

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

496—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

THE MONTEVIDEAN LOAN.

MR. M'KINNON'S BOND.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, Alexander Kendall M'Kinnon, Director General of the Public Works of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, acting herein in the name and on behalf of the said Republic, and in virtue of full powers conferred upon me dated the 23rd day of August 1870, under the sign manual of Don Lorenzo Batlle, General of the Forces and President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and under the Great Seal of the said Republic, send greeting.

Whereas, in virtue of the abovesaid decrees or acts of legislature, and pursuant to the said power, I have determined to raise a Loan of £3,000,000 in British sterling, by the issue of Bonds representing a capital sum of £3,000,000 British sterling, repayable at par by the application semi-annually of an accumulative Sinking Fund of 2½ per cent. per annum by drawings by lot.

Now know ye and these presents Witness that I, the said Alexander Kendall Mackinnon, acting herein in the name and on behalf of the said Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in virtue of the full powers to me granted as abovesaid, do hereby on behalf of the said Republic and nation, solemnly certify, promise, engage, and declare: That the Republic of Uruguay has contracted and raised a loan of £3,000,000 to be represented in sterling bonds of £1000, £500, and £100, and I do hereby bind and oblige the Government of the said Republic to the due and punctual payment of the interest and also of the sinking fund for the redemption of the said Bonds, and on behalf and in the name of the said Republic, and of the Government thereof I do declare:—

1st. The holder of this Bond is entitled to the sum of £— British sterling, part of the Loans authorized to be raised as above-said, and this is a special Bond for the amount bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the date hereof, payable in British sterling semi-annually upon the 15th day of January and 15th day of July in every year (without deduction, and exempt from all taxes, imposts, and contributions whatsoever, by, or on the part of the Government of said Republic), at the counting-house of Messrs. I. Thomson T. Bonar & Co., in London, on presentation, and against the delivery of the corresponding periodical interest warrant or coupon annexed. The first semi-annual payment of interest will be made on the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

2d. The holder of this Bond is also entitled on presentation, and against delivery thereof, to receive the principal sum of £— in British sterling (without deduction or exemption, as abovesaid) in London, at the counting-house of Messrs. I. Thomson T. Bonar and Co., upon such one of the half-yearly days mentioned for payment of interest—that is to say, the 15th day of January or 15th day of July of which shall first happen next after this Bond shall have been drawn for redemption at par at one of the semi-annual drawings by lot which will take place on the 1st January and 1st July in each year until this Loan has been paid off, and no interest shall accrue after the day fixed for redemption and payment of this Bond. The first drawing will take place on the 1st January, 1872.

3d. The Redemption of the Loan will be effected by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 2½ per cent. per annum upon the total nominal amount represented by the Bonds, together with the interest on the Bonds which shall have been drawn in the previous semi-annual drawings.

And these Presents further Witness, that I, the said Alexander Kendall Mackinnon, in the name of the said Republic, and of the Government thereof, and by virtue of the powers aforesaid, do hereby assign, pledge, and hypothecate as security for the Capital and Interest of the Loan, the General Revenues of the Republic of Uruguay, and especially the free proceeds of all Customs, Taxes, and Imposts levied and raised at the Custom

Houses of the Republic, including the 4 per cent. Export and the 2 per cent. Import Duties, and all other the taxes, duties, and imposts now or heretofore charged with the payment of such existing debts of the Republic as are consolidated or paid off by this Loan.

And I, the said Alexander Kendall Mackinnon, in virtue of the powers aforesaid, undertake and agree, in the name and on behalf of the said Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and hereby empower Messrs. I. Thompson, T. Bonar, and Co. (as representing, and on behalf of the Bondholders of the Loan), if when, and so long as they shall see fit (but they thereby incurring no obligation, responsibility, liability, or trust whatsoever), to appoint at the expense of the Government one or more Receivers or Agents to recover, receive, and give receipts for the said Customs Dues and Duties, Taxes, and Imposts, and to remit to Messrs. I. Thompson, T. Bonar, and Co., in due time thereout, such net sums in British sterling, as from time to time may be proper and sufficient for making due provision for the punctual payment of the Interest, and also of the Principal for the redemption of this Loan at par, together with the charges and commissions incident thereto.

And I hereby further in like manner agree that the net sum in British sterling sufficient for the punctual payment of the Interest, and redemption of this Loan, and the charges and commission aforesaid, shall at all times be remitted, and be in the hands of Messrs. I. Thomson, T. Bonar, & Co., of London, not later each year than the first of June and the first day of December next preceeding the said respective days appointed for the payment of the Interest and redemption of this Loan, and I further undertake and agree, in the name of the Republic and the Government thereof, that the interest of the Loan shall be paid, and the redemption of the principal shall take place as well in time of war as in peace, and whether the holders of the Bonds be subjects of a friendly or a hostile state, and the said Bonds shall be and are hereby declared to be exempt from seizure or sequestration for any claim or demand of the Government or by any parties in the dominions of the Republic.

And lastly, I, Alexander Kendall Mackinnon, by virtue of my powers aforesaid, and in the name and behalf of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay hereby bind the State and Nation to perform faithfully and truly all the foregoing engagements and conditions. In witness whereof, this bond bears my Signature and my Official Seal as the Special Representative or Agent of the Government of the said Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

THE HENLY COLONY AGAIN.

Rosario, Nov. 10, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen,

I noticed your remarks respecting the break-up of the Henly Colony, and herewith I enclose you copy of certificate from Mr. Lane and others, which I trust you will publish in your next number; the sale of my goods (lasted three days) closed yesterday; the money is in the hands of the auctioneer ready for distribution. You say "Mr. Henly has had a fair trial, but has signally failed." This may be your opinion, but I venture to say it is not that of others who, living in the vicinity of the colony, are better able than yourself to judge upon this matter. In one of your former numbers you said (or one of your correspondents that "the element with which I had to deal was too genteel to justify any hopes of success attending our undertaking." This, at the time, I disputed, and I still maintain that an English gentleman can, if he chooses, work as well as others; whether or no the members of my colony have done so, (and without it no one could for a moment expect it to succeed) let the following facts declare. In the list of articles sold for the benefit of my pupils are the following:—

Six double furrow ploughs, two single do., four barrows, three chain harrows, four mowing machines, six Coleman's cultivators, sundry spades and

forks, eighteen working oxen, thirty horses, thirty-four sets of harness, two carts, one waggon, sundry flax machinery, flax seed sufficient for 700 acres of land, bullock yokes, &c. &c.

In addition to the above I have spent more than £2100 upon the colony since my arrival in this country, as Mr. Lane's certificate will prove; and what have we to show in return for all this? 100 acres (25 squares) of land cultivated and sown with flax, and a ditch partly dug round a portion of the property. I have heard of one person who started at Roldan the same time we did, who, with the assistance of his two sons, has ploughed and cropped forty acres of land with wheat and potatoes. I submit these facts for the consideration of your readers, and I remain

Your obedient servant,
T. L. HENLY.

P.S.—I am informed that fresh members have arrived by the Douro to join my colony. If this is so, I am prepared to carry out my contract with them in spite of all that has happened, provided they are willing to do their best for me in return. Of course my stock of machinery and implements is greatly diminished, yet I have still enough for our use, Mr. Purdie, whose estancia near Frayle Muerto I have taken for a twelvemonth, has also agreed to leave me a considerable number of horses, oxen and implements to work the same.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Rosario, October, 1870.

At Mr. Henly's request, I have, with Mr. Bollaert, examined his accounts in connection with the Henly Colony, and find them wholly correct, and am satisfied that no attempt whatever has been made by Mr. Henly to defraud in any way his pupils.

His receipts have been as follows:—
Entrance fees from pupils now at the Colony £7,194
For seed sold in Rosario 342
£7,536

Expenditures in England 5,662 8 5
Do Rosario 2,126 5 0 7,788 13 5

For all of which there are vouchers. Showing a balance in favor of Mr. Henly of £252 13 5, for which amount, by mutual consent, he receives a portion of the effects of the colony, giving up everything else saving the wearing apparel of his family for the benefit of his pupils.

The above figures have nothing to do with any amount of money received by Mr. Henly from pupils who have left him in this country, and thereby forfeited their entrance fees.

At the same time it must be stated that Mr. Henly paid the passage of these pupils from England to Rosario, and in six cases their return passages to England; neither has any charge been made by Mr. Henly for the passage of himself and family to this country.

In the matter of Melrose's departure from this country, it is impossible that Mr. Henly should have known of it on the 9th of May, for it was unknown in Rosario on the 20th of April.

W. H. LANE.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we fully believe the statement made by Mr. Lane with regard to Mr. Henly's dealings with his pupils. We know Mr. Lane to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and we consider him fully competent to deal with the question put before him by Mr. Henly.

J. Thompson, H.B.M. Actg. Con.
W. T. Coombe, British Chaplain.
G. Cooper, Manager G. C. A. R.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy, and signed before me.

J. Thompson, H.B.M. Actg. Con.

THE MURDER AT SALTO.

Salto, Nov. 2.

It is my painful duty to inform you that an old resident of this partido, Francis Whitty, was found murdered on the morning of Tuesday close to the Nulo Graseria in the suburbs of this town.

He was last seen on Sunday evening about seven o'clock, in an almancen buying tobacco, to pay for which he changed \$500, which would lead to the supposition that he must have been

seen, and that on leaving for his house (which is only a league from Salto) he had been followed and barbarously murdered.

The body was found with a dreadful stab in the neck, and the head fearfully battered by an 'areador,' the broken half of which was found near the corpse.

The deceased was a man of about 60 years of age, and a quieter or more offensive man could not be found; his unnatural and cruel death is to be deeply deplored by all our countrymen.

His funeral, which took place to-day, was attended by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

As yet no traces have been found of the perpetrators of this horrible crime, and no clue likely to lead to their apprehension but the broken piece of the "areador" and the coat which was taken from the body, and which, in the hands of a home detective, would be the certain means of bringing the murderers to speedy justice.

Yours &c.

E. R.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

The mails from Rio bring the following important advices:—

On the 28th a meeting of the share holders of the Bank of Brazil was held to discuss the report of the audit committee. After some debate upon censures of the directory, in regard to a composition and to a loan of government stock, the recommendation that the accounts pass was approved of. The election of the president and council followed; 137 tickets, representing 416 votes, were cast. The result was:—

	Votes.
Commandador Militão Taximo de Souza, President	389
Dr. José Fernandez Moreira	369
Dr. Francisco J. M. Homem de Mello	368
José Joaquim de Lima e Silva Sobrinho	357
Jord in Creswell	335
Dr. Manoel Marques de Sá	289
João Baptista da Fonseca	217

The annual consumption of sugar in Brazil is estimated by some statisticians at 60 lbs. each inhabitant, and by others at 90 lbs. a head. The annual consumption of coffee in the chief coffee provinces is supposed to be not less than 16 lbs each person, or one fifth of the production. The annual consumption of rum in the province and city of Rio de Janeiro is about 16,000 pipes, equal to 13 pints a head, or about 60 per cent. of the per capita consumption in the three great spirit-drinking countries, the United States, Scotland and Ireland.

The first utilization by foreign vessels of the freed navigation of the Lower S. Francisco has been made by the Danish schooner Koren, which arrived at Penedo on the 10th of September, in tow of the steamer Gequitata, with a cargo for Messrs. Amberg & Co. Great rejoicing was created by that inauguration of direct foreign trade, both in Sergipe and Alagoas, and a festival was made of the occasion. The British brig Bath was also expected shortly from Liverpool.

In connection with the question of immigration Sr. Vergueira has published some results obtained on his coffee plantation of Xbicaba, in São Paulo, upon which he had 49 Brazilian, Portuguese and German families, who took charge of allotments of coffee trees, upon shares of their product. The 49 families comprised 140 persons of the age of ten years and upwards. The average number of trees to each of these 140 persons was 955, and the average of each person's gathering of the crop of 1869 70 was 186 arrobas, of which half pertained to him for the labor of tending and gathering.

The average share of each family of 2.86 persons over 10 years of age was therefore 266 arrobas; which, at 4\$ the arroba nett, gives its year's earnings at 1,064\$, or about £100 a year.

In regard to immigrants settling on raw land, Sr. Vergueiro estimates that an able bodied laborer turning his attention to coffee can cultivate 9 acres of ground, namely 6 acres of coffee (2178 trees), and 3 of food for support. During the first three years cotton, which produces in seven months and beans can be grown between the coffee rows, which are about 12 feet apart each way. The cotton thus ob-

tained during the first year should be about 50 arrobas of clean.

When coffee plantations are 4 years old each tree is value at 600 reis, making the value of 6 acres 1,306,000; or about £120. In the fourth year the nett produce of the coffee gathered should be 864\$, or about £78. During the first three year the receipts of the laborer from crops sold should be about 200\$, or £20 besides raising food sufficient for a family.

Decree 4,604 grants to Joao da Costa Gomes Leitao and Dr Jeronymo Floriano de Godoy authorisation to establish, by themselves or a company, the steam navigation of the Upper Parahyba, between Jacarehy and the port of Cachoeira in S. Paulo. The concession is for ten years from date, and the line must commence work within two years. The steamers are to be iron sternwheelers, as recommended by Mr D. M. Fox, 75 feet long, 16 broad, and drawing 2 feet of water.

To secure the performance of the contract, \$20,000 has to be deposited within 18 months, to be left until the whole extent of the navigation is at work. This concession does not prejudice any favors from the province of S. Paulo.

A decree dated September 9th 1870 alters the 8th, 15th and 17th clauses of the telegraph concession made to Sir Charles T. Bright, E. B. Webb, and William F. Jones upon March 23d last. The 8th clause now provides that the official telegrams shall be transmitted and received by Government telegraphists. The company may employ Government telegraphists. Official telegrams shall be charged 10 per cent. less than any others and shall have preference. Clause 15 provides that the Government may purchase the lines at any time after 10 years from the opening, the price to be fixed by arbitration. In clause 17 the 30 days in sec. 4 is changed to 90 days.

Decree 4,597 grants to Claude Guignon the privilege during five years of introducing the pipes manufactured by Messrs Vecque Junior & Co. into the Empire.

Decree 4,598 grants to Engineers Francisco Antoni Pimenta Bueno and Paulo José de Oliveira the privilege, during 15 years, of introducing R. W. Thompson's patent road steamers, vehicles and ploughs into the provinces of S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Viscount Rio Branco (Sr. Paranhos) has been elected President of the Commercial Bank of Rio.—Anglo-Brazilian Times.

THE DROUGHT.

Nearly all Europe as well as America has been suffering from want of rain. Theories respecting the cause of this scarcity are plentiful, but the only one we have seen which also suggests a remedy is propounded by M. Victor Prou in 'Cosmos.' This 'savant' affirms that the dry Summer of Western Europe and Eastern America has been produced by an unusually long and severe Winter within the Arctic circle. The great ice-fields of the North Atlantic and Polar Sea did not break up, we are told, early enough to supply the usual source of the rains of Spring and early Summer in the temperate zone. M. Prou is of opinion that the tremendous explosive agents of modern chemistry—such as nitro-glycerine and the like—could actually be employed to break up the ice in the Polar regions at the end of a severe Winter there, so as to equalize the temperature and bring about normal results in the zones below. The proposition sounds very good but it is more plausible than were several of those of Prof. Espy, who proposed to modify climate to suit human convenience some years ago.

