government of Buenos Ayres than has been found necessary to overthrow one of the greatest Empires in Europe; to conquer the Government officials, to get through a day's business in six months—when that business treats of public lands, is more difficult than to expect these employees would neglect their 'maté' tea, their cigars, and their chit-chat on private affairs during the very few hours they attend their offices.

With all these trammels on the wheels of Government machinery, very few *bona fide* holders purchase direct from Government; most of the public lands sold up to the present have been purchased from Government by jobbers and agents in their own names, but immediately transferred to the real purchaser at double and sometimes treble the original price. A glimpse of the new map of the province will convince the incredulous of the truth of this statement: many of the parties whose names shine on that map never owned an inch of ground or marketable live stock of any kind. Many of the parties whose names appear in the archives as intending purchasers of Government land, never had any intention of making such purchases, but their names were made use of without their knowledge or consent by parties prohibited by law, from purchasing in their own names, such as surveyors, &c The affair is arranged in this way: a surveyor or public employee hears that Mr. A. is in search of land and offers to sell him a tract; after coming to terms, the surveyor of employee, as the case may be, solicits the land from Government in the name of Mr. B. often being a poor gaucho, who only hears of his intending purchase when he is called before the Justice of the Peace of his district to answer an order from the city authorities requesting him to declare legally whether he intends purchasing or renouncing his right to the land solicited by him; the poor gaucho surprised at the question, and never having intended to buy land, sees a trick of the city sharks in the whole affair, and is glad to get rid of them and clear out from the Court house by renouncing his imaginary rights to said lands; he would renounce anything but his best horse to get clear of what he fancies to be a snare concocted to entrap him. This done, Mr. A. is then made appear as the purchasing party, whereas in reality Mr. A. purchased from Surveyor C. or clerk D.

Said plan is only one of the many blinds made use of; when the jobbers—be they surveyors, employees, high or low, gentle or simple, have friends in whom they can place implicit confidence, they solicit that friends name, and he afterwards transfers his right to the purchasing party. The Government cannot entirely ignore these practices, and until they are put an end to, the best and most liberal land law will only benefit the jobbers, the bona fide purchaser will be as far as ever from his 'desideratum.'

DICK.

The Gladiator, Capt. Norman Bedingfield, is now the flagship of the British South American Squadron.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870

THE FLAMSTEED'S MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Flamsteed, Captain Kidd, arrived in port early on Tuesday morning, after a very favourable passage, bringing a number of passengers and an assorted cargo. We are indebted to Messrs. Lamport and Holt for our London files to 30th September 30th, and to Captain Hairby, who kindly sent us three picture-maps of the war—one, the North Rhine; another, a bird's eye view of the environs of Paris; and a third of the fortifications of Paris, which we exhibited at the Bolsa yesterday.

Clermont-sur-Oise has been occupied by a German military force. Clermont is forty miles north of Paris, and the same distance from Amiens. These expeditions are made in accordance with the policy of visiting and breaking up all centres of incipient military organisation. Soissons, which was passed by the German forces advancing on Paris, is threatened. From the French account the Germans appear to have invested it, for we are told that "The Prussians are massed before Soissons," and that "shots and shells have been fired from the town since Saturday, and several sorties have been made." Soissons, occupying a strategic position of the first importance, is now a regular fortress. Its value, in a military point of view, as commanding a passage over the Aisne, is shown by its fortunes in the campaign of 1814, when it was besieged three times. Owing to what it has suffered by wars, Soissons is a modern looking town, although as regards its foundation and history it is one of the oldest in France. It was here that Clovis established the throne of the Franks, and his successors were called Kings of Soissons. The telegram from Chauny informs us that the Germans have thrown a bridge over the Aisne, at Soissons, and the buildings of the suburbs are on fire.

We noticed last week the statement published at Tours by the French Minister of the Interior—the carrier-pigeon story—that the French had retaken the heights of Villejuif; there is now official French evidence that it was false. The Tours telegram of the 27th summarising the news from Paris, according to the *Journal Oficiel*, to the 25th, contains these sentences:—"The Prussians occupy Chatou and Villejuif. 8,000 Prussians are quartered at St. Germain. A report from the fort of Bicêtre of the 24th says that tranquillity reigned along all the positions. The enemy was completing his movements and was strong in force at Versailles." The occupation of the heights of Meudon and the park of St. Cloud, above the porcelain manufactory of Sevres, promise to be a source of danger for Paris. This ground was won on the 19th through the mistake or misfortune of Ducrot and Vinoy, and the Germans are erecting batteries there. The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Standard* writes, "To dislodge the Prussians from St. Cloud would require powerful batteries in the Bois de Boulogne, on the race-course, or under cover of the woods to the east of it." Unless we are mistaken, the public may see in the locality chosen for the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, and the occupation of these heights pretty clear indications of the sections of the city upon which the attack will be made. That Paris will be attacked as soon as the Germans have brought up their siege guns is not at all doubtful. The Berlin journals affirm that not a moment's attention will be paid to the claim to exceptional treatment set up for Paris. They argue that a town which is not fit to be battered should not be fortified, and that Paris must be treated neither better nor worse than any other fortress.

A telegram from Berlin states that the siege guns from Strasburg are going to Paris. This is doubtless true, but the operation is not so simple as might be supposed. When the railway is in working order, a siege gun may be sent through in one day, while it would take eight days to carry it up by the ordinary roads. But at present the railway does not work west of Chalons. It will soon be reconstructed, and then a gun may be carried from Coblentz or Mayence without break to before Paris. But the line from Nancy to Strasburg will not be open until Phalsburg has been taken. If Duke William of Mecklenburg were to take thither the men who broke down the resistance of Toul, the place would not hold out long, and then any amount of stores or matériel found at Strasburg might be sent on to Paris direct. Now that both banks of the Rhine are German, we may expect to hear the Bridge of Kehl has been restored, and with it railway communication between North-Eastern France and South Germany.

Marshal Bazaine made another sortie on the 27th, with a strong column of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery. The troops advanced under cover of the fire of the southern forts, to La Grange and Colomby, and beyond as far as Ars, where the Prussian troops were in force, waiting for them with artillery, and drove the French back with loss. The frequency of these sorties, which is greater than is necessary to keep the troops of the garrison in the practice and temper, suggests inquiry as to their object. Bazaine cannot expect to drive off an enemy so far superior in numbers to himself, and compel Prince Frederick Charles to raise the siege. He is said to have replied to a question put by the Government of Paris that he had been appointed by the Emperor to hold Metz, and that he meant to do so. In that case he would not wish to break away from the fortress. Nevertheless, he is repeating these attempts with great vigour. His retreat was made on Tuesday in good order, his troops carrying of their dead. The French advance and retreat under cover of the detached forts, so that it is impossible to complete victory by pursuit.

The circumstances connected with the provisioning of the fortress of Thionville from Luxemburg, related yesterday by our correspondent at Trier, are of a nature to give rise to uneasiness between Germany and the Government of the Grand Duchy. Large stores of provisions had been accumulated in the city of Luxemburg and at Bettemburg. On the morning of the 26th, at one o'clock, the displaced rails on the Luxemburg-Thionville line were replaced, and the accumulated provisions—flour, rice, coffee and sugar—loaded in sixty waggons of ten tons each, and drawn by two locomotives, were sent from Bettemburg into Thionville station, where the French authorities received them on Sunday morning. It is alleged at Berlin that the whole affair was managed by the Eastern Railway Company, [illegible] the railway line. They had [illegible] Luxemburg domaniers to discontinue the night guard at Bettemburg, the frontier station, by representing that the broken condition of the railway made the precaution superfluous.

