THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS_M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

497—TENTH YEAR

CIRCULATION, 3,000

Special Telegram for 'Standard.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER. Monday Morning, 6 a.n. O'GORMAN

": STANDARD"

City of Rio, Capt. Hairby, last

Heavy gale in Bay of Biscay. Newspapers to 20th: telegram to 26th.

French packet suspended. Probabilities peace.

England, Austria and Italy propose armistice and reported grance accepted Prussian terms.

Emperor's abdication favor son and regency under Empress, Prince Napoleon and Bazaine.

Constitutional Assembly to resolve form of government.

Razing of forts in Alsace and Lor-

War costs settled by arbitration. Prussia will evacuate French ter-In a night sortie at Metz two Prus-

sian corps, deceived by the darkness, savagely fought several hours, nearly destroying each other.

Thiers left Tours to arrange, and Empress said to be on her way to Versailles, where German Council sits. Chartres besieged and surrendered.

Conditions reserved. Cattle plague serious in Germany and France.

Montevideon loan nothing, and not quoted.

CLUB TELEGRAM.

City of Rio arrived.

London.

Bank rate, no change. Montevidean Loan withdrawn on arrival of news about revolution. New York 18th.

Gold 113. Exchange 1083. Uotton 16 cts.

Rio Janeiro:

Exchange 223 to 23. Sovereigns 103600. Sindh reported not coming.

Montevideo, 10 a.m.

French Packet in sight. 10 a.m. ● Metz surrendered, with 150,000

prisoners. Surrender of Metz, 27th October:

Whole German army marching on

Armistice of three days granted. French Government decreed loan for £10,000,000 sterling.

In Rio peace is believed near hand, owing to the surrender of Metz. The news caused great excitement; exchange ran up to 24, and sovs. ran down to 10.200. Last quotation of exchange 232. Sovs. 10.300.

sem fork goid ting! Exchange 1084

Cotton 161. Rio Janeyro Exchange 23. Bank paper commercial 231 closing firm. Sovereigns 10.300 to 10.200

Antwern,

Salt hides slightly down, large arrivals. Hair calm. Tallow weak. Wools same prices. Fall in London market anticipated.

CLUB TELEGRAY.

Sindh arrived. Official telegrams from Prussia annonnce the capitulation of Metz, with 150,000 prisoners.

French Government has ordered a

loan for £10,000,000 sterling. The whole siege force of the Germans before Metz marching on Paris.

Armistice. Nothing new.

PRENSA TELEGRAM.

Sindh arrived; London dates to 29th. Capitulation of Bazaine officially confirmed, with 120,000 men, amongst whom 6,000 officers and three marBUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

Besieging force around Metz making forced marches for Paris. Napoleon has been sent to the Island of Elba.

NACION TELEGRAM. City of Rio, with Astarte's mails, via

Lisbon, to the 26th. Austria, England and Italy mediating.

Armistice accepted. Bazaine in Metz sustains regency of Empress.

Napoleon abdicates in favor of son. Thiers left Tours for Paris to arrange peace.

Russia has assumed offensive against Turkey.

Prince Amedeo of Italy candidate for Spanish throne. French packet stopped-subsidy

withdrawn. Prussians took Fort St. Gumelin

after a brief cannonade. Garrison of Paris made a great sally, desperate battle ensued, French

were repulsed. Constituent Assembly of France is to meet, to decide on form of govern-

All the German Cabinet Ministers met at Versailles to assist at the peace conference; the Empress is also expected to attend.

Trochu shot several people for proposing to surrender.

The French packet has brought dates to Oct. 30.

Metz surrendered on the 27th, three Marshals, 6,000 officers, and 150,000

Lisbon, Oct. 26th. France has risen en masse; Prussian demands moderated. England heads the neutral powers for peace, which is probable. Bazaine's army at Metz is from 80,000 to 100,000 strong, making frequent

London 26th 6 p.m. French made a 40 pieces of cannon, dreadful battle for 3 hours, French driven back to the forts. King William witne sed the fighting. Prussians took 2 guns and 100 prisoners. Verueuil bombarded by the Germans. Chartres surrendered on terms to a Prussian army of 20,000 men and 40 guus. General Bayer arrived in England and visited

London 25th. Sortie by garrison of Paris on Marne and Joinville repulsed by the Prussians. French accounts of a check to the enemy, at Chatillon when marching on Besangon. Trochu has shot several conspirators at Paris for a plan to deliver up the city.

The peace conditions are said to be -Napoleon abdicates in favor of his son; Empress to be Regent; Prince Napoleon and Bazaine to convoke Constituent Assembly to elect form of Government; France to raze the forts of Alsace and Lorraine, and indemnify Germany the cost of the war, this to be settled by arbitration, the German armies to evacuate French territory at

Lisbon, 29th.

Nothing about an armistice. London 28th, 10 p.m. The prisoners at Metz number 173,000.

The Emperor Napoleon's health is so broken that he will probably be sent

Armies that besieged Metz are march ing on Paris.

Madrid, 26th. Spanish Government has asked consent of the European Powers to have Duke of Aosta (King of Italy's second son) declared King of Spain.