On the last voyage of the Lujan from the Tigre to Rosario a passenger threw himself overboard when the vessel was a few hours out. He was a Frenchman, and left a letter in his berth stating that he was tired of life, and had for some time resolved on suicide.

The rate of daily immigration to this country since the beginning of the year is 105; the total arrivals from the 1st of January to Saturday last were 33,109.

AUCTIONEERS AND INDIANS.

If editors were auctioneers, or auctioneers were editors, the newspapers of Buenos Ayres could not be of a more auctioneering character.

On Thursday afternoon the Tribuna published a special evening edition; we of course supposed on account of the awful Indian invasion at Bahia Blanca, the details of which had just been received that morning.

The Indian invasion at Bahia Blanca, the details of which we published in our last issue, has been one of the saddest events in this country for many years, and the silence with which the Free Press of Buenos Ayres has treated the matter is the unanswerable rejoinder we give to the Free Press article of the Nacion of last week.

Some few of the unfortunate people offered resistance, but they were completely outnumbered, lanced, and cut down—in fact, as far as we can gather, those who offered no resistance were best off, for the Government troops, the Government commander, and the Government authorities were utterly impotent to make any stand against the savages.

The loss, the ruin, the desolation caused by this fearful invasion will probably never be fully known to the people of Buenos Ayres, for the papers are too filled with auctioneering literature and other trifles to give proper attention to the matter.

Perhaps the best way to save Bahia Blanca from a repetition of its sorrows would be to send down Madero Rodriguez, Bullrich or some other auctioneer to sell the town by auction; then may we look forward to neat plaques of the town, flaming placards, and powerful leading articles.

We have had Lawyers, Doctors, Editors, Soldiers as Governors, and everyone thought we had reached the grand political millennium, when Railway Casero assumed office—but we have seen that even railway men lack the energy of the auctioneers.

Men who display such a ceaseless energy to sell a building site in the back streets of the city, would surely be able to drive back the Indians and defend the frontier. Let us have for Governor some man of real energy.

THE INDIANS ARE COMING!

Then a good sized double column advertisement in every paper headed CALPUCURA TO-MORROW AT NOON, would also have a capital effect; soon every man woman and child in the province would think only of the Indians and the proper means not to protect the frontiers, but to protect the towns.

SACKING OF BAHIA. would also tell. We want some such aid to stir the public up to a proper sense of the danger. Bahia Blanca is all but a howling wilderness. We are told that long before the invasion the Indians were known to be in the neighbourhood, and actually dwelling.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres shall henceforward be a duly admitted auctioneer, and shall be responsible for all properties taken by the Indians.

Over the Governor's chair in the Government-house should be hung a scalpa and a tomahawk; and the citizens can well afford to pay a man whose sole duty it should be to remind the Governor every morning that the Indians are coming; in fact, a public jester in the Government-house might prove a very useful officer: he could tell his Excellency of the Indians in the country and the auctioneers in the town—the rise in property on the frontiers by the Indians, and in the suburbs by the auctioneers; perhaps truth from the lips of a fool might be less objectionable than from a foreign journal.

The invasion of Bahia is a lasting stigma on the present Government. Hundreds of poor struggling families have lost their all—sheep, cows, horses, pigs, poultry, beds, chairs, tables, everything swept away; the poor fellows who have survived the wreck have to commence the world again; perhaps the best chance for them is to come up to town, where they can always find employment as bill-stickers for the auctioneers.

THE NEW MONTEVIDEAN LOAN DEBTS AND FINANCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The negotiation of the new Loan with Messrs. Thomson, Beuar & Co. of London has been a very unexpected stroke of good fortune for the Banda Oriental, and at the same time draws general attention to the embarrassed state of its finances and the comparative resources of the Republic.

The growth of the Oriental debt has been rapid and unprecedented, and if it go on for the next 14 years as it has done since 1856 the result can easily be guessed at. The total amount of the funded and floating debts on Dec. 31st 1867 was \$21,670,225 (equal to £4,336,000), the interest &c. on which absorbed half the total revenues, viz—

Table with 2 columns: Debt type and amount per annum. Includes 1st Home debt, Maud London loan, Franco-English claims, 2nd Home debt, and a total of \$20,000,000.

In 1869, according to M. Vaillant's tables the debt was then 33 millions, the interest on which would be about 3 million dollars. Happily the revenues had also risen, to nearly 6 millions, so that the interest on the debt still held the same proportion of one-half. M. Vaillant's estimate doubtless includes the sum of 5 millions due to Brazil, as mentioned in the Brazilian Finance report.

The National Debt (including the London loan of 15 millions) may now be put down in round numbers at 50 millions, an enormous figure when com-

pared with the population and resources of the Republic. Taking the debts of European countries and the United States as compared with their general statistics and with the Banda Oriental, we find the following returns of the Nat: debt, commerce, and taxation per head:—

Table with 4 columns: Country, Debt, Commerce, Taxation. Rows include Great Britain, France, U. States, and Banda Oriental.

The condition of the Oriental Republic would be similar to England if we had railways, docks, arsenals &c. to shew for the National Debt which has sprung up since 1856. The railway in England cost £500 millions and represent two-thirds of the National debt.

The loan negotiated by Mr. McKinnon will have one good effect, to redeem the present currency so much depreciated, and this will take two-thirds of the whole amount. Then there are special obligations amounting to £140,000 to be discharged, and the balance (£398,000) will remain for works of public utility.

It is to be hoped above all things that no more public money will be squandered in that wretched business of the Central Uruguay Railway, for which the Government subscribed \$1,175,000 [say £240,000].

The revenues of the Republic will now be sorely burthened to meet the interest &c. of the old and new debts. It is not likely that the Government will dare to act towards the London Bond-holders as they have done with those of the Junta loan.

Table with 2 columns: Loan type and amount per annum. Includes 1st and 2nd home debt, Maud London loan, Franco-English claims, Brazilian loan, Partial loans, Junta loan, Lanuz loan, and New London loan.

Taking the revenue at 6 millions it would leave \$1,875,000 for the ordinary expenses of Government, but, as there is a falling off of 68,000\$ per month since the Blancos have besieged Montevideo, the real available revenue will hardly exceed one million dollars.

The deficit can, however, be made good for some time out of the proceeds of the Lanuz loan receivable in instalments of £60,000 per month. If the war terminate within 1 year the country may possibly recover itself and be able to pay its way, but if we are in for another 9 years' siege the prospect both for the Republic and its Bond-holders will be dismal in the extreme.

There are few men in the River Plate better versed in statistics than M. Vaillant, but we think it will puzzle even him to shew how the finances of the Banda Oriental can be extricated from confusion as soon as the London and Lanuz loans are all spent.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

We have received an ably-written communication from our old friend 'Dek' in reply to an article in the Republic's 'Yes' yesterday. To-day's 'No-moro' in which that paper shews the improvements of the last 20 years, and predicts an era of great prosperity for the country.

No one regrets more than we do the inefficiency of our judicial system, the impunity for murder, the periodical prison escapes, and the consequent increase of crime. But this is almost the only particular in which we have retrograded, and we feel the fullest confidence that a radical and sweeping change will be introduced before long.

Let us turn our eyes in any other direction, except towards the prisons and law-courts, and we shall find unexampled progress not only as compared with 1850, but even in the last 5 years. Railways, tramways, electric telegraphs, schools, new buildings, new enterprises, increased trade and immigration, in a word all the concomitants that go to make up national growth and prosperity.

At this moment we have received a communication from a practical German engineer who furnishes the following interesting data to the same purport.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 11th 1870. "In the breathing time which is allowed us between the arrival of mails from Europe with news of great battles and the like it may be well to turn our attention for a moment to home matters. Everyone is complaining here that business is dull and almost dead: many people also think that our principal public works and improvements are at a stand-still.

Perhaps it is owing to the newly projected tramways and railways to Las Conchas and the mouth of the Luxan that the Northern Railway now runs with unprecedented regularity. The San Fernando wharf, also, which was said to have gone completely into the river, is making a show, with vessels unloading there, and is sufficiently good and strong to make a start and do better by degrees.

"The roadstead of Buenos Ayres at last, though rather slowly, is being cleansed of the many dangerous wrecks that were so long allowed to accumulate.

"In the Provinces telegraphs and railways are opening up everywhere. The Central Argentine is doing a brisk business and in a few days we are going to turn the first sod of the branch line from Villa Nueva to Rio Cuarto. At Rosario, during the low state of the Parana, the Castellanos moles have been repaired, and Mr. Casado has started another great mole. The pillars of the new National bridge over the Carcarañal, north of San Lorenzo, are finished and waiting for the iron bridge constructed at Hamburg.

"Even in Santa Fé they are talking about the proposed Railway to Esperanza colony (which is to be prolonged through the Gran Chaco to Santiago) also about canalizing the Rio Salado, building a mole for the city, and putting up a number of bridges on the road to Rosario. At Salta, in like manner, they are building a bridge.

"Taking everything into consideration it must be acknowledged that, although many things are left to be done, a good deal has been done, of which we have reason to be proud, giving us reason to hope that better times are yet to come."

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

ARRIVAL OF CARABALLO'S ARMY. Friday.

The siege continues, and the supply of provisions is no better: beef is still 3 to 4 reals (say 18 pence) a pound. We are threatened, however, with a worse enemy than hunger, for our wells and cisterns have nearly all run dry. What a pity that Eyn's water-works are not complete, but even if they were it is likely the Blancos would cut off the supply from the Santa Lucia. Fighting goes on daily between Tres Cruces and the Cordon. Yesterday Colonel Basañez, formerly a lawyer at Union, was shot through the stomach, at the head of a battalion he had raised in support of Aparicio: some other Blanco officers are also reported hors-de-combat. Basañez was a

good lawyer and an able fighter. On Wednesday Bastarrica made a charge down our lines and swept the 2nd batt. before him, obliging them to take shelter in the trenches. The triumphs of the hour are shared in turns by Reds and Whites. Last night about 11 o'clock the garrison of the Cerro made a sortie by the bridge of Pantanos, surprising a handful of Blancos, of whom they killed one and wounded 4: the Colorado force numbered 15 horse and 30 foot. It is passing strange that the Blancos do not seize the Cerro. On Wednesday there was skirmishing in the neighborhood of Sorchantes in which half-a-dozen were put hors-de-combat on either side. Our men captured a silver-mounted lance, which Major Latorre has presented to General Castro; also some yerba, beef &c.

General Caraballo and army arrived in the Saturno from Paysandu: his army comprises 32 officers and 40 men, including Col. Regules, 3 majors, 4 captains and 24 subalterns.

The late gale of wind has done some damage in port. British barque Achilles' bowsprit gone.

Brazilian schooner Victoria do. Italian barque Comte Crovetto, signals of distress.

Several vessels ran foul of each other. Clelia for Buenos Ayres threw overboard 5000 tiles.

The British brig Iris left on Wednesday for Esenada to take in a cargo of live sheep. Yesterday the coasting traders brought us 700 sheep from B. Ayres and 400 from Colonia.

The Copernicus has arrived from Liverpool, and is posted to sail for New York on the 18th or 20th. The City of Rio for same port on the 22nd or 24th.

Paper-money fell on Wednesday to 7 1/2, but now it is at 9 1/2.

Saturday.

The effects of the siege are everyday more felt. The want of water is even worse than the short supply of food. The Junta publishes a notice that all water carts with a red flag will be supplied gratis from the well adjoining Solis Theatre. In such an emergency even those of the inhabitants who may be Blancos will be glad to get water so long as the well lasts, though it seems extremely absurd to make the water-carts appear Colorados. Beef and mutton are still at siege prices; the Emilio and Uruguay steamers are expected from Buenos Ayres laden with live-stock.

The other night the whole city was thrown into the greatest alarm by furious bell-ringing at all quarters. It was supposed the Blancos were getting in, and stiff fighting was said to be actually going on somewhere near the English cemetery. At daylight we knew the truth of the matter, that the Blancos had made a feint of attack near the Cordon, which drew down most of the garrison in that direction, while they made a sudden sweep down near the Cerro, capturing a large powder magazine which they carried off. It was not Government property but a private deposit belonging to a commercial house. Major Latorre publishes an official report of the affair at Sorchantes on the 9th, when he and Captain Clark distinguished themselves; the enemy lost 4 men. Much regret is expressed at the death of Col. Basañez, the Union lawyer, and the Siglo has an article on him; he is a loss to the Blancos.

Petitions are now being signed by all the foreign residents (who comprise nearly 3-fourths of the population) to their respective Ministers begging some action may be taken towards bringing about peace. There is, however, too much reason to fear that the war will now be prolonged indefinitely, until the new London loan be all spent and all the cows in the country eaten up. Neither party wants peace, and, moreover, neither is strong enough to put down his adversary.

The Government has very kindly acceded to the petition for allowing bullock-carts to be despatched to the country, provided they are sent by the Cerro road.

By latest accounts Cayo Suarez was at Cerro de Tres Arboles, expecting to be joined by his forces.

Major Munro publishes a Consular notice for claims to be sent in by any parties to whom the late Mr. Thomas Marsden may have been indebted; deceased was engineer aboard the Brazilian war-steamer Doña Francisca.

Paper-money to-day is at 9 1/2. A man fell into the street from the azotea of a house at the corner of Calles Salta and Mexico a few days ago, and was killed on the spot.

MONTEVIDEAN LOAN

Nothing has surprised the public of Buenos Ayres more than the news brought by the Cordillera, of the negotiation of the Montevidean loan in the London market.

What reliance can be placed on these telegrams? It is of course impossible to say, but a gentleman at present in the Plate, and who is well acquainted with the rules of the London Stock Exchange, informs us, that the fact of the loan being quoted in the official list is proof positive of its having been launched, and that the Committee had granted a settling day; it is however possible that some informality in the placing of the stock, or other circumstances may have rendered it necessary for the Committee to order its erasure from the official list.

It seems after all that if the credit of the Banda Oriental is pledged in this affair, the reputation of Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co. is equally at stake, and we must suspend our judgment in the matter until we receive fresh advices from England, now hourly expected by the steamer Astarte.

By the terms of Mr. McKinnon's contract, as published in the Times, it is obvious that this three million loan is a consolidating or funding of three several obligations of the Oriental Government, leaving a remnant of, say, £350,000 for the construction of some public works.

Situated as the Banda Oriental is, not even the best friends of Montevideo could wish to see so large a loan made at present, for what with the revolution in the country and the siege of the town, the reasonable probabilities are that all the proceeds of a foreign loan will be squandered in war disbursements.