At the beginning of the week it was announced from Tours that a pious Vendean, M. Cathelineau, was raising a corps of volunteers at his own expence, to carry on the holy war against the Protestant invader. We read in the *Phare de la Loire*, of Tuesday last, that the authorisation which M. Glais-Bizoin had imprudently given to M. Cathelineau has been withdrawn, as it was found that the corps would be likely to cry at any moment, "Vive Henri V!"

CAPITULATION OF VERSAILLES

On the 18th three Death's Head Hussars presented themselves at one of the town gates, and demanded a parley with the authorities. Upon going to the Maire, that functionary refused to treat with any but a general, or some one furnished with full powers by him. The next morning an aide-de-camp, followed by a single cavalry soldier, made his appearance and was taken under an escort of National Guards to the Maire. There a long discussion ensued. It was then a quarter past nine, and since six the cannon had been booming on the road from Versailles to Sceaux, in the plain of Velizy, about three miles from the town. The aide-de-camp required accommodation for the wounded, and also the keys of all forage stores These points were warmly debated, and the officer departed to consult his general. Fighting was then going on at the farm of Villecoublay. General Vinoy was endeavouring to break this division of the enemy, or was defending the fortified position on the heights of Meudon commanding the left bank of the Seine and the fortresses of Vanvres and Issy. The discussion of terms was carried on until a quarter past eleven a.m., when M. Raureau, the newly-appointed Maire, went out, and, taking his station at the Paris gate, read out aloud to the assembled crowd the conditions of capitulation that had been agreed upon.

The officer in command of the French troops in Versailles was taken to the General commanding the enemy's forces at St. Juoy, and on his way had to traverse a part of the battlefield whence the wounded were being removed to the hospitals prepared in the Palaces of Versailles and the Triaons.

At the moment the French guns were withdrawn, and the force which had maintained the fight fell back into the wood while the German columns commenced their march. Shortly before one o'clock they began to defile through the Rue des Chantiers, and the procession lasted until after five, the total number being variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 men.—Many did not remain in the town, but a considerable force took up quarters there.

The General went to the Hotel des Reservoirs. The artillery bivouacked on the Place d'Armes and in the Avenue de St. Cloud.

Two small incidents are deserving of mention.

With the German troops there entered two small groups of Zouaves, who had been made prisoners in the affair at Villecoublay-Velizy. The crowd uncovered to them silently but respectfully, and a few cries of "Vive la France" were heard.

In the Rue des Chantiers, the first officer who came to negotiate for the capitulation was saluted by a cry of "Vive la France!" from a bystander. "My friend," said the officer, "it is Vive la Paix" that you should cry.

When the marching on of the troops had ended, then began the requisitions.

Twenty-six oxen were delivered by the town, and 10 casks of wine, and also all the stores of forage, worth 300,000 francs, which the French military authorities wished to destroy, but which the town had purchased in anticipation of actual events.

Although these facts are heart-breaking to a Frenchman, justice compels me to add that everything has been done with the most perfect order and regularity, and the most scrupulous discipline has been observed. The German 'intendance' is to pay for the requisitions that are made. Individual soldiers tender the money for what they want to purchase, generally so at least."

FULL PARTICULARS OF SURRENDER OF TOUL.

Arlon, Tuesday.

Just returned from Toul. Travelled one day and two nights. The investments began August. 14. On the 16th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed, with loss of several hundred Germans. Thereupon an irregular succession of bombardment followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. The real fight began on the 23rd. The artillery employed was field and such mediæval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. The Bavarian railroad direction, who run the line Weissenburg—Nancy—Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight; but Moltke said, "No, we shall have Toul long before that". However, the straggling attack availed nothing, the fortress having a double escarpment with full bastions, no glaces, double ditch, thirty feet wide each, all round fully casemated, and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toul earnestly. Within the last fortnight heavy siege guns arriving from Germany were put in position. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday. At daybreak a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by 24 pounder batteries, supported by troops of the thirty-fourth infantry brigade, all of which form part of a new independent comand under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, embracing all that lies between the armies of Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, that is, all the invading troops not engaged in the siege of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all Friday with active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commandant induced him to hoist white flags and to capitulate. The offer was immediately acepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered the same evening by the victors at seven. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan.

The garrison was ridiculously weak sixty cuirassiers, 100 line, 40 gendarmes, and 2,000 raw Mobiles; among them not one regular artillerist; Commandant Major Huck, an old cavalry man. The German officers are wrath that such a force should have broken the Paris railroad for six weeks. Now the railroad is restored to communication direct with the Paris siege army. Everything had been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse-power; only a 12-foot bridge, broken near Toul, had to be replaced; this was done on the 25th, and yesterday the first locomotive went through.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than Sedan, not as bad as Bazeilles. The Gothic chaped of St. Gengoulph, A.D. 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine Cathedral of Mansuy, built as early as 292, has only a window arch demolished, and its outside battered by a score of shells. There are few wounded, no sick, and much order in Toul. Only two battalions of the 90th infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Mobile Guard were released under parole not to serve again this war. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance, built much in old German style.

INCIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Rue Dix Decembre has been re-christened: it is now called the Rue Quatre Septembre. The Avenue de l'Empereur is to be known as the Rue Victor Noir. On the declaration of the revolution at the Mairies and Monts de Piete the eagles surmounting the flagstaffs were struck off. All the playbills lettered "Theatre Imperial," all the official advertisements headed "Napoleon III., par la Grace de Dieu et la Volunte Nationale;" were ripped into shreds. Sergeants de ville crew stripped of their uniforms and well nigh murdered.

In a street leading out of the Boulevard Poissoniere the proprietor of a print shop had forgotten to remove a portrait of Napoleon III. from his window, and on being asked to destroy it declined. In a twinkling three or four men with blouses sent his plate glass shivering into atoins, and a cavalry officer joined in the sport with his long sword. The print-man, grown pale, wept, wrung his hands, protested he was misunderstood, and offered to destroy any number of prints that might be needful.

It was a curious sight to see a gate of the Tuilleries guarded by a voltigeur of the Guard on one side and an armed citizen in a blouse on the other Policemen were compelled to hide themselves. A correspondent met at his door a beggar who asked him for a penny, addressing him as 'citoyen.'

"A popular French Deputy (says a correspondent) has just now a hard life of it. I saw a big, dirty fellow in a blouse jump into poor M. Jules Simon's carriage, and kiss him enthusiastically. The unlucky favourite's face, as he underwent the operation, was a wonderful study. An officer o the Guard at the Hotel de Ville was also kissed by all who could get near him. M. Gambetta shortly made his appearance, and I am told he proclaimed the Republic (which was shortly after proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense crowd who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said.

"A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head behind him was a portrait larger than life of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clenched fists, furiously outstretched towards it, made the orator at last comprehend that his audience would not tolerate the portrait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, succeeded with a comrade's help, in hanging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had Gambetta left the room than a Garde Nationale clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and together, they contrived, stimulated by the cries of the crowd below, to destroy the portrait and frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble almost ferocious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left. A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate."

"One satirist took the trouble to chalk down a stanza:

"'Les deux Napoleons les glories sont égales,
Quoiqu' ayant pris les chemins inégaux;
L'un de l'Europe a pris les capitales,
L'autre au pays a prix les capitaux.'

Others amused themselves by erasing the 'm' in l'Empereur,' and leaving what is supposed for a play upon the word 'peur.'