THE ATTACK AND FALL OF GUALEGUAYCHU.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Boca de Gualeguaychu, Nov.19. To H.E. the Minister of War and Marine.

Yesterday, at 4.30 a.m., I was attacked by a strong column of the enemy fof the three arms !- We fought all day without respite.

After the first few hours of fighting, I decided to go myself with 80 men to dislodge the enemy from the mirador of the Captain of the Port's. I succeeded in breaking down the entrance, killing several of the enemy, but the Sunday, I think, will not be forgotten were struck out by the Committee, greater numerical strength of the lat- by the inhabitants for some time to upon the plea that such should be paid ter obliged me, after a time, to retire, come.

which I did in good order, bringing our wounded away with me.

I was just then joined by Lieutenaut Colonel Seiria, who was cut off in the town, and this gallant officer lent me very important services, land killed a soldier with a lance which had been

taken from the enemy. The brilliant behaviour of the officers and soldiers who bravely stood their ground against an enemy five times their strength, and whose position and artillery gave them still further superiority, shall be recommended to you in a more detailed report.

From the depositions of the prisoners and of a deserter that came over last night, the enemy had two battalions of infantry, two four-pounders, and eight hundred cavalry, many of them armed with muskets. The same prisoners announced the approach of Lopez Jordan, who was expected at any moment.

Among the wounded we have Major Leopoldo Espinosa and Captain Edward Massot, who was accidentally among us on his way to the front. Lieutenants Cepeda, Asencio Muñoz and Toribio Carbailo, besides twenty privates.

Among the killed I have to regret the loss of Captain Pedro Rodriguez, Ensign Cantalicio Gomez, and ten

The small steamer Guazu was sent to the bottom by the enemy's shots. Captain Goyena has done his duty to the last, and had some of his crew put bors de combat.'

I owe Y.E. some explanation of the motives that led me to go over to the island Libertad, in front of Gualeguaychu. The continued alarms and the very severe service of my soldiers made me abandon the Capitania the previous day, because the island is London 26th 6 p.m. French made a more easily watched, and the trees great sortie from Mont Valerien with upon it offer botter shelter.

From an early hour I had posted in my rear the merchant steamer Gen. Garibaldi, Capt. Natalio Paggi, which went through a hot fire of caunon and musketry in passing from the port to the post I had assigned to her. The steamer was hulled and had one of the stokers killed.

At half-past seven o'clock at night I resolved to evacuate the island, which manœuvre the enemy, posted on both banks of the river, tried to

Captain Paggi placed on the port side of the steamer a lighter to keep off the cannon balls, and I ordered the sides of the lighter and steamer to be covered with the 'recados' and 'colcho es' of the men, so that they might fire from under cover.

It was to be feared that the cannon balls would disable the vessel, but I was resolved to cut my way out at all risks, for my men were worn out with fatigue, and my wounded without assistance.

I divided the command with Major Leiva to guard against emergencies. Fortunately, my troops replied with vigor to the enemy's fire, and silenced

The enemy cannot boast of capturing any of my men or ammunition. trust Ihave fulfilled my duty in saving for the third time the troops I am more than proud to command.

The enemy's killed and wounded are numerous, reaching eighty, two officers dead, and two dying.

Captain Casacuberta, who commands the detachment of wounded, will give all further explanations to

REINALDO VILLIA

THE HENLY COLONY AGAIN.

Rosario, Nov. 17, 1870. To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen.

The tollowing charges having been. brought against me by certain members of the Henly Colony, and published in your paper of Friday last, permit me to state that they are untrue; let us take them as they come

Rosario and had to wait a week for Mr. Henly." Answer. The colonists paid by me for one visit to Mr. Gararrived on Saturday the 11th of June; nett alone. There were several other I arrived on Sunday the 12th. That accounts of Dr. Homan, but these

the purpose, who also assisted the members in yoking and driving the tame ones as well; in addition to this our neighbour Mr. Nicholls kindly as isted us for two months or more in the same manner: With regard to the horses, I purchased 13 tame ones of Mr. Registed (receipt enclosed). 15 tame Mr. Buckall (receipt enclosed), 15 tame ones of Messrs. Kenys and Cookson, at 18 Bolivianos each, for which they gave no receipt, but counter-marked them instead; one from Mr. Barnett for 30 Bolvs., and one from the mayor domo'at the estancia for 25 Bolivianos. All these were first broken to harness by my two sons before giving them over to the colouists.