It is difficult to believe that English capitalists would subscribe for the Montevidean Loan did they really know the condition of the Banda Oriental to day. There is always a steady opposition on the London Stock Exchange to what are termed war loans, and under the present circumstances a loan to Montevideo can only be regarded as a war loan, since it is absurd to talk of building a new Custom House, deposits, &c., whilst the clerks are mounting guard in the trenches. Even supposing that the loan was launched and subscribed for, Messrs. Thomson, Bonar and Co. would, in the interests of the shareholders be justified in holding the amount in London until the country was in a peaceable, normal state.

The news of the siege of Montevideo by the Blanco troops was published in the London papers towards the end of September, and the news of the raising of the siege and the subsequent battle of Las Piedras probably arrived in London by the following packet. It is possible that the receipt of this latter news, highly colored by the Montevidean papers, was seized by the loan agent, Mr. McKinnon, as the proper moment to launch the long-talked of loan, and that shortly after its announcement on the London Stock Exchange news of a less favorable character arrived, which defeated all the efforts of the high and influential house that took charge of the business.

When this Montevidean loan business is looked at in a proper light, it will be evident to all, that even supposing that the telegrams in question are false and the loan has been favourably placed on the London market, not one farthing of the proceeds will be remitted to the Plate until peace is restored in the Republic of the Uruguay.

President Balle and Minister Stuart,

If they are anxious to get so large a sum of money for their country, must set about in good earnest either to defeat the Blancos or make peace. The siege of Montevideo which, when begun, was only to last a few days, has now held out for more than a fortnight, and with far less appearance of a prompt conclusion now than when begun. Systematic supplies for the townspeople have been arranged, with the consent and connivance of the belligerents. So long as there is money left in Montevideo to pay for supplies, so long is the siege business a paying one. The last mails from Montevideo announce that the wells are running out, and that soon the people in the city will run short of water, but water, like every other commodity, can be bought and supplied according to the demand. There is really nothing to bring Oriental affairs to a climax save a dearth of money, and the instant that the belligerents find the supply of money running short, then peace will be preferable to war, and a battle or a treaty will decide the question. For those who take the least interest in the future of so fine a country the present interminable strife must indeed be afflicting. The Oriental Republic is fast drifting to the rocks upon which the fragile barque of its Independence will split, and split for ever; mayhap, there are not wanting in the ranks of Colorados or Blancos men who will coin from her shattered timbers a diadem and a throne.

DREADFUL NEWS FROM FRAY BENTOS.

Fray Bentos, Nov. 10th, 1870. To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen,

Will you kindly give publication to the following:— On the evening of Saturday last a small steamer from Paysandu arrived in this port with an officer and a company of soldiers, with orders, he said, to take up all Argentines and Entre Rianos with or without protection papers.

The aforesaid officer (Major Aréna by name) distinguished by a very wide 'divisa' inscribed 'Amor a mi Patria' in gold letters, began to carry out his instructions by taking my peon, an Argentine, with a protection and also well-known to the Argentine Consul here; Sor. Benevidez.

I, of course, went to see the officer, to try and obtain the man's release, on the ground of his being a foreigner, and suggested that he the (officer) might as well take me or any other foreigner, to which he replied, that if he had orders from his 'Géts' to take Englishmen, he would do so with great pleasure, and kill them also.

His soldiers, worthy followers of such an officer, distinguished themselves on the following evening by shooting an Entre Riano in the street, fracturing his skull while he lay writhing on the ground, and robbing him of his 'tirador' and knife. The deceased had offered no resistance, and had told them that he was an Entre-Riano with a protection, and was merely trying to escape.

This murder created great indignation amongst both the native and foreign residents, and the corpse was attended to the cemetery by a considerable number of the most respectable residents of every nationality.

On hearing of the occurrence our respected Receiver, Sr. Mendoza, ordered the officer and his men to quit the town, which they lost no time in doing—gratifying their feelings when safely on board their vessels, by shooting another Argentine on their passage from here to Paysandu.

The Argentine Consul informs me that he has communicated the above facts to his Government, and from another source I learn that the Argentine gunboats, Pavon and Guardia Nacional are at Paysandu to demand the release of Argentine subjects.

It remains to be seen if the Oriental officials will execute the murderers or merely put them in some insignificant prison, from which they will shortly escape to commit fresh atrocities.

This has been brought upon a usualy quite town by the writings of certain discontented residents, who I am informed wrote to General Caraballo asserting that Blanco meetings took place here, and that the town was infested with loafers and deserters—which is not the fact, as not a Blanco has been here since the revolution commenced, and our authorities never permitted loafers in town; moreover, the murdered men were hard working peones.

Yours truly, LIVERPOOL.

MR. CRANWELL AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

VISIT TO STRASBURG AND WILHELMSHOHE.

Baden-Baden, Sept 24th. "I have just made a delightful trip up the Rhine and seen many beautiful places in the Rhein-gau, I reached Strasburg during the bombardment, and was so close that the shot and shell passed over our heads. It was a fearful sight, to see a handful of brave men, heedless of the rain of death on all sides, hold out against overpowering numbers.

"The International Society of Belgium gave me a medical diploma, and the Prussians wanted to avail themselves of my services before Strasburg, in a parallel only 400 yards from the fire of the garrison, but I chose to decline, 1st because I have not much time for adventures, and 2ndly because they are going to assault the place, although I think it will more probably surrender. From Strasburg I came to Baden-Baden, and now I am off for Frankfurt. In all these German towns one sees nothing but French prisoners, often six or eight thousand together, and still you find everywhere thousands and thousands of Prussian soldiers eagerly waiting the order to take the field.

"I think the war will soon be over and I hope to get to Paris before I return, to finish there some business in drugs.

Hanover, Oct. 5.

"The other day I paid a second visit to Strasburg, after it had fallen, and was enabled to see the terrible effect of the bombardment. Certainly this is a war of extermination. Yesterday I was at Wilhelmshohe, where the ex-Emperor is staying; it is the most delightful place I have yet seen in my travels. The Prussians have decorated me with the Red Cross, which is an advantage, since it gives me a free pass, first-class, over all the railways in Germany. I might even go to Paris if I had time, free of cost, or run all over Germany at the expense of the Government. I am about to start for Hamburg, and thence to Berlin.

"If I have time I shall send you more sketches of battle-fields, for my pocket-book is full of notes.

"William Cranwell."

P.S.—I am glad you received the 46 cases all right and in good condition. I make it a rule to buy only the best drugs, no matter what the price. I send you also two tons of salt for salt water bathing, a thing much used now in England. The new feeding bottles for infants are the best invention of the kind. Some of the drugs I bought in Paris were fortunately despatched before the siege began: in box No. 23 you will find the most recherché articles of pharmacy.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

We learn from a report just published by the statistics office, that in 1869 the total value of imports amounted to \$35,30,152, which is an increase of \$3,488,709 over 1868. The increase of imports overland is equal to 47 per cent. of the total importation from the Argentine republic during the previous year. The total value of exports amounted to \$31,479,622, an increase over the previous year of \$1,553,045. There was a general decrease in exports by sea to South American markets; but the value of exports by land to the Argentine republic was almost double that of the preceding year. There was a great falling-off in the exportation of agricultural produce. The total value of the consumption of foreign merchandise per head of the population, calculating the number of inhabitants at 1,900,000, is \$14.33. The total value of the coasting trade, which in 1868 was \$31,000,000, amounted in 1869 to \$40,000,000 being an increase over the former year of \$9,000,000 or 17 per cent. The total number of arrivals and departures of foreign and home vessels employed in the coasting trade was respectively 4,008 and 5,560; the increase in the former being 482 vessels, representing 151,800 tons; and in the latter 463, and 152,000 tons.

On Tuesday last, an old German resident of Valparaiso, G. F. Garbe Esq., head of the house of Weber & Co., celebrated his "silver wedding," or twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage—an old country custom that we are glad to see becoming transplanted to this soil. The gentleman in question is one of the most respected residents of this city, as well as one of the most public spirited. He has been superintendent of the Fire Brigade, captain

of the second company, and is at the present time an honorary member of that company, though in case of fire he is always present, as "active" a member as any. He has been also the president of the German Benevolent Society upwards of ten years, is one of the founders and president of the German Savings Bank, and has been director of several banks and joint-stock companies.

It is therefore not surprising that a number of Mr. Garbe's countrymen joined in the rejoicings, and among other ways of showing their esteem, several German vessels in the bay hoisted their flags. But, unfortunately, at that particular juncture, the telegram arrived from Caldera, bringing news of the late stupendous reverses suffered by the French, and the display of bunting was therefore set down to that reason. Gallie ire and Gallie pride was wounded, and representations being made to the Intendente that functionary at once ordered the flags to be hauled down. Never mind; we hope that when Mr. Garbe celebrates his "golden wedding," which we sincerely trust he may do, his countrymen may testify their sympathy with him without fear of national complications.

On Wednesday last, about 4 p.m., died, at the age of 69 years, Bartholomew Brown, Esq., a gentleman widely known in the commercial circles of this country, and universally respected by all with whom he came in contact. He arrived in Valparaiso in the year 1826, having lived since 1822 in Lima, where he contracted matrimony with a Señorita Aliaga, one of the first families in the sister republic. During his residence here, as chief of the house of F. Hutch Gruning and Co., he has rendered numerous and important services to the cause of commerce in several commissions on which he was nominated, and also repeatedly lent his assistance to the Government during the Moutt administration in carrying out many important financial measures, which have since redounded greatly to the benefit of the country. His remains were carried to their last resting-place on the 14th inst., a car belonging to the 1st Fire Company serving as a hearse, followed by a numerous cortege of mourners.

On Thursday afternoon G. Fehrman, Esq., of the house of Thompson and Fehrman, of this city, died in the most sudden manner, at the early age of 27 years. Only an hour before he was met in the street by several friends, apparently in the best of health, and on reaching home merely complained of feeling slightly indisposed, and withdrew to his chamber. A few minutes after a strange cry was heard, and on the inmates of the house going to his room, found themselves in the presence of a corpse. The deceased gentleman was the son of a German merchant formerly resident in this port, and had only a short time before been married.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Mr John Keane will regret to hear of his death, which occurred on the 10th inst.—West Coast Mail.

THE DEFENCE OF FRANCE.

The Union Nationale of Montpellier says that the total number of enrolments in France amount to nearly a million.

The Salut of Lyons says the armament of forts is nearly completed, and the city placed in a state of formidable defence. Earthworks have been erected to check the enemy's progress.

The defence of Langres will be persisted in. The town is provisioned for three months.

In case the enemy contemplate attacking Marseilles the defence will be made in the straight defiles of the Rhone between Lyons and Valence. A tunnel is also being constructed to prevent the enemy destroying railroad communication in the defiles. The peasants and the troops are prepared for an heroic resistance. The organization of the Garde Mobile, however, progresses slowly.

Munberg is being put in a state of defence. The fortifications are repaired and the earthworks are being erected.

At Cambrai 5,000 people are prepared to fight the Prussians.

Herr Dalbrack is reported to have concluded his negotiations at Munich for the closer union of Bavaria with Northern Germany.

Alsace and Lorraine are to be placed as a Government federal province under the immediate administration of federal authorities, and will be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. The inhabitants will not for the present be subject to military burdens borne by the remainder of Germany.

At Lille, on Tuesday, orders were issued to apprehend as deserters all Mobbles not answering the call within three days.

THE BELGRANO RACES.

The meeting arranged to come off on the Belgrano race-course for Friday last would have been a very successful one if the weather had been more favorable; but, unfortunately, a high wind from W, and N.W. began to blow from an early hour with great violence, raising clouds of dust. In town walking through the streets was attended with considerable discomfort, on account of the dust, and this was much worse outside.

Racing began shortly after three, as announced in the card, and, as will be seen by the following report, afforded excellent sport. The greatest order and regularity reigned throughout, and no small merit is due to the commission for their excellent arrangements throughout.

PREMIO AFICIONADOS—Sweepstakes for horses shod. Entry 200, with \$1500 added. Weight 150lbs. Once round. Manuel Riso's Bonito, colorado... 1 J. M. Martinez's Engañador, saine... 2 Jose Zavala's De los Pobres, colorado... 3

This was virtually a race between Bonito and Engañador, the latter being rather the favorite. Bonito however took the lead at starting, and kept it to the end, winning by two lengths: time, 2:37.

PREMIO PROGRESO—Sweepstakes for horses that have never run at any public meeting. Entry 300\$, with 2500\$ added. Weight 150 lbs. Once round. J. Malcolmi's Suplefaltas, saine... 1 M. Riso's La Rubia, gateado... 2 G. Turner's Ametrallador, tostado... 3

La Rubia was the decided favorite, and his appearance when brought into the paddock to saddle made his backers very confident; he was freely backed against the field, and the betting was very animated. At starting he took the lead, and increased it so fast that in crossing the road he was fully one hundred yards ahead of his competitors, and it was thought impossible that he could lose. Before reaching the half-round post Suplefaltas was seen to lessen the distance, and in the hollow he overtook him and passed, coming in an easy winner by three lengths. Ametrallador a good third. Time 2:30.

PREMIO BELGRANO—Sweepstakes for all horses. Half bred winners in the two last meetings of the Jockey Club to carry 15lbs. extra, losers 7 lbs. Entry 500\$ with 5000\$ added. Weight 140 lbs. Twice round. Mr. Riso's Alutia, saine... 1 J. Malcolmi's Chacarero, rubicundo... 2 Gen. Hornos' Carguero, pangaré... 3 G. Turner's Mano Corta, malacara... 4

Chacarero was the favorite from his former exploits, but when he came forward connoisseurs saw at once that he was too fat, and the splendid shape and condition of Mulita at once secured him a great number of backers; 5 to 4 was freely given and taken against him. He took the lead from the beginning, and had it all his own way, winning easily by two lengths. Carguero a bad third.

PREMIO NACIONAL—Sweepstakes for all horses not half bred. Entry 500\$ with 2500\$ added. Weight 145lbs. Twice round. G. Torrado's Pehuenuque, negro... 1 G. Torrado's Ajo, picado... 2 F. Plores' Anos, pangaré... 3

Ajos was the favorite and backed freely against the field, but takers were scarce, so that this unexpected defeat did not cause much money to pass hands. His fame was based upon his exploits as a hurdle racer, and although he ran gamely this time he never had a chance. Pehuenuque, an Indian horse, took the lead, and kept it without being pushed all the time, although Ajo tried hard to wrest it from him. Time 5:22.

PREMIO BUENOS AYRES—Sweepstakes open to all horses. Entry 1500 with 5000\$ added. Weight 140lbs. Thrice round. J. Casaval's Carnero, Saine... 1 G. Turner's Faldero, manchado... 2 J. Casaval's El Niño, pangaré... 3 J. Keen's Veremos, azulajo... 4

Carnero was the favorite and backed freely against the field. Faldero had also many supporters at 5 to 1, and as Veremos, an unknown horse, showed some good points, betting on the field versus Carnero was very brisk. Veremos broke down after the second round, and obliged his jockey to dismount and lead him off. Carnero took the lead and was never passed, although Faldero raced him almost the whole time and kept close to him all the way, and only lost by half a length. El Niño a bad third. Time 7:41.