"A large 'tree of liberty' was planted near the Bastille and covered with flowers and flags. Rochefort was seen in a carriage, looking pale and worn, with a number of workmen running alongside shouting 'Vive Rochefort.'

"For a day or two furniture vans were in such demand that the hiring of one for a day cost £20, and there was immense confusion in the streets,—thousands upon thousands and tons of thousands of people leaving Paris, and thousands upon thousands coming into it heavily encumbered with baggage of all sorts.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA

We find the following ominous news telegraphed from Berlin by the *Times*, correspondent:—"Orders have been given to prepare ammunition waggons in Western and Southern Russia for immediate use. Six field telegraph corps have been formed at St. Petersburg, each capable of laying down 35 versts of line. The St. Petersburg papers state, without eliciting official or semi official contradiction, that from the 27th of September 14 military trains will be daily despatched over the Moscow-Kursk Railway."

The *Ostsee Zeitung* says:—"The rapidity with which the equipment of the Russian army with breechloaders is proceeding may be imagined from the fact that in one of the arsenals—that at Kiow, which is by no means one of the largest in Russia, 500 percussion guns are daily converted into breechloaders according to Krupp's plan. When ready they are immediately distributed among the troops."

Depatches from Constantinople, Sept. 28th state that the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, will leave today for Odessa.

The rumours with reference to military preparations by the Russian Government, which caused a sharp fall in Public Securities in the later hours of yesterday, being regarded as in some degree confirmed by the telegrams of this morning, there has been no recovery in any department which indicates that the unfavourable impression has been to any material extent removed. At the opening of the markets a slightly better feeling, was apparent, but it was almost immediately followed by a return to the previous depression.—*Times*

COUNCILLOR PARANHOS, VISCOUNT OF RIO BRANCO.

This distinguished diplomatist, who has just arrived again in the River Plate, is now raised to the peerage of Brazil under the above title, in reward for his numerous services both before and since the Paraguayan war. Few men have played a more important role in South American politics or in everything that pertains to Brazilian progress than Viscount Paranhos. In early life he was a journalist, connected with one of the most influential and liberal organs of Rio Janeyro. He was always a consistent supporter of immigration and industrial advancement: the great Union highway, a marvel of its kind, is associated with his name, as also the Pedro Segundo Railway and other grand enterprises. It was, however, as a diplomatist that he was destined to display talents of a superior order, united to unremitting and patient perseverance, in carrying out successfully every mission entrusted to him for fulfilment. After the fall of Rosas and organization of the Republic at Paraná he signed a treaty with General Urquiza, placing the relations of Brazil on a solid footing. Some years later we find him interposing his offices at Montevideo in time to save that city from bombardment. Finally the outbreak of the Paraguayan war marked a new epoch in which as Special Envoy of Brazil he had to play a very difficult part, one which required a cool head, much tact, and all those qualities that go to make up a skillful diplomatist. The events of the past 5 years are too fresh in the memory of our readers to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that the name of Minister Paranhos appears with honorable distinction in the various phases of the campaign, till the conclusion of the war and the treaty with the new Government of Paraguay. The Emperor of Brazil has shewn his appreciation of the merits of so able a representative in the manner most suited to his deserts. The program of Viscount Paranhos may be said to be—"Peace and liberal institutions for Brazil and her neighbors." He is moreover of that advanced school of economists who believe that the progress of a nation goes hand-in-hand with the expenditure of its resources, in railways, colonization, immigration &c.

We congratulate Councillor Paranhos on his well-won patent of nobility and wish him many years to enjoy it, as one of whom Brazil may well feel proud.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday.

The Blancos have established a regular Government at the Union, with a printing-office, newspaper, &c., and sat down in due form to besiege the city. Aparicio has sent a circular to the foreign agents to the effect that M. Video will be closely invested until the fall of the Colorado party. He has made large purchases of hay and other supplies, and has plenty of horses and horned cattle to last for a lengthened siege; besides the whole country is open to him, while the privations felt in the city are already very great. We are getting meat and live cattle from Buenos Ayres by water, but the beef arrives in so shocking a condition as to be unfit for use. The inhabitants of Union are better off and have reconciled themselves to their Blanco rulers with admirable philosophy. The *Revolucion*, official organ of the Blancos, says that 600 volunteers from Montevideo have joined them since their arrival before the city, mostly natives, with a sprinkling of Italians and Spaniards.

A grand function took place last week at the Union church, the blessing of a flag made by the ladies of the place for their Blanco "liberators," and the firing at the outposts was partially suspended. The ladies in presenting the flag to Gen. Timothy Aparicio, addressed him as follows:—

"General. After a memorable campaign in which every combat has been a victory, and every victory a new example of clemency, your army has at last reached the gates of the capital to drive out a circle of schemers, and instal the Oriental people in the full enjoyment of liberty and the laws.

"Soon your invincible sword will have thrown open the paths of honor to those noble exiles so long in banishment, and rescued the destinies of the country from the infamous men who have held the Government for the past five years.

"Let others celebrate your heroism in the battle-field; we applaud your generosity as a conqueror. You have conquered and you have pardoned. You are great in valor and also in magnanimity.

"Obeying, therefore, an impulse of admiration for yourself and of enthusiasm for the national cause, we come to place in your hands this flag which is a symbol of untarnished glory and traditions, that you may boldly throw out its folds to the breeze when entering Montevideo at the head of your victorious legions. It was under this flag that our fathers rallied of old in the cause of liberty, and now in a new day of triumph may it unite both your brave soldiers and their adversaries in a brotherly embrace. These are the wishes of our hearts and our patriotic sentiments."

Union, Oct. 28th.

General Aparicio replied in the following terms—

"Ladies. It is with unfeigned emotion that I receive the handsome banner you present to me with the expression of your sympathy and support. You are noble representatives of the national feeling, and you do justice to the magnanimity of my programme. Give me then, I pray, all the enthusiastic support of your hearts, which are ever open to the sweetest and noblest aspirations. My arm, perchance, would have lost nerve in the struggle but for the consciousness of the greatness of my task.

"You express exactly my idea when you say that the greatest victories are those which give Liberty to the vanquished. In my glorious programme there is no room for revenge. The lesson of grief and slaughter which the history of our country shows is a potent reason that we must protect and shelter our beaten adversaries, who have been led astray by passion. As a last resource we have to meet them hand to hand in the battle-field; but once beaten, their lives and liberties are safe at our hands.

"Your manifestation of to-day is the fulfilment of one of my brightest aspirations, and I see a brilliant future now before me. In the final triumph that is so close at hand your flag will be unfurled above the heads of victors and vanquished in a free and regenerated country. Accept my warmest gratitude and esteem."

The guard at the Cerro signalled yesterday the arrival of large Blanco reinforcements at Union. Skirmishing goes on every day, and a few are shot on either side. On Monday the Blancos carried off some wounded: Yesterday we had a Captain shot through the head. Most of the fighting is at the Tres Cruces, about a mile from town. Our people made a sortie yesterday near Figurita and had a few men 'hors de combat.' It is said the besieging forces number 7,000, but the *Tribuna* thinks their total strength is from 3,000 to 4,000. Meantime there is no news whatever of Goyo Suarez, Caraballo and the other Generals in the field, nor does it seem they are at all inclined to come to the aid of the Government or try to raise the siege. In fact the matter seems very much taking the shape of Oribe's nine years siege. The people in town will be ruined if the siege lasts only one year, the cattle will be all eaten up outside and the estancieros reduced to beggary, and the successive loans contracted by Government will sink the country into the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Nevertheless a few people will emerge from the war with decent fortunes. It is, therefore, likely it will be indefinitedly prolonged.

The watch on the Cerro signals at various hours in the day, in this manner:—

5.15 a.m, Paso Casavalle 1,500 Blancos.
5·30 a.m. They are cavalry.
6. English race-ground, 500 men.
6.15 All cavalry.
8. At the Union 300 men.
8.15 All cavalry.
9. At Paso Molino 100.
6.15 None but cavalry.
5. p.m. No Blanco infantry visible.

Sometimes Medina, Aparicio and Bastarrica come to Tres Cruces to reconnoitre our outposts and the approaches to the city. Waggon loads of goods contrive every day to leave the city for Union. Captain Pintos of the 24th April batt. was killed by a spent ball from Bustarrica's infantry.

Bustamante has got up a new battalion of 200 men who were armed and equipped on Monday. On the same day the police pounced on a quantity of clothing and white cockades at 125 Calle Perez Castellanos, where they are now also digging for arms. It seems a man named Juan Iglesias had received $4,000 for the purchase of arms &c., for the Blancos, and cleared out in the French packet Amazone.

A second batch of 37 volunteers, equipped by the French residents, left by French packet for Bordeaux, making in all 88 from this city, besides 200 from Buenos Ayres and 600 from Rio Janeyro.

The Dramatic Company embarking on Monday had a narrow escape of being drowned: the whale boat was run down and the passengers got a dreadful fright and a submersion, but no lives were lost.

Admiral Petz and his staff have arrived from Buenos Ayres. It is not likely the Austro-Hungarian plenipotentiary will find the Republic in a suitable frame of mind for the conclusion of Treaties of Commerce and Friendship. If His Excellency would only take Messrs. Batlle, Aparicio, Medina, Bustamante and half-a-dozen more on a trip to Europe it would be a great service to the country.

The Oriental flag-ship Coquimbo leaves this evening for Paysandu with the Minister of War, Colonel Gelves, on board: he takes a large sum of money to pay Caraballo's men. It is said Caraballo and Suarez have 5,000 men between them, but they might as well have only 500 for all practical purposes.

It is said the Blancos will capitulate [illegible] the city on Saturday evening. The Government prohibits any one leaving the city.

Beef is gone up to 5 reals (2 shillings English) per lb. Paper-money is at 11 dis. In produce 8,000 Amer. hides at 68 rls. gold despatched.

GREAT NEWS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

FIRST CARGO OF ARGENTINE GUANO

YESTERDAY we received the very gratifying intelligence of the arrival in port of a cargo of real 'bone fide' Argentine guano. The news was, for us, peculiarly acceptable, since, owing to the various samples of gold, silver, coal, petroleum, cotton, indigo, &c., which for the last ten years we have been exhibiting, the public have, to a great extent, lost faith in all new industries, and flung themselves back into hides, tallow, sheepskins and wool. To redeem, regenerate, or disenthral the industries of the Plate, has been the STANDARD programme from the cradle. How truly we have followed it rests with our subscribers to say. We clung to cotton with an enthusiasm bordering on gossypium infatuation, and in a ceaseless struggle for a cause which may call for greater talent, but certainly could not demand more steadfast apostles, we have stumbled upon samples which reveal, to the astonished stranger evidences of a hidden wealth, vast and profound as the slough in which it has so long been sealed up.

The gold samples from Patagonia have drawn to us hundreds of enterprizing foreigners who, could they but get the least protection or assistance from the Government, would at once face every hardship, brave every danger, and seek the birthplace of the nuggets. For all such matters, hear it ye politicians of the hour, there is positively no government in Buenos Ayres. What man would approach the government of the country with his hat full of rich guano, or pockets groaning under the weight of gold and silver samples, quartz or nuggets? Would so impudent a prospector be allowed into the hallowed precincts of the Government House? Are not the chances rather that so presumptuous a stranger would be unceremoniously turned out or handed over to the tender mercies of our indefatigable fellow-countryman Mr. O'Gorman.

There is a political executive, bless the mark; there are fifteen political executives in the Republic. But an industrial executive there is none; for the farmer, whose importance is measured by his capability to pay taxes; none for the immigrant who may wander through the streets, like Lucian's ghost, looking for some of that Government land about which there is so much said abroad and so little known here. Where is Gov. Castro to-day? is he down in the hold of the vessel just entered port, trying the guano, proving its quality, and surrounded by the 'savans of Buenos Ayres, making chemical or scientific trials of the excrescence which, if the real 'bona fide' thing, will make this country richer than Ireland before long.

The mines of Potosi, what are they, after all, to the guano fields of the Chinchas? and the yield to the Peruvian Government, under the head of guano revenue, great and magnificent as it has been, is but a bagatelle compared to the fortunes that have been made by all who have been engaged in this odoriferous export.

Along the seaboard of this province, south of Chuput and north of the Straits, are numerous islands, where the gull, the petrel, the teal, the albatross, the flamingo, even the Mother Carey chickens, have from periods the most remote made their home, desert spots where as yet even the foot print of the savage is unknown; these islands have been passed and repassed by vessels of every flag; many of them lie so close to the coast that seen from a vessel on her course, they appear promontories; others are far out, but mere specks on the horizon. The mainland hereabouts is a lonely inhospitable shore, unknown even to the followers of Billy Burton. There was but one man in these waters who thoroughly knew that part of the coast, Captain Smyley, but he has been gathered to his fathers; and if tradition amount to anything, time was when the largest of the islands was inhabited by a race of giants.

We reserve for some future day many interesting notes and queries about these Islands. The guano deposits were first discovered by a Wexford sailor, who acquainted some of the Montevidean pilots of the fact, but that country was then as now engaged in revolution, and the politicians had other fish to fry. Some years ago we spoke to an English merchant about it, and the answer we received was that the Patagonian guano was pretty much the same as the coal found at Mr. John Fair's quinta. As a class there are none more incredulous than British merchants. Some few months ago the guano dream was again in the ascendant. An English captain trading on the coast landed on the islands, and with the dauntless genius of his race explored them; satisfied of the importance of this discovery he returned to Buenos Ayres, and whether by destiny or good luck put himself in communication with a Dutch merchant, who at once put the matter in train, applied to the Government, obtained a privilege for six years, chartered a vessel, sent her down to 44 South, took in 200 tons of guano, and is now in port.

The arrival of a cargo of Argentine guano is indeed an event which merits the attention of the Free Press of B Ayres, and we hope to see our colleague, the *Nacion*, doing full justice to the topic. Argentine guano is no longer a dream; it is a reality, and we only await now to see the price it will fetch in England to measure the real significance of the new export. From what we can gather, the present cargo will cost, put in England, say £4 per ton, and it is thought that it will at least fetch there from £8 to £10 per ton.—Few, very few, of our Argentine friends are aware of the stupendous yield of the Peruvian guano trade, as [illegible] good to say [illegible] and if on the [illegible] we have the good luck to open [illegible] Ichaboe or Chincha, then the prospects of this country are brightened to such an extent that the contemplation of our future dazzles the brain, and points even realities that would seem hallucinations.

THE FRONTIER LAND BILL.

There is a bill in the Provincial Parliament regulating the sale of public land outside the frontiers of the province. This bill has been sanctioned by the Upper House, and although believed by some to be already one of the many laws enacted on this subject, it yet, in my opinion, requires the sanction of the Lower House and the signature of the Executive.