Thus ended one of the best meetings we have seen for some time, as far as the regularity of the proceedings was concerned and the genuineness of the sport. The meeting is to be continued to-day, and among other important events there will be a hurdle race. The programme will be found in our advertising columns.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Ports, under the following conditions: 1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

2d. To any immigrant who may have resided for some time in this City, and is desirous of trying some other part of the Republic, on written application to the Secretary's Office, No. 32 Reconquistar, where the Committee shall meet twice a month to resolve on such petitions.

3d. The petitioner should state clearly the Christian and surnames (as likewise those of his family, if any), the number of persons, their nationality, age, sex, state or profession in life, and where last employed, the port of embarkment, name of vessel, the date of arrival here and name of place they wish to be transported to.

N.B. Persons, or the families of persons, engaged abroad by private parties or companies, for any part of the Republic, are not entitled to free passages.

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor immigrants on the WESTERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN do.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE do.

And also to any Station on the Line.

Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for 'eight days,' in the IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE,

8-CALLE CORRIENTES-8

Tickets for the two first Railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-mentioned, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870.

W.M. WILKEN, Secretary.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

THE ENTRE RIANO WAR.

It is a melancholy confession, yet it is a true one, that the natural state of the Plate is war. When the Paraguayan war terminated, we all looked forward to a lengthened peace. Vain dream! Forty-two days after the closing scene at Aquidaban, General Urquiza was murdered at his residence, and revolution proclaimed.—Seven long months have elapsed since that sanguinary night in Entre Rios, and the war which was then proclaimed is to-day as fresh as ever; neither is there any prospect of a speedy termination, for, according to the latest news received from Paraná, Lopez Jordan, the rebel leader, has marched down to attack the Government troops commanded by Gelly-Obes. An engagement has taken place, the result of which is not known here, although in some of the country towns of Entre Rios it is celebrated as a victory for the rebels, but the rebels in these countries, celebrate every fight as a victory, and we can gather nothing from the rockets at Concepcion or Gualeguay.

After the battle of Santa Rosa we were all led to believe that Lopez Jordan was a fugitive, that he was chased from pillar to post by the Government troopers under Rivas, and that he merely escaped capture by gaining the forest. Scarcely a month has elapsed and we have this fugitive rebel at the head of seven thousand men marching on the first city in Entre Rios, Paraná, and of his own free will giving battle to the commander-in-chief of the Government forces, Gelly-Obes.

Now it appears a fair question to put to the Government—How much longer will this last? Is the whole period of Mr. Sarmiento's Administration to be a campaign? If so, at least the public of the River Plate have a right to know it.

The Entre Riano war has assumed a more chronic character than the Blanco and Colorado strife in the B. Oriental. One supreme effort should be made by the National Government to put a stop to this revolution. General Gelly has had a trial, and why not now call to the front General Bartholomew Mitre? If Lopez Jordan is really invincible, then the best thing to do is to conclude peace. Something must be done, for, aside from the useless expense entailed by this war, continued hostilities, continued revolution injures our name abroad, and tends to demoralise the people and the country.

If this Entre Riano war is allowed to proceed another six months, the ruin of the Republic will be as complete as the ruin of Entre Rios is at present. Look at Entre Rios to-day, and compare her present condition with that of last year. Before the war there was no more prosperous

province in this republic; her estancias well stocked with cattle and sheep, her pasturages far and near covered with as fine a stock as is to be found in the River Plate; her towns the centre of a good local trade, prosperous, contented and happy, everything going on well, colonies springing up, and foreign capital finding investment in estancia lands; the river trade of Entre Rios was second to no other in the Republic, and supported numerous lines of steamers. Behold Entre Rios to-day: the estancias deserted, the cows nearly all devoured, bands of armed men crossing and recrossing through the province, flocks of sheep wandering at will over the camps, industry completely annihilated, the shops in the towns shut up, some of the towns without even the semblance of Police or other authority, the bonds of society sundered, property without owners, and life without protection! and all this whilst Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, the most enlightened Argentine of the day, is President of the Republic. The picture is really a terrible one. Who that stood beside Mr. Sarmiento in the peons' kitchen of the Oldendorff estancia, when he made his famous speech to the laborers, or sat round the table at Chivilcoy when His Excellency promised the country 100 Chivilcoys could have foreseen things would come to this? The red hand of the revolution has already erased from Entre Rios one of the most prosperous colonies in that province. It has torn the Entre Riano from his little home, and driven the enterprising foreigners homeless beggars from the land on the wide, wide world. That bleeding piece of Argentine soil, Entre Rios, appeals to us all at this moment; this hide-and-go-seek war with Lopez Jordan has been too long tolerated. The gong of public indignation has at last sounded, and let those beware who refuse to hear it. Gelly Obes and Rivas are doubtless 'honorable men,' but it is high time to send others to the front. Let not our readers suppose that we have exaggerated the sorrows of Entre Rios; the ruin of that once happy country is unsusceptible of exaggeration. The Libertad, an Entre Riano journal, speaking of the mistortunes of the province, says:—

"The camps of Entre Rios which but the other day were so thickly stocked and settled on, are to-day a howling wilderness; perhaps at the threshold of a rancho you will find the corpse of some aged Entre Riano who defended to the last his own or his employer's homestead against the ruthless hand of the soldier; 500 cows a day was the regular number consumed by Jordan's men before the battle of Santa Rosa—in six months the number of cattle consumed amounted to figures that would appear incredible. Loose gangs of soldiers, mounted rebels with lances, picquets with ribbons on their hats, infest the woods; these fellows carry on the war on their own account and sweep everything they can lay hold of into an adjoining province, where they are sure of a ready sale. In one word, what with the animals killed to feed the soldiers, and carried off by the freebooters, at least half a million of cows have disappeared from Entre Rios. As regards horses, it is useless to speak, since both armies have swept the province clean; Jordan has hardly more than a few thousand good horses, but they are his chief element. This war has proved the ruin of the pastoral interests of Entre Rios. All the large fortunes in estancia property before the war have vanished—the richest of the Entre Riano estancieros now are beggars. Whole families are now plunged in misery, the chief elements of national support have entirely disappeared; nothing remains but lonely desolate pasturages, held now by the wandering gaucho who, in the military camp, has lost all inclination for honorable labor. The whole province is in ruins, and the survivors of the wreck are but widows and orphans."

Such is the terrible description which our Entre Riano colleague gives of Entre Rios. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and of those whose position renders them in a measure responsible for the sorrows which it is our melancholy duty to depict. How much longer will the Entre Riano war last?

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

AFFECTING SCENE AT THE TRENCHES.

Saturday there was a sort of impromptu armistice, simultaneous with rumors of an arrangement. The Blanco leaders, Colonels Estomba, Salvañach and others, came to shake hands with Col. Courtin, Major Ellis,

and Capts. Vasquez, Costa &c. Nothing could exceed the friendly feeling on both sides, and the belligerents chatted and talked and cracked jokes in the best humor possible. Estomba and Salvañach asked the Colorado officers to throw away their cockades and let all Orientals embrace amicably. Major Ellis replied that it was impossible, seen that the country could never get on without contending parties, that all previous efforts at fusion had proved failures, and that the only plan would be for both parties to agree to fight their battles in a constitutional manner, by means of newspapers, electoral urns &c. Hereupon some one told Major Ellis that General Muñiz was ed to make his acquaintance, but the General had gone out of the camp and could not be found. The Blancos complimented Captain Vasquez for his intrepidity under fire, and said he had shown much skill in last week's fighting. Colonel Estomba desired Ellis to tell the Editors of the Siglo not to be so bitter in their remarks, for that they were tending to dig a grave for the Oriental family. Major Ellis spoke to them in the most fraternal manner, and the Blancos seemed equally friendly. What magnanimity! says the Siglo; it shows there are no embittered feelings, no poisonous rancors lurking in the breast of the combatants, who are as brave in the fight as they are frank in conversation.

Meantime the citizens and foreign residents take a different view of the matter and say among themselves; "it is all very well for these fellows to be hob-nobbing with each other, while we have to suffer all the privations of a siege, with beef and mutton 4 or 5 reals a pound and eggs in proportion, business suspended, martial law prevailing, and bell-ringing at night that will not let people sleep quietly in their beds."

The Government also views with displeasure this unseemly fraternization, which forms a kind of interlude to the comedy that Blancos and Colorados are performing, as it were a travesty on the Siege of Paris. It is only natural for the Government to feel ticklish on this point, seeing that only a few days ago Lieut. Pereyra and the President's escort (numbering 48 men) cleared out, and joined the Blancos. To prevent any future armistices or Conversaciones such as the above, the Government has issued the following decree:

War Office, Montevideo, Nov. 12th, 1870.

"His Excellency the President of the Republic has viewed with great disgust the interview that took place to-day in the trenches between the Government officers and those of the Blancos. It is therefore decreed:

"1. Any officers holding verbal or written communication with the enemy shall be at once stripped of their uniform and shipped out of the country. "2. Any of the rank and file guilty of such misconduct shall be punished in the most condign manner."

Another decree or General Order on the treatment of Ambulances and prisoners of war has a Geneva smack about it that is quite charming: viz.—

Lines of Fortification, Nov. 12, 1870.

WHEREAS civilization is making every effort to alleviate and neutralize the unbappy men who have the misfortune to be struck down by bullets in battle, and as we, Colorados, have always been remarkable for our humanity and clemency to the wounded who fall into our hands, it is hereby ordered—

1st. Prisoners of war must neither be ill-treated or insulted, under the heaviest penalties.

2nd. Any wounded of the enemy falling into our hands shall be sent to the Ambulances to have their wounds treated on a par with our own men.

3rd. The Ambulances and military hospitals shall have a red flag with a white cross in the centre. Army surgeons, hospital attendants, &c., shall wear a similar badge in their caps.

4th. It is strictly prohibited to fire on the enemy's Ambulances or hospitals.

5th. The enemy's surgeons and hospital attendants shall be treated as neutrals during the war.

6th. This order shall be read three days to the Army.

Since the news of the new war loan there is great talk in the Government House of raising an army by offering high bounty in hard cash. The Tribuna announces that 500 recruits are expected to arrive to-morrow, probably from Buenos Ayres. The Government is also making a general jail delivery by turning all the convicts and prisoners into soldiers. The Tribuna congratulates the public that yesterday the city prison was empty!

Yesterday five lighters arrived from Buenos Ayres with 263 cows, 350 sheep, and a lot of poultry, eggs, &c. The steamers Cosmos and Emilia also brought 350 live oxen.

The Germany is just come in from Valparaiso (sixteen days) with dates to October 29th, and forty passengers.

The French gunboat Decidée has come in from a cruise.

The Florence Bragiuten, of Cardiff, has brought 600 tons coal to Richard Wilson. The Merrimac from St. Mary's a cargo of pine to Lamb Brothers.

The Douro leaves on Thursday.

The Astarte is expected to-morrow. Paper-money is again at 10 discount, as if people don't believe in the London loan.

Exchange 50½-5.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

The most remarkable news of the day is the discovery of rich diamond field about 700 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. Such was the rush from all quarters that the President of the Free State Republic and all his Cabinet Ministers cleared out with pickaxes and shovels for the diggings. We take the following from Morgan's Trade Journal:

If any one had prophesied a few years ago that the Cape Colony would turn out a precious store of gold and diamonds rare, he would have been pitied as a visionary, the produce of South Africa being supposed to be limited to elephants, lions, antelopes, and other live-stock, yet on the borders of the Free State, 700 miles from Cape Town, the soil seems studded with brilliants. People pick them out of the gravel hap-hazard, as a matter of course. The rush to the diggings presents a repetition of the gold-finding in Australia; business is suspended, and what is very gratifying to the diggers, the lottery is all prizes and no blanks. These African stones differ to some extent from the Oriental and Western stones, in being more brilliant in the rough. They are described as gleaming in the 'debris' of gravel like stars; whereas in the diamond diggings of Brazil and elsewhere, they are mostly dull to the eye, and require the test of a file for detection. Hence they are appraised at a high value. Everyone knows that chemists and 'savants' have all but succeeded in crystallising carbon into diamonds; but the missing link of nature's process has yet to be revealed. Happily, however, for the fine wearers of these precious sparklers, South Africa promises to render the possibility of artificial production quite superfluous. In these circumstances, the absence of any prospectus of an English joint stock company to work such an engaging and profitable field, is little short of a phenomenon.

The New York Herald also has the following:—

The newly discovered diamond fields in South Africa, if report be true, must nearly realize the marvels related in the 'Arabian Nights,' of Sindbad's Enchanted valley. They are even much more alluring than those of the story, as they are far more accessible than the latter—which the reader will remember, in addition to being infested with numbers of the most venomous serpents, were shut in by precipitous mountains. But here we have a real bona fide enchanted valley, so rich in gems that for scores of years to come, it is estimated, the precious store can scarcely be exhausted.

What is more wonderful still, among the hundreds of people gathered to this curious harvest, there is less fighting than diversifies a primary election or a trip to Coney Island.

There they dig peacefully side by side, these patient husbandmen, for such fruits as the earth has surely never yielded up since the ploughshare first vexed her patient bosom. If one luckier than his neighbors finds a stone that might serve for a king's ransom, and makes him at one stroke rich beyond his wildest hopes, the rest are animated by the sight, not to make and murder, but to more vigorous exertions. It is like a picture of the golden age.

It produces a strange sensation to read of these priceless jewels lying thick as pebbles on the sea-shore. Diamonds have been found of thirty carats weight and of thousands of pounds value. It requires more than Horatian philosophy to look without emotion upon such stories as these; and it would not be surprising if, when this discovery is generally known, S. Africa should become the objective point of such another tide of invasion as swept over the Pacific slope when California was first found to realize

the fabled Eldorado. Piel River is no farther from New York now than San Francisco was in the memorable days of '48. It is but a month or so of ocean voyaging, and then all Gold-coulda lies at our feet. And all the necessities of life are there infinitely more accessible and cheap than they were in California in early times. Meat for instance, is plentiful and good at four and five cents a pound, and other things in proportion. If much of our restless floating population does not drift speedily to Piel River, it will be because its magnificent promise is too obscure, or so prodigious as to seem impossible.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

The following extracts from papers received per Cordillera touching the Russian question show the importance attached to it in England.

London—Much uneasiness is felt here to-day at the news from the east of Europe. The English Minister at Constantinople has despatched a special messenger to the Foreign Office, with explanations of certain urgent telegrams received from him by Earl Grauville since Monday last. From Vienna it is announced that Austria has consented to the formation of one powerful Russian camp in Bessarabia, and of another on the Polish frontier; and it is believed that such an announcement necessarily prefigures the open avowal of an Austro-Russian alliance for combined action, such as I have repeatedly warned you to expect as the probable result of the existing complications in Western Europe.

It is understood here to-night that the Czar has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Italy, congratulating him on the peaceful occupation of the City of Rome, and that the Marquis Pepoli, Italian Envoy at the Court of Austria, left Vienna yesterday for St. Petersburg, having had three conferences with the Count von Beust during the two preceding days. The Italian camp which was begun to be formed at Verona, six weeks ago, and the formation of which was shortly after suspended, is again forming; and an Italian squadron has sailed from Genoa to reinforce the squadron already in the Bay of Naples. It is also reported to-night that all restrictions upon the departure of Italian volunteers for France have been removed by the government of Florence.

It is observed also, in connection with the sudden development of activity, military, naval, and diplomatic, at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence, that the tone of Count von Bismarck's circular on the French propositions of M. Jules Favre is hesitating and almost deprecatory, and it is believed that new complications of the most serious character menace the existing equilibrium of the European powers. The English authorities are exhibiting an extraordinary activity in forwarding munitions of war to Malta and Gibraltar.

A Berlin telegram, which is to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence:—

"Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles."

"War between the Czar and Sultan is imminent."

Downing street and the clubs are still more excited to-day than yesterday by details from Constantinople of the Russian movements and objects in the East. It appears that a rebellion has broken out against the Sublime Porte at Trikala, in Thessaly and that the Thessalians are flocking in numbers to that spot. It is believed that the rebellion is encouraged, if not provoked, by the Russian government. It is feared that Jannina will soon be in arms with all Albania. The Russian fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic are reported to be under sailing orders, and war is regarded to-day as imminent between Russia and Turkey.

It is understood that the Khedive is in full accord with the Russian and Italian governments; and that an Italian fleet is on the point of sailing for Alexandria. The recent removal by the Khedive of the French officers in his service, to make room for Americans, is now believed here to have taken place with the approbation and by the advice of Russia and of Italy. There are the most alarming rumors all at as to the objects of Russia, Austria, and Italy, which I do not at present feel authorized to transmit.

We are glad to hear that Miss Nellio Forrester continues recovering from the effects of the severe accident she met with on Sunday night while performing at the Argentine Theatre.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Cet homme ira loin, car il croit tout ce qu'il dit.—*Mirabeau.*

To the Editors of the STANDARD.
Gentlemen,

In your editorial on Mr. Gowland's measure of railway reciprocity enter a few mistakes which might as well be corrected at once, to prove that not everyone believes it to have been "very excellent foresight," that "all the railways of this country should have adopted what is technically known as the Irish gauge, 5ft. 6in. The Irish gauge is 5ft. 3in.; the Indian 5ft. 6in. Here the Irish have won by three inches, which, if nothing to boast of, is much better won than lost.

The great advantages offered by a continuity of gauge are more easily expressed in general vague terms than proved by figures, since the invention of the telescope axles. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada runs over some two thousand miles of road on three different gauges, and runs through trains from Portland to San Francisco on different gauges.

As to the question of gauge value there are necessarily different opinions. Mr. Fairlie, who holds an eminent position as engineer, and who has devoted his attention especially to the reduction of the weight of rolling stock on railways, so as to diminish the ridiculous and extravagant dead weight now carried, recently read a paper before the British Institution, in which he stated that if the gauge of the London North-Western Railway were reduced to three feet, from its present four feet eight and a-half inches, that goods could be carried at almost half the present price of transport. The traffic of the road is about 15,000,000 tons per annum, to transport which it is required to move more than 50,000,000 tons. He proves that if the gauge were three feet, it would not be required to move more than 25,000,000 tons, in both cases carrying the same amount of cargo or paying weight.

It requires neither a philosopher nor an engineer to understand the difference shown by these figures. I cannot see wherein lies the "very excellent foresight" of the Argentine Government in adopting a 5ft. 6in. gauge for its first railway, nor yet its wonderful prescience in adhering to the evil course ever after, because of its having sinned once.

It may be right in an old country, with its railways almost completed, but certainly it is a little too much conservatism for a young one whose railways are hardly commenced. The advice of such men as Fairlie should at least be listened to. I am, gentlemen, Yours &c.

PROGRESS.

THE NEW JUSTICES OF PEACE.

San Vicente, Nov. 13.

Camp affairs are in a bad state;— what with the drought, locusts, frosts, and no price for our wool, I think it high time to cry for reform. To be sure these things cannot be reformed; where we want reform is in our authorities.

We hope that Governor Castro will take a look into affairs before naming the Jueces de Paz and Municipales for the coming year, as I believe the severest plague a district can labour under is an incompetent Juez.

A great many natives and the foreigners, without exception, had hoped that Don Felipe Jimenez would have been named Juez, or at least appeared in the list of candidates, but I believe it is not the case, nor never will be so long as this old system of elections goes on.

The short time I have lived here I find San Vicente a flourishing sheep-breeding district, and have heard that the revenue it pays to Government annually is something considerable;— and still what do we see from our Municipality; to be sure there is a road to the station, which is good in dry weather, also a racecourse, but it belongs to a private company; the schoolhouse is good, but badly attended, although the teacher receives a splendid salary, and if you inquire the reason you are told the Municipality are at variance, and in this style things go on from one year to the other.

If Governor Castro names a good Juez and proper Municipals, the Juez will select good alcaldes, with corresponding talents, and we shall live in peace, and should any defaulters steal our horses, cattle, or sheep, we shall have a chance of redress, and not a shrug of the shoulders; we shall also have our school well-attended, and our roads good in wet and dry weather, and in fact it will be like beginning life anew.

I hope Governor Castro, who I am sure reads your valuable paper, will notice this, and do the Government and San Vicente a great service by electing the proper man to the proper place.

A Subscriber.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Douro sailed at her appointed hour yesterday, taking an unusually heavy mail. Several well-known English residents left in her. The Douro sails from Montevideo to-morrow there will be a supplementary mail to night and letters can be posted at the British Consulate up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The orderly of General Hornos lately decamped with 109 sovereigns belonging to that officer. He was arrested a few days ago, but had spent all but £20 of the stolen money in billiard playing, visiting the Alcazar, cafes, &c.

The 'pampero' on Tuesday evening was extremely violent while it lasted. We hear of some young trees being blown down in the quintas, but no serious damage was done. The rain came down in sheets, and the streets wore the aspect of foaming torrents in a few minutes after it commenced to fall. There must be a better system of 'vasura' service at present in operation, for we remarked that the number of boxes, bottles and 'debris' floating on the currents was much less than on former occasions.

We understand that our friend Captain Cole, late of the City of Brussels, has been appointed to the command of the Borneo, a new steamer of the Ryde line, which will arrive here next month. We congratulate Captain Cole on his advancement.

We see by the English papers that Admiral Seymour is about to hoist his flag at Devonport on board the *Narcissus*, a vessel formerly stationed for a length of time in these waters.

Nilson, the celebrated singer, has arrived in the United States on a professional tour of six months, for which she is to receive the sum of £25,000.

The report that the opening of the Cordoba Exhibition had been again postponed is entirely without foundation and has been officially contradicted. We have reason to believe that the opening of the National Fair will on no account be again put off.

A New York contemporary confirms the effect produced in England by the war preparations of Russia, and says that despatches from Berlin to London affirm that Russia is about to seize the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, and war with Turkey is imminent.

Mr. Jackson, G. E., contractor for the Rio Cuarto Railway, entertained a number of his friends at dinner at the Provence Hotel on Monday evening, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

A 'pronunciamento' lately took place in Bolivia, in a cavalry division on the march from Oruru to La Paz. A serjeant and corporal were the ringleaders. President Melgarejos is a strict disciplinarian, however, and the leaders of the mutiny were shot by drum-head court-martial a few hours after it broke out.

The siege of Montevideo drags along without any very exciting incident to mark its progress. The officers at the advanced posts on both sides lately showed a disposition to fraternize, and had several 'cigarillos' and cups of 'maté' together, before it was known at head-quarters. Strict orders have been issued by the Colorado Commander against a renewal of the affair. Any officer again detected in communication with the Blancos will be cashiered and banished. This happy-go-lucky siege of Montevideo seems a parody on the real work now going on at Paris. Ambulances with the red flag and white cross like those of the Geneva Society, have been started, and the Minister of War has issued an order of the day, forbidding the Blanco prisoners being maltreated, and ordering the wounded of both sides to be treated with equal kindness. The Government is about to fix a price at which meat will be sold to the public; any 'non content' butcher will be forced to comply with this order.

Our esteemed contemporary, *La Verdad* announces the demise of the Jockey Club, suggesting measures to ensure its resurrection. The complimentary 'post mortem' remarks of our colleague are somewhat premature, as the Club is still in existence. The Scientific Commission appointed to examine the route chosen for the railway line through the Planchon Pass to Chile left yesterday to commence their labors.

Accounts from the coast of Spain are very alarming in view of the increasing emigration from that country to the Plate. A million of Gallegos would be welcome visitors, but not so if they bring the 'black vomit' with them. A home contemporary says:—"The vomito introduced into Spain from Cuba is ravaging the towns along the coast. In Barcelona intense excitement prevailed in consequence of the destructive effects of the epidemic. One thousand cases had appeared, 400 of which proved fatal, and 70,000 of the inhabitants had fled in alarm." We hope the port authorities will keep a very sharp eye during the summer on vessels coming from Spain.

We attended at the Telegraph Office yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a.m., believing that the *Astarte* would have arrived. Up to a late hour, however, she was not sighted. In all probability the Gong will be heard this morning announcing the news by this vessel.

The *Telegrafo* of Montevideo appeals to the Free Press of that city to jointly raise its voice in an effort to persuade both Blancos and Colorados to let the telegraph wires alone for the future. The wires cannot serve the belligerent purposes of either party much, while the commercial interests on both sides of the river suffer incalculably from the frequent interruption of communication. Unkind people (there are numbers of such in the Plate as elsewhere), believe and have often given expression to their faith, that Whites and Reds mean to fight so long as and no longer than the piper can be paid by the community at large; if this conviction has any foundation, both belligerents must see that, in damaging the wires, and thereby inflicting heavy loss on the already overburdened commercial community of the Banda Oriental, they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The unusually low temperature for this season of the year that has prevailed for the last few days is subject of general remark. We had visits from several country friends yesterday, all sheepfarmers of long experience, and they all state that such cool weather in the month of November is the certain precursor of a severe 'seca' during the summer. This is anything but a pleasant prospect, added to the pernicious effects the war in Europe if not speedily concluded, may have on the price of wool.

An assault on Montevideo to-night by the besieging forces was spoken of yesterday as probable. The rumour must have originated in some influential quarter, as some friends of ours, usually pretty well 'au courant' with all that passes, went down in the river steamer last evening, in the expectation of seeing the ball opened.

In reply to the address of the Comte de Chambord to the French people, calling on them to blot out the past and turn all their energies to the expulsion of the Germans, the workmen of Bordeaux inform the Pretender that 'they are subscribing for a sponge for that purpose.' The language of the 'ouvriers' is not very clear; it may mean a hint to the Prussians, or a reminder that the 'guillotine' served as an effectual sponge to the pretensions of the emigres after the first revolution.

The *Journal of Geneva*, a respectable paper, estimates the strength of the German forces round Paris as not over 350,000 men at the outside.

The *Francais* relates an incident of the surrender of Strasbourg that does honour to the chivalrous sentiments of General Werder, Commander of the besiegers. When the garrison marched forth to lay down their arms their gallant Ulrich at their head, General Werder jumped from his horse the moment his brave adversary issued from the gates, embraced him, and declared that neither he nor his officers should defile before the Prussian troops. All the superior German officers gathered round General Ulrich complimenting him on his splendid defence.

The Montevideo Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from Chile, as the cattle disease is known to have broken out in that country.

The Roman Consul in this city still hoists the Papal flag, notwithstanding the recent political changes in the dominions of His Holiness. Some Italians lately made an attempt to pull down the Papal arms over the Consulate, but the prompt interference of the police prevented the completion of the outrage.

The Committee engaged in raising subscriptions in aid of the wounded soldiers of France sent home a first remittance of £4000 by the Douro; there is still a large balance on hands, and further contributions flow in daily.

The wreck of the French ship *Antonia* off Patagonia was a lamentable catastrophe. The first mate and four sailors reached this port in an exhausted state after a voyage of twenty-three days in an open boat; the remainder of the crew are eking out existence on a small island till help can reach them. A French war steamer was despatched yesterday to their assistance.

Wonderful stories are told in the European papers of soldiers wounded in the present struggle surviving the most frightful injuries. Baron Munchausen has, of course, turned up in Montevideo also, and we hear of a soldier of the 2nd regiment who, in the sortie of the 10th inst., received five Blanco balls on the breast without any of them causing him 'el menor daño.' We deem it right to say the *Siglo* is accountable for this story.

All sorts of rumors were afloat yesterday respecting the result of the fighting on Monday in Entre Rios. It may be safely premised that the 'desperate fighting—nobody hurt' view turns out the true one in the long run. Satisfactory evidence of the death of half-a-dozen men in battle since this war began would be extremely difficult to produce, and the country is still squandering millions on the contemptible scrimmage.

While the *Copernicus* was discharging some railway iron yesterday morning, one of the bars slipped from the slings, and went clean through the bottom of the lighter, which sank in a few minutes. The men at work clambered on board the steamer to save themselves. It is feared the lighter, which was loaded with iron, will become a total wreck, but active steps are being taken by the agents to save her.

The *Prensa* says that Minister Iriondo gave a grand dinner lately at Santa Fe. The guests drank several flowing bumpers to their host as the future Governor of Santa Fe, and none quaffed deeper draughts to the sentiment than two sons of Gov. Cabal, who were present.

The montonero Guayama has been loitering on the frontier of San Juan since his escape from prison. He was closely chased lately by some Rioja cavalry, but they only captured his hat, which they brought back in triumph.

We have dates from Asuncion of the 11th inst. The Government is so overwhelmed with business that a notice has been issued that no audiences will be granted by any of the Ministers except at fixed hours on Mondays and Saturdays. The steamer San Jose has arrived at Asuncion from Rio with 350 Paraguayan prisoners, including Dr. Falcon, who was minister under Lopez, Colonel Palacios, and others of note.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil entertains the intention of making a tour through Europe when H.R.H. Count D'Eu returns.

A meeting was called for last Sunday at Barracas, for the purpose of pushing on the works of the new church there; the theatre is already half finished.

A fearful shock of earthquake was lately felt at Bathang in Thibet; the victims number nearly 3,000.

The provincial papers to hand yesterday are uninteresting as usual. In Cordoba nothing is thought of but the Exhibition. The auctioneering mania has spread to this town, and advertisements of 'fucas' to sell are strown about the streets in all directions. A new hotel, called the 'London Tavern' has been started for the accommodation of English visitors to the Exhibition.