Waiving the question of whether the bill has become law or whether it is only yet a bill, it is certain that it has received the sanction of at least one of the Houses of Parliament—the Senate. Now there is a national law extant, enacted eight years ago by Congress, which declares all the lands outside the frontier national territory; said law further declares that any of these lands sold or ceded by the respective Governments of the provinces since the 1st of May, 1853, will be considered as belonging to the nation, notwithstanding the sale or cession previously made by the local authorities. The only lands excepted from this clause are those given or promised to companies with the object of promoting navigation or immigration.

That the National Government has acted on the text of this law is evident, witness the establishment of the Welsh Colony on territory supposed to pertain to the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Which of the laws are the public bound to obey—that enacted by Congress in 1862 or that enacted by the Provincial Chambers in 1870? Both Governments claim ownership. Is it safe to buy of one, or is it necessary to purchase from both owners? The Provincial authorities will of course say that the National Government has nothing whatever to do with these lands; but there stands the law of October 1862, enacted by Congress and promulgated by the Government of the nation. If that law encroached on the rights of the provinces, why was there no protest on the part of any of these, followed up by a trial on the merits in the Federal Courts?

The fact of the matter is, that the laws on public lands are so numerous as to have completely bewildered the legislators. In the present case who will give purchasers—admitting that some may be willing to risk their head and their money in such purchases—possession of the land? It is to be surmised that a party who sells anything can give possession of what he sells to the purchaser, but in this case the purchaser will be obliged to seek for the article, and when he finds it he will have to 'dance attendance' on the clerks of the owner until they are pleased to give him, after many months daily pleading, a title deed; he must then take possession and keep possession against Indian and vagrant Gaucho as he best can. The Government will take his money and grind him down with taxes, and give in return a tract of Indian hunting-ground, hereafter to be claimed by the General Government of the nation, precisely at the very moment it is beginning to repay the purchaser, who has been hardy enough to waste his time and his money for the benefit of those who will give him "more kicks than thanks."

The present enactment is a very lame way of settling the frontiers, it may induce a few fool-hardy settlers, it is in fact one of the many half measures, milk and water governing system so peculiar to this country. It takes more time to buy a league of land from the Government of Buenos Ayres than has been found necessary to overthrow one of the greatest Empires in Europe; to conquer the Government officials, to get through a day's business in six months—when that business treats of public lands, is more difficult than to expect these employees would neglect their 'maté' tea, their cigars, and their chit-chat on private affairs during the very few hours they attend their offices.

With all these trammels on the wheels of Government machinery, very few *bona fide* holders purchase direct from Government; most of the public lands sold up to the present have been purchased from Government by jobbers and agents in their own names, but immediately transferred to the real purchaser at double and sometimes treble the original price. A glimpse of the new map of the province will convince the incredulous of the truth of this statement: many of the parties whose names shine on that map never owned an inch of ground or marketable live stock of any kind. Many of the parties whose names appear in the archives as intending purchasers of Government land, never had any intention of making such purchases, but their names were made use of without their knowledge or consent by parties prohibited by law, from purchasing in their own names, such as surveyors, &c. The affair is arranged in this way: a surveyor or public employee hears that Mr. A. is in search of land and offers to sell him a tract; after coming to terms, the surveyor of employee, as the case may be, solicits the land from Government in the name of Mr. B. often being a poor gaucho, who only hears of his intending purchase when he is called before the Justice of the Peace of his district to answer an order from the city authorities requesting him to declare legally whether he intends purchasing or renouncing his right to the land solicited by him; the poor gaucho surprised at the question, and never having intended to buy land, sees a trick of the city sharks in the whole affair, and is glad to get rid of them and clear out from the Court house by renouncing his imaginary rights to said lands; he would renounce anything but his best horse to get clear of what he fancies to be a snare concocted to entrap him. This done, Mr. A. is then made appear as the purchasing party, whereas in reality Mr. A. purchased from Surveyor C. or clerk D.

Said plan is only one of the many blinds made use of; when the jobbers—be they surveyors, employees, high or low, gentle or simple, have friends in whom they can place implicit confidence, they solicit that friends name, and he afterwards transfers his right to the purchasing party. The Government cannot entirely ignore these practices, and until they are put an end to, the best and most liberal land law will only benefit the jobbers, the bona fide purchaser will be as far as ever from his 'desideratum.'

DICK.

The Gladiator, Capt. Norman Bedingfield, is now the flagship of the British South American Squadron.

JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY PARIS, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE, Is manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER.

Atkinsons' Ylangylang. Atkinson's Trevol, and all other Perfumes, Are now manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free. Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinson's Bear's Grease. Atkinson's Cold Cream. Atkinson's Sachet Powders. Atkinson's "Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth." Price List on application.

N.B. All Perfumes. Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters, Hair Washes, Dentrifices and Toilet Vinegar, are now manufactured in bond, increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. and E. Atkinsons' goods are largely counterfeited orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission Houses of repute.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO.
jy29—07

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUA AND Co.
101--Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

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

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. p. ☉) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishe can open an account current, according to the rules estabished by the Bank.

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

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

Portable Steam Engines

(FROM FOUR TO THIRTY HORSE POWER),

And

MACHINERY

For

STEAM THRASHING, PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION, Grinding, Sawing, Cotton Ginning, &c.

CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH,

LINCOLN,

And

78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE—In the advertisements of some makers of Portable Engines, &c., great stress is laid by them upon the fact of their having obtained a large number of Medals and Prizes at Agricultural Shows and other Exhibitions.

Exhibitions, both in England and abroad, offering Medals and Prizes for Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery, without any efficient test of real value, have multiplied enormously during the last few years.

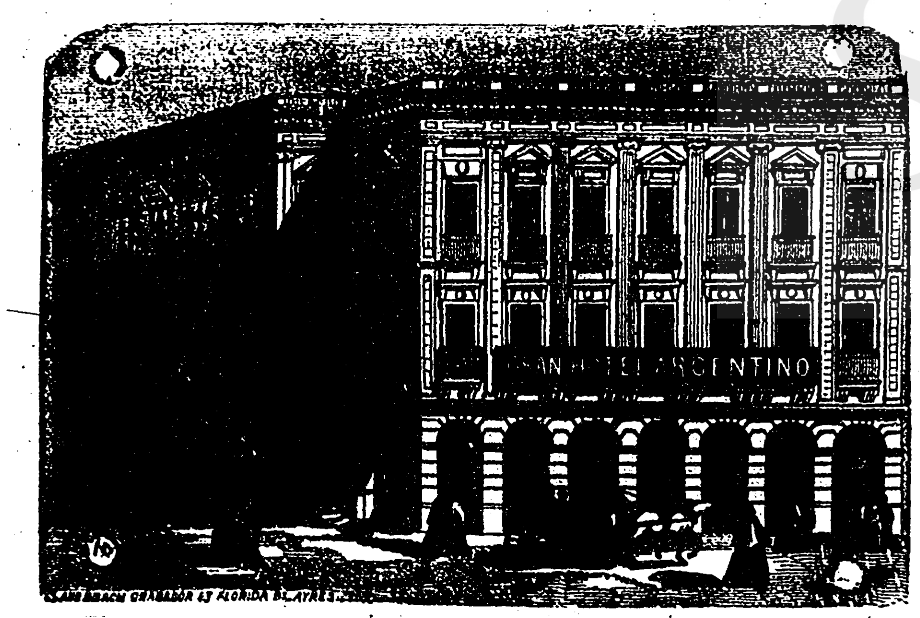
C. and S. do not as a rule attend any but a few of the principal shows, and whenever they have entered into fair competition they have invariably maintained their position as the best makers of this class of Machinery.

☞ Catalogues can be had of the Publishers of this Paper direct, free by post, from

Clayton & Shuttleworth.

—jy15,70

PLAZA 25 DE MAYO.



FAMILIES

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

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

DROGUERIA DE INDIO.

[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

We beg to inform our Friends, and the Public in general, that we have recently received a large and select assortment of English Toilet Goods, such as magnificent Shower Baths and Apparatus, for the manufacture of Ærated Waters.

We also call the attention of the different Medical Doctors and Surgeons to our large and select assortment of Surgical Instruments that we have on hand, such as Delivering Instruments, &c.

F. SOLANO BURGOS AND SON,
308—RIVADAVIA

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE"—"MARINA."

The splendid now first-class full power Screw Steamer ASTARTE, Captain Marr, A 100 (highest class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from Glasgow, for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres (calling at Lisbon) on the 18th of OCTOBER, carrying Cargo, Passengers, and Specie, and will load for a Port in Europe.

Her destination will be announced on arrival,

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin. 225,xp,oct22

Mrs. McDOUGALL,

BEGS to intimate to her numerous Friends and Customers, that she has just received, ex "BIELA," all the latest LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS, IN BONNETS, HATS, CLOAKS, &c.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

71—Calle Bolivar—71

5,1m,o2

AUCTION

BY F. MADERO & CO.,

Of a fine Property in the CALLE COMERCIO, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 15th, at half-past Four in the Afternoon, we will sell, at the best price for Cash, without reserve, the valuable and central property above-mentioned.

The site measures 17½ varas frontage, by 39 deep. There is a large and convenient House.

We give no further details, believing it more to the purpose that interested parties shoul visit it.

The titles are in perfect order, and can be seen in our Office, Bolivar 14. 337.32p,o29

FURNITURE AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

ON FRIDAY, November 4th, at Noon, a Splendid Collection of Furniture and English Glassware.

354 4p o30

JUDICIAL AUCTION. BY MADERO & CO.

Seventy Steamboat Shares.

On Friday, November 18, at 2 p.m., at 14 Bolivar, by order of Judge Zavaleta, 70 Shares in the South American Steam Navigation Company representing 70,000 patacons or 1¾ millions currency. This is a fine chance for investing.

355,16p o30

AUCTION BY MADERO.

OF A FINE HOUSE, 380 Calle Chile.

On Tuesday November 8th at 4 p.m. the above handsome, new, house: it has 8½x54 varas, and comprises a grand drawing-room and ante-sala, divided by pillars, boarded floors, stucco ceiling, and richly papered; 5 other rooms, including a dining-room; also a kitchen, cistern, and well. It has not yet been occupied, and is finished in splendid style with marble and French tiles.

For titles apply at 14 Bolivar.

270xp o26

HOUSE AUCTION.

BY MADERO and CO.

On SUNDAY, NOV. 6th, at four p.m., a house belonging to the Estate of General Blas Pico, in Calle Azcuenaga, between Santa Fé and Arenales, with 17½ varas front by 70 deep; four rooms, kitchen, well, &c., rented to a good tenant.

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

88,15p,oc12

GREAT HOUSE AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

On Wednesday November 9th, at 4.30 p.m. three houses at the corner of Cangallo and Montevideo, with tramway passing the door.

341 Cangallo, 5 rooms, kitchen &c.
343 do 9 do do.
345 and 347 a shop, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c.

The site covers 18x30¼ varas.

For titles &c., apply at 14 Bolivar.

AUCTION OF 7 LOTS. BY MADERO & CO.

On Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 4 p.m. after the Judicial sale in front, a splendid site belonging to Huergo Bros., measuring 70x35, in Calle Azcuenaga, between Arenales and Sta. Fé, in 7 lots each measuring 10x35.

236 xp o23

JUDICIAL LAND AUCTION BY MADERO & C.

4½ MANZANAS in 200 LOTS.

On Sunday, Nov. 13th, at noon, this splendid propertity in the North end will be sold by order of the Judge Dr. Echeverria. Plans &c will be distributed in a few days.

Apply at 14 Bolivar. 132 xp o15

AUCTION OF 100 BUILDING LOTS.

BY MADERO & CO.

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

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

166,xp,o18

ANOTHER SPLENDID AUCTION.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

F. MADERO & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

THE ADUANA CHICA.

By order of the Banco Mauá.

On MONDAY, 17th Nov. 1870, A 4.30 P.M.

Will be Sold to the highest bidder without the slightest reserve. The site is the most central in Calles Florida and Cordova, and the construction of the edifice is such as to allow of being converted into a number of small tenements, having been originally built for a market. Part of the site is rented ground, as will be seen by his plan:

Calle Florida.

Calle Cordova.			
	Another owner.	50 varas	8 1½ varas Rented ground
	28¼ varas	100⅝ varas. Property of seller. 99⅝ varas.	26 varas

The Bank property has 28¼ varas front by 100 deep. The rented lot, 50 x 82½, is under a lease till September 1st, 1874, at 230$ fts. per month, after which date the tenant shall pay ¼ per cent. per month of the value, by appraisement.

For titles apply at 14 Bolivar.

JUDICIAL AUCTION. BY MADERO & CO.

Estate of Saenz Valiente.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 24, at 4 p.m. by order of Judge Garcia Fernandez, the fine House property in the cross street between Calles Belgrano and Venezuela, 30 x 43 varas, valued at 564,460. No bid under two-thirds admitted. For titles apply to D. Enrique Martinez, Recoba Nueva, or at 14 Bolivar.

264, xp, o25

BUILDING LOTS, BY MADERO & CO.

On THURSDAY, NOV. 10th, at 4.30 p.m. at the corner of Callao and Temple, 4 lots, viz.:

Lot 1, on Calle Temple,	10	x	20
" 2, do	10	x	30
" 3 (corner) do	13½	x	30
" on Calle Temple	9¾	x	33¼

All walled in.

For titles apply at 14 Bolivar. 318,xp,o28

GRAND BOOK AUCTION. BY MADERO & CO.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 8th, at Noon, a splendid collection of over 1,000 Volumes, on account of Messrs. Ure, Mackern, and Gonley. They are Works on Science, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Mechanics, &c.

For Catalogues, apply at 14 Bolivar.

181,xp,oct19

JUDICIAL AUCTION, BY MADERO & CO.

On MONDAY, NOV. 14th, at four p.m., by order of Judge Echeverria, for the heirs of J. Taybro, the House 145, 147, and 149 Corrientes, with 13¼ x 71 varas, all built on and valued at $700,000 m/c. No bid under two-thirds.

For titles apply at 14 Bolivar. 320,xp,o26

HOUSE AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, at 4 p.m., by order of the Courts, the House 124 Calle Uruguay, property of the late Sr. Saenz Valiente, 8 2-3x33½, with 5 rooms, kitchen, cistern, etc., valued at ... No bid admitted under two-thirds.

For titles apply at 108 Victoria, or 118 San Martin.

304 xp,o27

HOUSE AUCTION.

BY BULLRICH & CO.

On MONDAY, NOV. 22d, by order of Judge Garcia Fernandez, the House 378 Potosi, belonging to the late B. Saenz Valiente.

It has 12½ x 10½ varas, with six rooms, kitchen, &c., and is valued at $274,786.

No bid can be admitted under $183,184.

For titles, &c., apply at 108 Victoria, or 8 San Martin. 301,xp,oct2711

HOUSE-AUCTION AT MORON by BULLRICH & Co.