The following war items, taken from a home contemporary, are interesting—

"In front of Krupp's establishment shells of the largest calibre are to be seen lying. They are in the form of a pointed cylinder, and are 3 feet long and 14 inches in diameter; when filled with their charge, 76lb. of powder, they weigh 730lb. A hundred of these explosive projectiles have been ordered to be forwarded to Paris as speedily as possible.

"There is much talk of a young artilleryman, an Alsatian, named Christmann, aged 22, who is such a good shot that he has dismounted 47 Prussian guns from the Fort of St. Denis, where he is stationed. The balloon accounts say that the Prussians cannot establish a battery anywhere within range of him, and that he alone is worth an army."

Mr. Roves, C.E., assistant engineer for surveying the port, arrived here in the Douro, and will shortly commence his work.

A correspondent of a colleague aptly remarks that if the war in the Banda Oriental lasts another year, and a couple of dozen of mitrailleuses are brought into play by the belligerents,

it may safely be calculated that not an Oriental will remain alive. In such a case we suppose foreigners will come by their own again.

An ambulance corps, fully equipped, has been sent from Dublin to aid the French wounded. It consists of several spring carriages, constructed by the first coachbuilders in that city, Messrs. Hutton, of Summer Hill. The "personel" consists of several M.D.'s, 40 medical students, and 200 assistants. The splendid physique of the latter excited wonder when they landed in France, not one of them being less than 6 feet high.

We shall have no further news from Europe for a week, unless the irrepressible Rio Grande 'chasque', or a carrier pigeon from St. Vincent should unexpectedly turn up. The Liverpool steamer of the 20th ult. and the French mail boat may be expected about the same time.

A fearful murder took place lately at Castillos, B. O. Two travellers stopped at the estancia of a wealthy man named Olivera, and after dining with him murdered him, his wife and only daughter, a beautiful girl aged 20 years, subsequently plundering the house. The murdered man was an uncle of Sr. Bustamante, the ex-Minister.

All the Paraguayan prisoners of war in Brazil are being sent home. A large batch went up the river yesterday in the *Anicota*, amongst them 59 officers and 50 women.

Three Jueces de Menores have been named by the Paraguayan Government, to watch over the interests of the orphans made by the late war.

The Cordoba papers announce the arrival in that city of Major Rickard, Inspector General of Mines. He is expected to return to Buenos Ayres shortly.

A dealer named Rejas, carrying on business at Carmen de Areco, has been arrested by the authorities there for forging and uttering false bank notes; he had an Italian and a Swiss for accomplices, and has carried on his nefarious practices for a considerable time, having issued forged notes for nearly 300,000 paper dollars.

There is dire confusion in those circles depending for their breath of life on the 'ipsi dixit' of *Le Follet*. The 'modiste' world is 'au desesper' for the balloon post has weightier work on hands than carrying plates of the latest Paris fashions for transmission to this country. Some strong minded leaders of the guild seem equal to the emergency, and have called a Convention, for the invention of new fashions and a reform in the constitution of feminine apparel and appurtenances. The reformers are evidently bent on commencing by a sweeping demolition of the apex of the structure, for we hear that their first ukase will decree the abolition of the present system of piling the hair in poultice fashions on the top of the head. We commend the atrocious spiked heels to the prompt attention of the Convention; they are very dangerous to the fair wearers, rain beautiful feet (a very general attraction here) and are a direct temptation to the displaying of bad ones, which they exhibit to the worst possible advantage. There are many other reforms urgently needed, but quite too numerous to mention. This fashionable convention has work cut out for it compared to which the labours of the sister body, at present engaged in tinkering up the Constitution of the Province, is mere child's play.

Letters have been received from Dr. Leeson from Bahia. The *La Plata* met with adverse winds and head seas his whole voyage to that port.

One of the oldest and most respected French residents of Montevideo, M. Duplessis, has passed away at the ripe old age of 75 years of age. His funeral took place on Monday and was most numerous and respectfully attended.

We find the following paragraph in an English paper; the tale is most likely a 'canard' of the same flavour as the invention of the death of Gen. Moltke:—"A story is told by the *Etouffe-Belge* of a balloon having been picked up in the park of Brussels by a police agent, who discovered attached to it several letters, among others an open note, which contained the following startling story: 'Bazaine and Lebour in Montevideo if they are hard pressed by the Blancos, can take a leaf from the Parisians' book.'

A correspondent at Bichadero writes to us as follows:—"The Colorados are encamped on the banks of the *Dou Estevan* and don't seem in any hurry to attack the Whites. The camps about here are getting very dry and everyone expects a drought as in 1862. Shearing has been finished for some time; no prices for wool."

The races at Belgrano on Sunday were far from being a success, yet, in regard to sport, they can scarcely be called a failure. The wind and the dust were fully as bad as on the previous Friday. Notwithstanding this, there was a pretty good assemblage of carriages; many of their occupants, however, remained in them in preference to going on the Stand, which only a few ladies brightened with their presence. The second race, in which Suplefaltas and La Rubia were brought together to compete in a half round race, had some interest, from the fact that on the previous Friday the former had beaten the latter in once round. Suplefaltas was decidedly the favorite, but La Rubia took the lead and was never overtaken, using cleverly ridden by Leandro. After a good deal of trouble a hurdle race was arranged between Velocpede, Suplefaltas and Lanares. This was the best event of the day, and, after an exciting race, was won by Velocpede. There was a good deal of betting, and Suplefaltas had by far the greatest number of backers. It is probable that these same horses may be brought together again to run a race in company with Adios and perhaps some other horses.

Our West Coast exchanges came to hand yesterday. We publish extracts from them, but the news is not of any great importance. Our contemporary the West Coast Mail contains the following paragraph:

"The Minister of the Interior says in his report that if the Government of the Argentine Republic should resolve to construct a line of railway across the Andes, the idea would be favourably entertained by this country, and the Government would make a branch line from the Curico station on the Southern line, via the Planchon pass, to the boundary line of the two countries."

A shocking accident occurred on the Calle Larga Tramway on Friday last. A conductor of one of the cars, an old and trusted servant of the company, while engaged in shifting a flag from one car to another, slipped and fell under the wheels; both his legs were taken off and one of his arms so mangled that amputation had to be resorted to. The unfortunate sufferer begged that the limb might not be cut off, as he would be unable to support himself in case he recovered. It was, however, his only chance, and the surgeons administered chloroform and amputated the arm successfully. Notwithstanding every care, the patient expired on the following day. So unusually esteemed was the deceased that numbers of the most respectable inhabitants of Barracas and most of those in the habit of travelling on the tramway called to see him at the hospital.

The new French organ lately started in this city, *Le Republicain*, is worked by a private company with a capital of \$300,000 mje. in shares of \$500 each. Half the capital is already paid up, and the balance will be called for as required.

We have dates from Paysandú to Sunday morning. Colonel Arteaga has assumed command of the garrison, and has issued a spirited order of the day to the National Guards.

The American School children were entertained at a picnic at Floresta on Friday last. A sad event put a stop to the pleasures of the day, and cast a gloom over all present. A little girl eight years of age, while frolicking about with her companions, suddenly dropped dead. Disease of the heart was the immediate cause of death. The return of the party to town formed a sad contrast to the joyful expectations of the morning.

Mr. Woods, civil engineer, of the Central Argentine Railway, has been appointed by Government to inspect the materials for the construction of the Villa Maria and Rio Cuarto Railway.

During the reconnaissance made by Blancos last week at the Cerro, they carried off an immense quantity of powder and several hundred cattle and sheep.

We received yesterday a letter from our friend Captain Bruce, in reference to some remarks in our city article of Sunday respecting the reduction of fares on the Rosario steamers. In stating that the charges were now too low to meet expenses, we merely expressed an opinion. Captain Bruce expects a large increase in passenger traffic through the reduction in fares, and his line is so well managed that we have no doubt he will get a full share of it.

A train on the Western Railway ran over a cart a few days ago, smashing it to pieces, killing the horse, and injuring the driver severely. It is but fair to this company to state that their servants take every possible precau-

tion to avoid those accidents; but the cartmen, as a rule, are incurably careless. Hence the frequent occurrence of mishaps.

Barracas looked charming on Sunday, though the high wind and dust were disagreeable. An unusual number of visitors found their way to this quarter, but the tramway accommodation was quite inadequate, and many had to walk back to town, in the worst of humor with the manager of the line, who should have had at least three or four additional cars running. Mr. Banfield is erecting a very handsome house at Santa Lucia; a good deal of building is also going on in other parts; in fact, Barracas is going ahead. STANDARD HALL looks as brilliant as ever.

We regret to announce that a very serious accident occurred to Miss Nellie Forrester, the celebrated Queen of the Air, on Sunday night at the Argentine Theatre. When making her great jump of sixty feet from the back of the pit, one of her hands (the left) slipped from the ring attached to a rope from the ceiling, and the whole weight of her body had only the right arm for support. The impetus was so great that she could not hold on, and was thrown heavily against the stage, her head being cut badly and one of her ears torn open in three places. We are very happy to hear that, though severely shaken, she is not dangerously hurt. We hope for this brave girl's prompt recovery. We understand that her benefit will take place this week, and several of the Chiarini troupe have offered their assistance. We will publish due notice of it. We understand that a net is always spread under Miss Forrester at rehearsals, and we would beg of the managers to use it for the future at all representations. It will in nothing detract from the admiration and wonder caused by the extraordinary feats of the troupe, and will obviate the lamentable results of any accident similar to that we record.

We have dates from Panama to the 1st October. The San Salvador Railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific will be opened before the end of 1872.

The sudden and unaccountable disappearance of Mr. James F. Stewart Ross, a young Englishman for some time resident here, has caused great uneasiness to his friends. He has not been heard of for ten days, though active search is being made for him. The young gentleman was much esteemed and trusted by his employers, who have communicated with his family at home.

Mr. George Day of Montreal is expected to arrive here in the next packet. Mr. Day is widely known and a general favorite here, and we are glad to hear of his intended return to the Plate.

Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman has ordered his men not to arrest any more beggars, as the asylums are full and there is no place to put them. Beggars ought not to be tolerated in this city. The sound and healthy amongst them can easily find work in the camp. Most of this class we meet are sheer imposters.

The Athletic Sports of the Southern R. C. employed came off with great success Saturday. The different contests were spirited and caused great excitement amongst the thousand on the ground. The brothers Moore bore off the honours of the day. The prizes were distributed by Mesdames Parish, Banfield Escarra, Fucker and Richardson. At the conclusion of their distribution a sumptuous lunch was served up in the splendid mansion of Sr. Lanuz, the Italian band playing lively airs, concluding with the Argentine National Hymn, and God save the Queen. We warmly congratulate the Southern Railway employes on the brilliant success of their Sports on Saturday, and hope to have the pleasure of seeing them soon again in the field.

Messrs. Norton and Mayberry have adopted the European method of advertising in the tramway cars, and beg us to say they have still some space for applicants.

Lawyers are well known to be adepts at appropriating the oyster and bestowing the shell on their clients; but when 'Greek meets Greek' and the oyster is the Governorship of a province, the 'tug of war' must needs be pretty hard. There has lately been a squabble in Jujuy for the place of Governor. The quarrel is an extraordinary one. Dr. Iriarte, the legally elected governor, awoke one fine morning to find that a revolution had broken out during the night, headed by Dr. Portal. That night the latter was proclaimed Governor; next day Iriarte's friends plucked up heart and put Portal 'a la porte'; but the following morning a Dr. Shepherd (Dr. Ovejero)

pounced upon the oyster, swallowed it and, we believe, still Governor. So this pretty quarrel stands.

The first Pontifical Mass celebrated by Dr. Aneiros. Bishop of Aulon, was that at which he officiated on Friday last in the Cathedral Church.

A new tramway line along Calle Peru to Calle Brazil will be opened on 1st prox. by Messrs. Lacroze.

We find in the *Times* of the 13th ult. mention of a rumor current in Liverpool on that day to the effect that England and France had declared war against China. The report of Lord St. Leonards' death, which we extracted from the *Liverpool Courier* of the 13th, is contradicted as a hoax by the *Times*.

The following Chilean items from the West Coast Mail are interesting.

"During 1869 there passed through the Post-office 9,722,779 letters and papers, being an increase of 596,516 over the previous year.

"The Government engineers are engaged in surveying for a road, to start from Serena, pass through the town of Vicana, and to cross the Andes, in order to place the province of Coquimbo in communication with the Argentine republic.

"The road over the Andes to Mendoza is reported to be now passable for troops of mules, and therefore the usual trade between this country and the border provinces of the Argentine republic may be expected to revive very shortly.

"During 1869 there were docked and repaired in the floating docks at this port 30 vessels."

We publish to-day an official statement of the causes that brought about the break-up of the Henly Colony. We are glad to perceive that no imputation whatever can be laid against Mr. Henly. The fortune of war was against him and his colonists, but, according to the statement before us, everything was conducted in a straightforward, though scarcely economical manner.

The Cajajemas quinta at Banderita, in Calle Larga, was sold on Sunday for the high price of \$740,000.

A vessel on her voyage from Tyn to Montevideo was caught in the gale of the 9th off the latter port, and had to throw all her cargo (sheep) overboard; another from the Waldse colony drove ashore at the Cerro, and her crew and six passengers were saved with great difficulty.

An Oriental paper reports that the steamer *Villa del Salto*, on her last trip was seized by the passengers, all Blancos, and handed over to the rebels.

The first sod of the Rio Cuarto Railway will be turned on the 25th inst. The Minister of the Interior will represent the Government on the occasion; the STANDARD sends up a 'Special' to chronicle the auspicious event.

At half past 2 o'clock on Sunday the Montevidean telegraph line was working through its entire length, to the beleaguered city; it remained uninjured yesterday.

The steamer *Astarte* with two days' later dates from Europe is due to-morrow; the French mail steamer with dates from Lisbon to 27th ult. may be expected on Sunday morning.

Mons. le Chevalier Noel, lately French Minister to this Republic, is now serving as a sergeant in the Paris National Guards. It may even at the eleventh hour be premature to consider that all is lost for La Belle France; such distinguished examples of patriotism as given by M. Noel and others of his class, may rouse the nation to a determined effort to repel the invaders.

We remind our readers that the Atalaya property will be sold to-morrow by Rodriguez and Larrazabal. The opportunity is a fine one for speculators.

The only news we can find in our Rosario exchanges is the announcement of a fire and four injuries, all.

The greater number of French 'emigres' devoted to the Empire have found refuge in the island of Jersey. Aristocrats and 'bourgeois' rub shoulders and skirts in this 'pleasant little retreat, under the protecting folds of the Union Jack, and pass their time in weeping and gnashing of teeth at the downfall of their fortunes. The Faubourg St. Honore seems to have rushed by express to this safe corner on the first mention of the word 'dechéance.' The 'big wigs' amongst them are: Baroche, Rouner, Drouyn de l'Huys and his wife, Pietri and wife, la Marechal LeBout, etc. Since the arrival of these celebrities the Bank of Jersey has sent to London over seven millions in French gold.