On Monday Nov. 7th at 1 p.m. by order of the Caja de Credito a splendid country-house, No. 100 San Martin, in Moron, 15½x100, with 15 offices rooms &c.

310 xp o27

QUINTA SALE OF MORON by BULLRICH & Co.

On Sunday Nov. 7th at 1.30 p.m. a site 50x65 only 3 squares from the Plaza, and commanding a delightful view.

The Parque train starts at 10 a.m.

Apply at 118 San Martin. 309 xp o27

LAND SALE AT MORON BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Sunday, November 6th, at noon, a fine site 10x50, alongside the Railway, between Garcia's quinta and the coffee-house.

The Parque train leaves at 10 a.m.

For titles apply at 118 San Martin.

312 xp,o37

JUDICIAL AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, at 2 p.m., by order of the Courts, the house 248 Uruguay, 13 by 35, with 7 rooms, kitchen, etc Valuation $276,645. No bid received under two-thirds.

Apply at 108 Victoria or 118 San Martin.

302 xp,o27

M. BILLINGHURST.

TWELVE WHOLE SQUARES IN TWO HUNDRED LOTS, Between Calles Independencia, Estados Unidos, and Europa.

On FRIDAY, NOV 11th, at Twelve o'Clock, Mr. Billinghurst will Sell the well-known BAJARANO QUINTA; in Two Hundred Lots, varying from 16 to 30 varas frontage, by 32 to 75 in depth—

Lot	to			
1		21	—	60
2	to 21	20	—	60
22	to 23	30	—	32
24		21	—	60
25	to 30	20	—	60
31		20	—	60
32	33	20	—	60
34	35	16	—	70
36	37	16	—	66
38	39	16	—	70
40		60	—	60
41	42	20	—	60
43	44	16	—	70
45	46	16	—	65
47	48	16	—	70
49		20	—	60
50	51	20	—	60
52	53	16	—	70
54	55	17	—	66
56	57	18	—	70
58		19	—	60
59	60	20	—	60
61	62	16	—	70
63	64	16	—	66
65	66	16	—	70
67	68	16	—	80
69	70	16	—	66
71	72	16	—	70
73		20	—	60
74	to 92	20	—	60
93	94	30	—	32
95		21	—	60
96	101	20	—	60
102		19	—	60
103	122	20	—	60
123	124	50	—	32
125		21	—	50
126	131	20	—	60
132½	132½	20	—	58
131½	132¾	10	—	60
133	134	16	—	70
135	137	16	—	65
138		20	—	75
139		20	—	58
140	141	20	—	60
142	143	16	—	70
144	146	16	—	66
147		20	—	75
148		20	—	57
149	150	20	—	60
151		18	—	70
152		19	—	70
153		20	—	66
154		21	—	66
155		22	—	66
156		19	—	57
157	153	20	—	50
159	160	20	—	70
161	163	16	—	66
164	165	16	—	70
166	168	16	—	66
169		18	—	70
170	189	20	—	60
190	191	30	—	32
192	184	22	—	60

195 to 199 irregular front, by 106 yards deep.

Of the above 37 are corner lots.

The Cuyo Tramway passes within four squares; the branch of the Western Railway within two, and quite close to the Calle Caridad (paved.)

The Tramways to Flores and the Once are also quite close to rendering communication with town and country cheap and convenient at all seasons

At Ten a.m., on the day of Sale, Carriages will be in attendance at the Auctioneer's Mart, at No. 70 Calle Potosi.

Bidders can also proceed by the Cuyo Tramway Station, which is only four squares distant.

396,15p,oct28

GREAT LAND AUCTION.

BY M. BILLINGHURST.

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

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

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

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

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

For Plans, &c., apply at 70 Potosi.

102,xp,o19

GREAT LAND AUCTION.

By order of the Courts.

White's Chacra at Belgrano.

BY ALDECOA & FONT.

Sixteen or seventeen lots of 10 or 12 Cuadras each, comprising meadows, plantations, and cornfields of White's famous Chacra at Rivadavia station, only 3 leagues from town. The valuation was made more than a year ago, and any bids over 2 thirds will be admitted. The sale will come off in November. Plans &c. hereafter.

359 15p o30

B. LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER, 344—Calle Piedad—344

MR. LOUDET, who has just returned from Europe, begs to inform his friends and the respectable public that he takes again the direction of his establishment, where the works are to be made by himself with as unrivalled perfection as before.

263 1m,o25

BULL'S HEAD COFFEE AND BOARDING-HOUSE, 216, CALLE DEFENSA, (Entre Chile y Independencia.)

Board and Lodging—One Hundred Paper Dollars per Week.

M. H. LYNCH.

234 8p o23

MONEY, MONEY.

TO PERSONS REQUIRING MONEY.

Cash advanced immediately to respectable parties upon Personal Security, Deeds, Leases or Life Polices, in sums from $500 to $50,000, repayable by easy instalments.

The utmost secrecy may be relied upon.

Bills discounted.

Office hours from 11 to 3 and 6 till 8 p.m.

194—RECONQUISTA—194.

432 1m ool

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lincoln.

Agencia Calle Victoria No. 598, frente ala Plaza de Lorea.

Sale todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde deldia de la vispera.

6p d11 LA EMPRESA.

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

Se despachan boletos de marca en el dia de muy lindas bases, y se recibe toda clase de comisiones.

ITINERARIO

De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los Miercoles

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

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

P. DUFOUR.

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

Empresario—
E. VALDOVINOS

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale todos los dias nones, regresa los pares. Para el Baradero, sale los dias 3, 9, 19 y 27 de cada mes, regresa los 6, 12, 22 y 30.

Empresario—
C. MERLINO.

CORREO DE CHACABUCO y JUNIN, sale de Chivilcoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes, regresa los 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28.

Empresario—
B. TAVAREZ.

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos los Miercoles para Chivilcoy, regresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los nones.

Empresario—
F. GARCIA.

NOTA—Carga y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257, hasta las 5 de la tarde en vispora de la salida, correspondencia, 10 de la noche.

LA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobos y Saladillo.

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

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

Para el Saladillo sale de Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.

Sale del Saladillo para Buenos Aires el—
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30.

Empresario—Rafael Saborido

Agencia en Buenos Aires Calla Rivadavia No. 39. Las salidas son de la estacion Merlo.

FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL ESTADO

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

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

de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la mañana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el dia al 25.

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

por el tren que llega al Parque a las 8¼ de la noche

9 de Julio.
1, 7, 13, 19, 25

Regresa
6, 12, 18, 24, 30.

Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239.

Empresario—Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE. CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Desde el 1° de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensagerias desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Paz, pasando por Chivilcoy, antiguo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Bragado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento de los Sres. Smith Hnos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loncague y Campamento General Paz.

Salidas—De Buenos Aires y Chivilcoy al Bragado todos los dias nones.

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

Regresos—Del General Paz al 9 de Julio y Bragado todos los dias nones.

Iden del Bragado a Chivilcoy y Buenos Aires, todos los pares.

Agencias—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuari Ns. 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, almacen de los Sres. Terroba y Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Sarrietu; 9 de Julio, almacen de los Sres. Begoña y Hnos; General Paz, los mismos duenos y empresarios ¡provisoriamente!!

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

Nota—Cada pasagero tiene opcion á una arroba de peso por su equipaje, el esceso pagará precio de tarifa.

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

LA EMPRESA.

MENSAGERIA PARA EL BRAGADO—Sale de Buenos Aires los dias
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, de cada mes y—

Regresa los dias
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, del Bragado.