The Directors of the Provincial Bank, in view of the immense deposits in money and valuables confided by the public to the safe-keeping of that

establishment, have resolved on adopting a very wise measure of precaution: an electric telegraph wire is to be laid at once from the Bank to the Police, so that in any case of emergency an overwhelming force of vigilantes can be secured at a moment's notice. The number of bad characters at present infesting the city, and the number of burglaries and thefts daily committed, have mainly conduced to the adoption of this step.

We call the attention of speculators in house property to two fine houses in Belgrano, one to be sold, the other to be let; the former has seven rooms, every accessory convenience, and one of the loveliest gardens in the town. All particulars can be obtained at No. 64 Calle Cuyo.

Our friends in Montevideo are, we believe, run out of fresh milk, and are likely to remain so for a considerable time. The only approach to the enjoyment of any lactical refreshment the poor Montevideans have had for the last week is a wistful contemplation by night of the splendours of the Milky Way. The firm of Moore and Tudor, in Calle Reconquista, has, however, come to the rescue with a supply of Newham's condensed milk, prepared at the celebrated manufactory in Malvern, County Cork. This preparation was tried extensively here when the cattle plague broke out, and was universally approved. Messrs. Moore and Tudor have a six months' supply on hand, and are likely to have plenty of customers for it.

We find in a French home contemporary the announcement that Baron Rothschild was induced by King William, while the latter had his headquarters at the magnificent chateau of Ferrieres, to advance a large loan to the Prussian Government. Such a negotiation would forfeit the Baron's life at the present moment, as he is a Frenchman; he is also very patriotic and has a son a private in the National Guards. The report cannot be true.

The weather was simply abominable on Friday. The races at Belgrano, auctions, and every other project for passing the day in a pleasurable or profitable manner were all knocked on the head, and the great majority of the citizens remained 'chez eux.' King Dust and rude Boreas had it all their own way till dark, when they gave place to a charming night, only to reappear yesterday morning with renewed force. The prolonged drought in the camp has turned the plains in many parts into sandy deserts, and the high wind filled the city yesterday and the day before with the feathery heads of the camp thistles. It was almost impossible to walk a square without having the eyes placed 'hors de combat' by the dust. The tramways did a-roaring business, for they afforded the only comfortable means of locomotion.

A friend of ours who passed his holiday on Friday in travelling up and down all the tramway lines in the city, taking a 'circular note' of what he saw on the way, expressed an opinion to us yesterday that the building of new houses has apparently fallen a little in many quarters of the city within the last month or six weeks. We should not be surprised if such were the fact. The sudden development of tramway enterprise has disarranged somewhat the plans and expectations of building speculators, who may be resting on their oars to see in what direction the expansion of the city is likely to take its greatest force. The building of 'conve'ntillos,' where the working classes can have clean and airy rooms at a moderate rent, is becoming a favorite and very remunerative speculation to small capitalists.

The ceremonies at the Cathedral Church on Friday were of an unusually magnificent character. The splendid pile was hung from end to end with crimson silk, drapery, and thousands of wax lights were displayed on the high altar. The congregation was very numerous.

We find in our English exchanges that her Majesty the Queen has joined Vice-Admiral Sir S. B. Daer in a letter of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who went down in the *Capitan*. Her Majesty also, in another letter, expressed her sympathy with the bereaved women. It may be mentioned in connection with this lamentable loss of one of the finest ships and crews in the British service, that when the applications for the pensions according to their widows and children were being examined at the Admiralty it was found that some of the ill-fated tars of the *Capitan* had more widows than the law allowed them to have wives. Poor Jack! The cherub that sits aloft has often to record the peccadillo against him.

The far-famed quinta Casajemas, in North Barracas, will be sold at auction to-day by Messrs. Bullrich and Co. This quinta was a historic importance, and adjoins the Benavides quinta, which in days gone by was the rendezvous of wealth, fashion and beauty—the rude chacrero is the monarch of the place now. The Casajemas quinta faces Saenz Valiente's quinta, and is in the road in front of the Banderita. It is within easy range of town, owing to the tramway. We believe the place will sell well. The auctioneer Bullrich speaks fluently the great speculation idioms of Buenos Ayres, English, Italian French, and German. Fifty years ago the bower of roses in that delightful quinta was renowned in Buenos Ayres; but 'tempora mutantur' etc. Ten to one the place will be sold to a quintero, and the sweet shrubs and flowers will be plucked to make room for cabbages and potatoes.

The works of the enlargement of the Bolsa will be commenced next month. The hall will be enlarged, the liquidation and reading-rooms put up on the roof, and the present humble Bolsa will soon be turned into a magnificent Exchange which will be an ornament to Bond-street.

The Buenos Ayres Tramway Company has, after much expense, suited their curves to the size of the streets. The first laying of the curves was indeed wretched, the cars invariably running off. At the corner of Artes and Parque the whole street has been pulled up, and the men, working hard night and day, have at last finished the job, and in a workman-like manner. The cars run round well now, without danger of going off the track.

Newham's preserved milk has, within the last few days, been the chief article of export from this market to Montevideo. Turmeau is in high spirits at the siege in Montevideo; the demand for his jars of fresh butter and preserved milk eclipses even the tramway traffic facing his door.

Mr. Holtzweissig, the well known photographer, whose studio is daily becoming a more fashionable rendezvous, has just struck off a number of portraits of the leading statesmen and crowned heads of Europe, which merit special mention. The sovereigns, in 2 group, are splendidly done. Our Queen stands the sole representative of the weaker sex amongst the glittering throng. The likenesses are very good. Bismarck, Jules Favre, Gambetta, Rochefort, Moltke, MacMahon, Prince Fritz, and numerous other celebrities complete the list. The portraits can be had at Mackern's, Hübner's, C. Sommer's (Rivadavia), and the Libreria Europa in Calle Florida. No drawing-room album can be considered complete without a set of those portraits.

Madame Gooz, two years ago the pet of Alcazar habitues here, was robbed of £30 worth of jewels some nights ago while she was absent from her house performing at the Alcazar in Montevideo; no trace since of the thieves.

General Caraballo is evidently a much injured man, as will be seen by a careful perusal of his farewell order of the day to his all-officers-and-no-soldiers army, which he has just disbanded. If half this gallant officer's grievances are well founded, he must have had a hard life of it with the funny lot he is pleased to call an army. Under the circumstances, we do not wonder at the determination of the General never again to lead the Army of the North to victory. We cannot avoid thinking, however, that the General is poking a little sly sarcasm at his warriors bold, or why does he remind them that 'the bravest amongst them invariably ran away at the right moment for them and wrong one for their country, winding up with a pathetic assurance of undying affection for his heroes. The document in question is inimitable, and reads as if Bombast's Furioso and Mr. Pickwick were jointly engaged in its production.

The dispute about the Rosario Telegraph Line has been renewed between the National and Provincial Governments. Meanwhile the Indians are running an unmolested muck at Bahia, murdering, and ruining one of the most promising colonies in the country.

Lord St. Leonards has just died in England at the advanced age of ninety years. The noble lord was twice Lord Chancellor of Ireland and once of England.

Chiarini has asked permission from the Municipality to perform in the Plaza Victoria, but it has not yet been given.

A duel was fought between a young Frenchman and a Porteno on Tuesday. They managed to scrape each other a little, and then went home to enjoy the delight of talking over the bloody affair with their friends.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

[Although our correspondent has moved to Amiens, we adhere to the title 'Paris Letter, for the sake of uniformity.]

Journalists may now well say, "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." Next to the Uhlans and Franc-Tireurs, they are the freest of all Free Corps. After vainly seeking for a place to lay their heads beyond the range of Chassepots and Krupp cannon, they are dropping in here at Amiens like stragglers from Sedan, which is likely to become the headquarters of the Press Ambulant. The idea has been started to form a sort of Old Fellows Club, and some propose founding a "Peter the Hermit" journal, subscriptions to be handed over to the "Sick Soldiers Fund." But the prospect of success is gloomy, and we are not sufficiently strong to make each household pay down in advance a three months' subscription, whether he reads the sheet or not, as the Germans deal with the population of Nancy, for their Zeitung and Anzeiger.

It is like mirth at a funeral, or in a house of mourning, to have a light heart surrounded by so many heavy ones, and when each hour, long trains of the wounded pass before your eyes, the maimed heroes from the battle-field of Sedan. The poor heroes are conveyed to the hospital, lying full length on canvas beds placed on wag-gons, motionless, eyes staring, but with no expression of pain. The waggoner leads his horse, holding him in, lest a false or too rapid step, might reopen ghastly wounds. An escort of soldiers attend their comrades—their turn may be to-morrow. They collect mites 'en route,' proof sufficient for those "who sit at home at ease," how succour is needed. The crowd gazes silently on the cortege, fearing even by a word, to disturb those who have become thus for their sakes—brave young men from 22 to 30, wrecks for ever—whom you

—think dying when they slept. And sleeping when they died.

The news from Paris is becoming intensely exciting, just at the moment when it is most difficult to receive. The city is completely invested—the invading armies, suddenly almost, joining in their grip around the outskirts on the north, east and south—while the cavalry guard the west. There has been a good deal of hide-and-go-seek fighting, with the usual fluctuating results for both sides. It harassed the Prussians a little, but has not delayed their movements. The defeat of Gen. Vinoy, the commander of the only regular army at present free in France, who escaped from Sedan, and rallied all straggling regiments to his side, is a heavy blow and great discouragement. What the next attack may be, or from what direction it may come, is uncertain. That Paris will make vigorous sorties may be expected, but there are the disciplined Prussian masses, discounting almost victories in advance. No more troops can enter Paris, till the Prussians levy new armies, which the Prussians will endeavour to prevent, by destroying in detail. Time is the conqueror on both sides, the quicker the blows the more chances for Moltke. If the populations of the South and West would rise 'en masse' seizing every weapon at hand, could they cope with the scientific discipline of the Germans? This is the only view now remaining of what, "outside France" can afford her capital.

The Prussian siege-trains have arrived, composed, as they largely are, of the cannons taken from the French at Sedan. Strange retribution! That the Prussians mean to go to work vigorously is shown by Toul and Strasbourg; both those open the way to uninterrupted communication between Paris and the Rhine. What Paris may do is unknown. If her population rest loyal and devoted—as brave and as obstinate as Strasbourg and the other fortresses—if she holds the besiegers some weeks in check, there are some chances that the Prussians may add another illustration to the axiom that "sieges eat up armies." If, unhappily, the citizens betake themselves to panics, or grow faint in well-doing, even those who most deeply feel for, and sympathise with "La belle France" will begin to lose heart. The crisis of these terrible events has arrived.

The prospects of peace are dim. No one knows how far the missions of M. Thiers and Jules Favre have succeeded. The hope of peace seems, for a season, to have bidden the world farewell. The carnage has not been sufficient to clear the path for diplomacy, nor for humanity to interfere. France, despite her adversities, is still courage

ous; her sons are ready—eager to die. "Dispose of us as you please," they say to the Government. But the organization—the Generals—where are they? From henceforward the struggles will be massacres, not battles. Ah! "the Napoleon," as the French allude to him, has left a terrible legacy to his late subjects. They do not want to make a scape-goat of him; for if he had done his duty in placing the nation in a proper state of defence—in not sacrificing its life for "Napoleon IV," they would accept the consequences of their attack on Germany without a murmur.

Any peace based on a diminution of French territory will never be accepted till the nation is crushed; the man who would propose such a peace now to his countrymen would be torn to atoms. "Take what you please—take all—when we lie mangled and exhausted; but to consent to our dishonour,"—for such would be the parting with Alsace and Lorraine—"we never will." Such are the prevailing sentiments, shared alike by high and low, expressed with an unanimity not to be misunderstood. It is hard, but it is not desperate. France will recover, though the period of her convalescence be long. She has the seeds of vitality that will not permit her to die out, she has the world with ready hands to minister to her recovery; she has the future to regain her greatness, and even teach nations how to live.

If proof were needed of the 'bona fide' intentions of the Provisional Government, it is placed beyond suspicion by their convoking the Constituent Assembly for the 2nd instead of the 16th October. Into the hands of that estate of the realm they will place the power that was forced on them by necessity, when the second empire collapsed. Not more than twenty days in existence, this government of truly honest men has swept away every trammel imposed by "the Napoleon," on civil and political liberty. The nation stands before the invader erect and proud, and proceeds to elect its House of Representatives despite him. Something like less than one-third of the full complement of Deputies will be found wanting, as the districts are occupied by the Germans. There will be no more official candidates—no more judges to prostitute their office by becoming canvassers—no more ballot-boxes with false bottoms, or bulletins forged by authority. Every 50,000 inhabitants will have a Deputy, being a three-fold increase over the late Corps Legislatif. Whoever pleases may set up as a candidate, the expenses of the contest being defrayed from a common local fund. Such a ballot must be a true index to the desires of the country. Similarly is arranged the election of the parish town councils—one councillor for every 500 burgesses, after the first twelve are elected, where the population is also 500. This was the point Napoleon and the 'liberal' Ollivier would never consent to, instead of leaving the municipal life of the country to be free and independent, they maintained the mayors and their assistants as political machines.

I have made many excursions far into the neighboring towns since I came here, and everywhere I find the same note of preparation, the same feeling of resisting to the last. I am satisfied that it is only in the Provinces the true verdict of the nation is to be found. It has the ripest view about the future, and the justest about the past. They accept the Republic, "as it divides them least," but it must be one of peaceful pursuits, not military chimeras. They desire to leave to history the memory of those days when their Malachis wore their bright collars of gold. They will no more be the humble registrars of Parisian dictation; they dread not the perils of Girondins, nor the severities of La Vendee, for being independent. The country must color the towns—true republicanism replace the false, as professed by the Social Democrats. There is no divergence as to the estimate of Napoleon. He simply 'sold' the nation by sacrificing his blind, forced confidence, to prop up his dynasty, by being a 'particeps criminis' to regulations of paper strength, while the national funds voted for 'blatant armaments,' were pocketed by his Corsican surrounders. If France, when duly prepared, were beaten by Prussia, I believe she would submit without a pang, demanding only the honours of war; but, deceived by the second empire as to her resources, feeling she has the material, the power to hold head against the invasion, if she had only time to knit together her hasty legions—it is these thoughts that break and madden men's minds, and command for France the sympathies of all by-standers.

One of the most cruel robberies—we have the evidence to call a spade a spade—was the pilloining by the late 'régime' of the funds of the City Savings Bank, where the thrifty poor had deposited their humble 'economies.' The Government has undertaken to make good the escalation, and announces the immediate payment of fifty francs per each book, where so entitled, and Treasury Bonds carrying five per cent. interest for the remainder.