Ajencia en Buenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239.

Empresario y dueño—Mauricio del Vall.

MENSAGERIAS (Union Argentina.)

Para Salto, Rojas, y Junin, Sale de Chivilco los dias pares y Regresa los nones.

Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)

Para Navarro y Lobos sale de Mercedes los dias nones, y Regresa los pares.

Empresario,
NICOLAS ESCOBAR.
9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL—LA INVARIABLE PORTEÑA.

ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos. 441 y 443.

Se previene al publico que para mayor comodidad de los pasageros esta administracion ha resuelto que las galeras que salen para los puntos arriba indicados en los dias—
3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 26, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias—2, 7, 13, 17, 22 y 27

En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Estacion Jeppener.

Los equipajes y encomiendas solo se recibiran hasta las diez de la mañana del dia de salidas.

Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.

Empresario—
MIGUEL M. LUPO

Febrero 9 de 1870.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUD

Esta Diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4° de Enero de 1870 del modo siguiente.

Saldrá de Buenos Aires para Dolores, Ajo y Pueblo General Lavallo, los dias 1, 11 y 20 de cada mes, y regresará para los mismos puntos los dias 6, 16 á 25.

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO.

José Miguelez,
Manuel Balejos,
Casa de Negocio de D. Benito Tisoni.
Estancia de Pardo,
" de Piedra,
" de Nogoles.
" de San Isidro,
" Palermo.

El Carruaje para el Pueblo General Lavalle saldrá de la Casa de D. Bento Tisoni, por lo de D. Alejandro Laferrer y casa de nogocio de D. Virgilio Yardalé.

Administracion en Buenos Aires, Buen Orden, numeros 152, 154 y 156.

En Chascomus, Hotel de D. Pedro Marin.

En Dolores, Hotel de la Amistad, casa de D Pedro Luro.

fab22 LA EMPRESA.

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO—Los abajo firmados ponen en conocimiento del publico en general que desde la fecha han establecido una diligencia para Lobos por el camino de Matanza, saliendo de la estacion Merlo ferrocarril del Oeste por el primer tren, todos los dias pares y regresa los nones.

Agencia en Buenos Aires 257 Piedras, En Lobos Hotel del Sr. Stangui.

Mayorales y dueños.
M. Saborido y J. Estangui,

Setiembre 8 1870.

COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, Paso Pastor, 9 de Julio, Loncagua, y ...

Sale todos los dias Domingo para los puntos indicados.

Encomiendas se reciben hasta las 5 de la tarde de la vispera.

Agencias—
27—CALLE SUIPACHA—27
Y
598—CALLE VICTORIA—598.

LETTERS.

AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. J Jones, James Machen Thomas, Harr B. Downing, Heury Stevens.

LETTERS AT JOHN WALKER'S

97—CALLE DEFENSA—97

Joseph Aires, M. H. A. Atkin.

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

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

Patrick Dalton, Edward Dolan.

J. Fennell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.

P. Griffin, Teresa Guidobana, Colia Gaffin, Messrs. Getton, Mrs. Griffin [nèe Mary Murphy.)

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

H. M. A. Jones.

James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.

S. Lavershe, William Liddel, Peter Lawler, H. L. Lowe, John Laugley.

Wm. M'Cartney, P. Malone, Wm. Mann, W. H. Makin, Hugh O'Tuole, T. Ormerod.

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

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

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

LETTERS AT No. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA

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

John Cone, James Cuffe, William Clear, Marcella Cummings, E Casey, Salto; Samuel Casey, or Coristopher Brady, Eliza Connor, Thomas Carney, Ricardo Clemens, James Coghlan, Laurence Carbery, Patrick Coyne John Cosgrave, P Corrigan, Miss N Clarke, Mrs Bridget Coleborn, Andrew Cormack.

Catherine Duffy, John Delacy, Marianne Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edwarp Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Daly, Michael Donlon, Anne Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.

Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Catherine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, P Furlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.

Anne Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Garahan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagarty 2, P Hogan, M Henesy, Daniel Hogan, S Hall, J Halligan.

Patrick Kelly, Widow Kilomett, E Kenny, M Kenny, P Keating, Hugh, John, or Michael Keegan, A Kelly, M Keegan, Margaret Killane, or J Colborn, Mrs Bridget Keena, Anne Ledwith, Peter Lynch, Martin Hays Lynch, Margaret, Bryan, or Thomas Langan.

T Duffy, of Liverpool; John Maher 2, J. M'Garry, carpenter, Margaret Maxwell, James Murtagh, M M'Inrry 3, C Mahon, Margaret M'Donnell, E F Marreo, Marcella Martin, Mr. Mooney, of Doniel; M Mulligan, S M'Cormack, E M'Cormack, Joseph Mahon, Thomas Murry, Peter Mitchel, Mary Moughty.

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

Thomas Regan, Maria Rooney, Father O'Reilly, for James Keegan; Patrick Reilly, Mathew Rowan, Elizabeth Ricard, Andrew Reilly, W Sinnott, John Scally, of Killianbrack; James Simpson, W D Shaw, P Scally, Mary Sinnott.

LETTERS LYING AT THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Mr. Richard Bennett (2), Peter Martin, Mr C. D. Robinson, Mr. Hugh Cookesley, Mr Peter Mackellon.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAY COMPANY.

This Company requires Car Horses, good in every respect, and perfectly steady in harness. Application to be made at the Company's Gables, Calle Larga de Barracas.

213,1m,o22

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234—CALLE PIEDAD—234 (Near the Church of San Miguel.)

This Establishment has just received, and will continue to replenish its Stock by each Steamer from Europe, of Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, All repairs and improvements done with the utmost economy and despatch.

59,1m,o11

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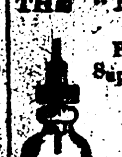
72—CALLE MEJICO—72

LOUIS B. BRENNAN, Proprietor.



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(Lieuse's Patent.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

Supersedes all others in Efficiency and Economy.

Saves 90 per Cent in Oil.

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Liberal Discount to Shippers.

—w,o8

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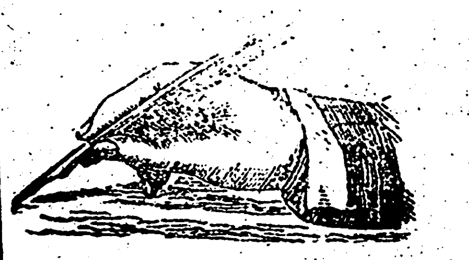
190,xp,oct19



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Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they OPEN this day in the CALLE DE BUENOS AYRES, An ENGLISH GROCERY STORE.

A well-assorted Stock of General Camp Goods all of the best quality and at modrate prices.

October 1, 1870.

1m,d&wo2

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Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais, Wool Brokers.

Office:
259— LLE PERU—259.

91—xp,jly28

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42 Rua Direita, Rio de Janeiro,

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Steamers docked, scraped, painted, and launched in 24 hours.

For further particulars apply to the Agent in Buenos Ayres.

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35—Paseo Julio—35

129,xp,aug26.

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261,9p,oct25

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Encerados secos, alquitranados, aceitados.

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Calle Maipú No. 9. 20 1m o4

Restaurant del Ancla de Oro.

76—CALLE CANGALLO—76

This Establishment is open Day and Night, and gives first-class Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers.

Boarders taken by the month, and their comfort particularly attended to.

The Proprietors trust, by strict attention and punctuality to the wishes of their customers, to give satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

76—CALLE CANGALLO—76

329,1m,o29

TO BE SOLD.

154 Calle ...