It is quite common to meet in the journals offers from the humane to adopt one or more children made orphans by the war. Perhaps there is no nation surpassing the French in ordinary times, in adopting little strangers who are ever certain to find all the comforts of a home; whatever degree of love a 'marrage de raison' may command, there can be no doubt as to the affection for children by the French. There is hardly a Mobile from the provinces now battling before Paris, but has the assurance from a friend in the capital, to find a home if wounded, with them, or if killed, loving attentions to seek him out and follow him to his grave. These Mobiles are really all young men from the country, and it is astonishing to study the radical differences in their character. The most amusing are the Bretons beyond doubt, who dance and sing like Savoyards, when not at drill. Two things they are all agreed upon, to remain French to the last and defend Paris, their Mecca, with their lives. They have fallen into the city fault of keeping late hours, and General Trochu has ordered, that if found out of their lodgings after ten at night they will be punished, and the house-holders on whom they are billeted are requested to give no latch keys, nor to open a door after Curfew bell hour. The Provisional Government has decreed that those persons occupying houses in Paris, but having fled the capital will be subjected to a tax according to the figure of their rent, the lowest being at the rate of 20 francs per month. This is a little too hard, after entreating all 'useless mouths' to clear out of the city. However, one will not grudge it, to have our beautiful city restored to us, and equal will be the content, to pay it over to the memory of the brave.

I witnessed yesterday a very touching ceremony at the railway station here. A 'religieuse' decorated with the Legion of Honor, for services on the battle fields of the Crimea and Italy, had no sooner alighted from the train, than she was surrounded by a crowd of wounded soldiers, who all in turn embraced her, she seemed to know all her poor children as the shepherd his every sheep, and had a kind word for each. In honor of her decoration the Prussians allowed her to pass from Metz to Sedan where she ministered to the sick, and has arrived at Amiens to see how the invalids are going on. The inhabitants of this fine city are very sensible and practical, more so than I have met with in France. You can get change for a hundred franc note which was more than you could say of Paris, where I had to pay five francs to an old Gentile seated within an iron cage for the accommodation. If ever the Prussians take Paris, and I hope they may not, I trust the Uhlans will pounce upon this 'pound of flesh' patriot, and bleed him handsomely. Nevertheless, the want of silver is felt here, and the Corporation to relieve the inconvenience of retail trade are about issuing bonds for five, ten and twenty francs, in exchange for Bank notes, redeemable either way as desired, the Municipality guaranteeing their paper. In 1792 the same plan was pursued, and the city saved from the 'assignat' deluge.

An eye-witness informed me he was present at the capture of a train at Creil, unpleasantly close. Four hundred Uhlans, all young, strong, intelligent men, seemed to drop from the clouds at the station; they knocked at the gates for admission, on which being opened, they dashed at the driver of a goods train firing a revolver over his head to bring him to, which perfectly succeeded. In the twinkling of an eye, the 'table points' were raised and thrown with the telegraph apparatus into the river. The Mayor was seized and 'confessed' with a loaded revolver beside his head. The cash boxes were emptied, with a quickness worthy of the 'true Bosco' and a requisition presented for man and beast, that turned the poor Mayor's hair grey; ultimately the demand was compounded for, by some boxes of cigars and tobacco. Seizing some poultry which they strapped to their saddles, they departed for fresh fields and pastures new.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

The President of the Board of Commissioners of the Exhibition, Mr. Olivera, has addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction a report on the progress of the works, too long for us to reproduce in full, but of which we give the principal points.

In order to give more eclat to the show the commission resolved, 1st to lay out garden grounds around the palace—2nd, to set apart a large field for the trial of agricultural machinery and implement—3rd, to add an enclosure for experimental culture of every kind of vegetable, trees, cereals, flowers, &c.

The gardens planned out by Mr. Olivera, and under the superintendence of Mr. Berthault, gardener, and Mr. Shaw, engineer, have been laid out with great taste, and will no doubt be a success.

The difficulties towards carrying out the second object were after a time overcome, and a contract was made with Mr. Cabrera for the use of some land belonging to him near the Rio Segundo, which has been levelled and arranged under the direction of Mr. Lopez, the partner of Mr. Cabrera. The ground is admirably adapted for the trials, and there is an elevated piece of ground which overlooks the whole of the trial fields, and from which the view will be both charming and highly interesting.

The selection and arrangement of an enclosure for comparative culture of encased still greater difficulties in a mediterranean town like Cordoba, where all kinds of horticulture, flower-culture, etc., etc., was in so backward a state. However, thanks to the active co-operation of Messrs. Lanuz, Gonsalez, and Garcia, the President and the Commissioner secured the quinta of Santa Ana. Contributions of plants and seeds have been sent from various parts, and more especially through the agency of the Sociedad Rural of Buenos Ayres, making a collection of 2,123 different plants, including flowers, cereals, vegetables, trees, besides sixty different qualities of flax and a large number of other plants from the islands of Parana, Brazil, Europe, and elsewhere, which are planted in the Palace Gardens.

The works of the Palace and the working sheds are far advanced, and everything will be ready for the preliminary trial of working on the 15th of next month. Mr. Olivera is therefore of opinion that the Minister of Public Instruction should first advise the Governors of the various provinces of the date on which these trials will take place, urge them to send representatives to witness the trials and report upon them, and endeavour, as far as in H.E.'s power, to secure the attendance of the press of the whole Republic.

The report winds up with a summary of the steps taken by the Commission to secure a successful result for this great industrial fair, and calls particularly attention to the praiseworthy efforts towards this end made by Mr. Zimmermann the National Commissioner.

THE HENLY COLONY AGAIN.

Carolina Estancia, near Rosario. October 30, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned, late members of the Henly Colony, will be glad if you will kindly make the following facts public:—

Mr. Henly says that there has been hardly any work done by us, and that, consequently, his failure is entirely owing to us. There have been 1,200 acres ditched in and 130 acres broken up, 100 of which have been sown with flax, &c.

We left England in May and June, two parties of colonists whose ages vary, from seventeen to thirty. The first party who arrived in Rosario had to wait a week for Mr. Henly. It was then some time before the things were through the Custom-house, and for a month twenty of us lived at a house on the estancia, sleeping on the ground and cooking for ourselves out of doors. At length the huts came out, and we moved into them, as many as four sleeping in one, till we got more up; then ploughs, &c., were put together, wild oxen and horses bought at a high price, and some of these having been broken in, we got to work; those of our party who could get spades and shovels, digging at the ditch. Very few of us had worked before; tools, oxen, fuel (often irregular), and hours for working were all new, so that with no management but what we tried amongst ourselves (Mr. Henly himself living in town and only visiting the estancia occasionally for two or

three hours at a time), how was this thing to succeed? We had only £1500 to start with and nothing paid for in this country.

The first warning we had from Mr. Henly of the approaching crisis was that his balance at the bank consisted of eight patacons, and that to support his family he must pawn his watch and chain. However, as far as we can judge, he has been living tolerably comfortable since making the assertion, without the alarming sacrifice.

At a meeting held by the colonists it was agreed that Mr. Henly should have his outfit and \$1700. This sum he proposes to take out in machinery, &c. at cost price. Upon what then is he going to live?

With the exception of two of our number, who accompany Mr. Henly to Prayle Muerto, where a good deal of the flax-seed brought out has been sown, he has done nothing to assist any one of the colony, either to return home, sale of personal effects or otherwise, and had it not been for the kindness of estancieros and other friends here, many of our number would have been left without money, home, or employment.

The agreement has, we think, been broken on both sides. We have not done sufficient work—Mr. Henly has taught us nothing to our advantage, has had divine service performed once, has made no arrangement with a medical man, &c. He, we believe, asked a gentleman in Rosario to sign a letter stating that he has acted in a most upright and honorable manner; this was refused, but in case letters have been sent home blaming us, we think we may ask to be heard, and that Mr. Henly's failure for the second time, after starting not five months since in England, with experience and from ten to twelve thousand pounds sterling, is not entirely our fault.

Thanking you for your kindness in publishing our letter, and apologising for its bad arrangement, our only excuse for troubling you being that it is true. We remain, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

- A. W. Hubert Peyton, John Cole Hamilton, F. Childers Thompson, W. G. Melville, R. Gny on, W. W. E. Griffith, W. H. Kelly, L. O. Garnett, H. G. S. Alexander, F. Heidleston, Leonard W. Thompson, R. O. Smith, James Bromley, H. D. Rosseter, A. G. H. Ward, Ernest B. Whish, O. E. Wellesley, John Evant, G. Woodley, J. M. S. Harrison, B. D. Webster, H. H. C. Childers, D. E. Jenkins, A. Tynte, E. A. Neeld, H. Lawrence, R. Lawrence.

The arrival of Mr. Reeves, C.E., to survey the river for the purpose of determining on the prompt construction of a port here, is proof that the people of this country may at last consider this important and gigantic work as in a fair way of being carried out. Mr. Reeves commences his surveys at once, and Mr. Bateman, his chief, is expected to join him shortly. The contract signed by Sr. Dominguez with those gentlemen in London allows them the following scale of remuneration:—To Mr. Bateman, for thirteen weeks, 150 guineas per week; to Mr. Reeves, for nineteen weeks, thirty five guineas per week; travelling expenses 400 guineas. In case the contract for building the port is not given to Mr. Bateman, he gets a sum of 1000 guineas as recompense. Considering that those engineers are the first in England, Sr. Dominguez has induced them to come here on very moderate terms.

We received a Paraguayan yerba plant yesterday as a contribution to our Museum from Mr. Blumberg. Of all those to whom we showed it only two, an Englishman and a Portuguese, could guess to what species it belonged. It is curious to note that such an important article of our internal commerce should be unrecognized in its pristine state, though so familiar to all when in the "mate" cup.

The price of paper is rising so rapidly at home in consequence of the impulse given to the circulation of newspapers by the public avidity for news that it is feared the supply will run short. In the STANDARD office we intend taking a leaf from the book of North American editors, and for the future mean to write our leading articles on states. The public have little idea of the immense supply of paper required to meet the daily wants of even a small newspaper.

Mr. Tobias kindly sent us a few days ago a magnificent specimen of perrified wood from Santa Fe. It is on view at our office, and is well worth inspection by connoisseurs in such curiosities.

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

BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current...

CONDICIONES.

1. The Bank provides at interest any sum...

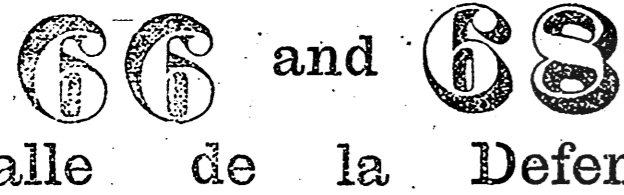
CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE" - "MARINA"

The splendid new first class full power Screw Steamer ASTARTE...

C. T. GETTING & CO.



Calle de la Defensa.

BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks.) Martell, Hennessy, and La Grande Marque.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS...

JAMES S. HILL and CO.

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This magnificent Building is one of the finest and most elaborately-finished Hotels in the United Kingdom...

97-Calle Defensa-97

A fresh Stock of Tea, Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles and Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, &c.

97-Calle Defensa-97

Mrs. McDougall, BEGS to intimate to her numerous Friends and Customers...

71-Calle Bolivar-71

ROBERT HUNTER, ENGLISH DRESSMAKER.

133 Calle Defensa.

AUCTION BY F. MADERO & CO.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 15th, at half past Four in the afternoon...

JUDICIAL AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

On Friday, November 18, at 2 p.m., at 11 Bolivar...

GREAT HOUSE AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

On Wednesday November 9th, at 3.30 p.m. three houses at the corner of Cangallo and Montevideo...

JUDICIAL LAND AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

On Sunday, Nov. 13th, at noon, this splendid property in the North end...

ANOTHER SPLENDID AUCTION. MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the Banco Maua.

ON MONDAY, 17th Nov. 1870.

Will be sold to the highest bidder without the slightest reserve...

Table with 3 columns: Calle Florida, Another owner, 812 varas, 1002 varas, 305 varas.

The Bank property has 281 varas front by 100 deep. The rented lot, 60 x 82 1/2, is under a lease...

JUDICIAL AUCTION BY MADERO & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 24, at 4 p.m. by order of Judge Garcia Fernandez...

BUILDING LOTS BY MADERO & CO.

On THURSDAY, NOV. 18th, at 4.30 p.m. at the corner of Calles Temple, 4 lots, viz.:

HOUSE AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, at 4 p.m., by order of the Courts, the House 124 Calle Uruguay...

GREAT DRY GOODS AUCTION. TRADE SALE.

En caso de C. T. Getting y Cia., Defensa 66, los dias 9, 10, y 12 de Noviembre.

GREAT SUGAR AUCTION BY M. BILLINGHURST.

On Thursday 10th inst., at 11 a.m. at 70 Calle de Potosi...

GREAT LAND AUCTION AT THE BOCA.

On Monday 14th at 11 a.m. by order of J. J. Russell, Esq., agent of J. W. Brittain, Esq. 16 lots near Boca station...

LAND AUCTION AT LOMAS BY M. BILLINGHURST.

On Sunday Nov. 13th at noon, 13 squares of ground, only 450 yards from Temperly station...

HOUSE AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On MONDAY, NOV. 22d, by order of Judge Garcia Fernandez, the House 378 Potosi...

JUDICIAL AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, at 2 p.m., by order of the Courts, the house 248 Uruguay...

AUCTIONS. GREAT AUCTION BY G. SOLER.

12 Building Lots. On Sunday 13th, at 1 p.m. 12 lots adjoining Fair's plaza...

HOUSE AUCTION BY BULLRICH.

On Thursday 18th inst. at 4.30 p.m. the comfortable house No 83 Calle Uruguay...

2nd GRAND AUCTION AT SAN MARTIN.

50 MANZANAS. ADOLF BULLRICH. On Sunday, 20th inst. at noon, 50 manzanas of ground out up in Chacarita...

LAND AUCTION AT LOMAS, BULLRICH & CO.

A Manzana in 16 Lots. On Sunday, 13th inst. at noon, in the highest part of the Lomas, one square from the Plaza...

M. BILLINGHURST. TWELVE WHOLE SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, NOV. 11th, at Twelve o'Clock, Mr. Billinghurst will sell the well-known BARRAZABAL QUINTA...

HOUSE AUCTION BY BULLRICH & CO.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, at 4 p.m., by order of the Courts, the House 124 Calle Uruguay...

GREAT DRY GOODS AUCTION. TRADE SALE.

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DILIGENCIAS.

Las Diligencias-Comercio de Los Para Chilivcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Lenc...

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS M. CABREIRA (hermano) 257, CALLE DE DEFENSA.

ITINERARIO De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES, para Gilez y San Antonio de Areco, los dias noes, y regresos...

CORREO DE CHACABUQUO Y JUNIN, sale de Chilivcoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes...

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos los dias...

LA VARIABLE ARGENTINA-Para Lobos Para Lobos sale de Buenos Aires el...

NOTA-Carga y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257...

EL CORREO DEL ESTADO Para el 23 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes...

El correo de Chilivcoy y Chilivcoy al Bragado todos los dias noes...

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE. Desde el 23 de Mayo, se establecen las nuevas mensagerias...

El correo de Chilivcoy y Chilivcoy al Bragado todos los dias noes...

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