4th "Mr. Henly lived in town, and only visited the estancia for two or very small, or three hours at a time." Answer. This agreeable day. assertion astonishes memore than any of the others. I solemnly declare that I never, upon any single occasion, absented myself from the Colony, unless inon business relating to the same, from the time we left England until it broke up. I lievd in town because there was no house to take my family to reside at. Cal ulating upon Melrose's house, I never thought of providing for ourselves in this way, as the others had to do, and I consequently had to ride between three and four leagues every morning to my work, which I reached nine mornings out of ten before any of the members (save, perhaps, two or three) had commenced, and upon several occasions I reached there before numbers had left their huts; nor did freturn in the afternoon until the few who did work after dinner (which we partook of at one a clock) were ready to knock off likewise. I appeal to Mr. John Robbins, the manager during my absence, and still in charge of the place, to confirm the truth of this statement; he knows well enough that I have more than once carried with me pigeous snot by himself and others after the work of the ay was finished before I left the Colony. I pass by the remarks about my "comfortable way of living," as well as the enquiry as to what I have contempt which they deserve. Mr. Lane and Mr. Bollaert's statement of account shows I have not paid for Throwing the Hammer this out of the money claimed (justly, or the reverse, let those decide who know the contract that was entered into before we left England) by my pupils—and I come to the complaint that Divine Service was only performed once at the Colony. This is true: the second time the Rev. Mr. Coombes went there he was received in such a manner that he went away disgosted, declaring nothing should induce him to go out there on a similar errand again. The enclosed certificate will show that, until I had built a room large enough for the purpose, I paid for every member's breakfast on Sunattend Divine Service there. The lant little man. assertion respecting no medical man being provided is equally untrue. 1 paid Dr. Roman for every account he presented to me that was sanctioned by the Committee, of which Mess 1st That "the colonists arrived in Peyton, Whish, Bromley and Garmen were members; thirty belivianes were by the individual members themselves.

2nd. "Twenty members lived at a One word more and I have done. I house on the estancia; slept on the notice the names of Mr. Webster, Mr. floor, and cooked for themselves out of Henry Lawrence and Mr. Robt, Lawdoors." Answer. They lived at the rence amongst those who signed the estancia house; not having brought letter-you have published, and which out bedsteads with them they of course they say would not have been sent to laid their mattresses on the floor (a you but for its being so true. I hold boarded one); a man-cook (formerly a stamped agreement from the first of in the service of the P. and O. Com-these, drawn up about a fortnight after pany) accompanied them, and their we arrived, and long before any work transfer from the botels in Rosario to bad commenced at the Colony, in the estancia was made at their own which he asks permission to go to Mr. request; a bill has since been sent in Stowe, and binds himself to forfeit all by the owners to the extent of 300 claim on me in case he does not return Bolivian dollars for the damages they in two months from that date. He did during their stay. 3rd. Wild horses and oxen were supplied for pose of removing his hut, and neither. their use." Answer. I enclose re- he nor the Messrs. Lawrence, who ceipt for 18 working oxen, purchased (with my assent certainly) have been at a cost of 380 Bolivian dollars; three visiting at various estancias in the more were purchased with rest of cattle on the land, and the only wild oxen made use of were first broken in by two peons employed expressly for the statement they have signed as to my

> Your obedient servant, . T. L. HENLY.

BOCA RAILWAY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Boca Railway Athletic Club held. their Annual Meeting on last Friday. 11th November, 1870, which proved a decided success. The events were well contested, but the attendance was very small, owing to the very dis-

The Meeting opened with-Length Jump (standing)
1. Jumes Campbell, 9ft. 23in.
2. Robert, Colburn, 8ft. 2in.

Putting the Stone (16lbs.).
1. Wm. Dreman, 31ft. 2in.
2. Jas. Harknett, 26ft. 1in.

Flat Race (100 yds.)
1 J. Wilson, 111 sec.
2 J. Jacobs, 12

A very good race; Jacobs a good second, and Colburn close up.

> Hop, Skip and Jump. Jas. Campbell; 36ft 4in. 2. John Jacobs, 32

Flat Race (440 yds.).
1. J. Wilson, 67 sec.
2. R. Colburn, 70

This was a good race for some distance. until Jacobs tripped, which obliged him to slacken his pace.

Quoits (18 yds.). W. Isaley and J. Jacobs

Mile Race. 1. Campbell, 6m. 3s. 2. Cameron, 6m. 10s. 3. Stanwell, 6m. 12s.

This was a well contested race; ameron kept the lead, followed by Stanwell, until the last round, when, in spite of the heavy handicap, Campto live upon for the future, with the landed winner by only a few yard's

Throwing the Hammer (16lbs).
1: W. Drennan, 53ft 8in.
2. J. Harknett, 45ft. 6in.

Length Jump (running). 1 J. Campbell, 16st 2in. 2 J. Wilson, 14st 2in.

Steenle Chase (880 vds.) 1 J. Campbell, 2m. 27s.
2 Wm. Cameron, 2m. 35s,
This was also an interesting race,

s Campbell was heavily handicapped. Sack Race (100 vds).
1 T. Stanwell,
2 J King,

This was the most interesting race. and caused immense laughing and day morning in Rosario, who chose to excitement, and was won by the gal-

Wheelbarrow Race.

1 J. Wilson,

2 T. Deslands.

This was a no less interesting event than the former, the ground being a little rough; the upsets were numerous and provoked the general hilarity of all present.

> Consolation Stakes [200 yde]. 1 J. Jacobs, 30 acc. 2 McKsy, 34 sec.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE BATTLE OF POINT CHRISTOPHER.

The chief difficulty experienced in writing the history of the Entre Riano war is to find names for the battles .-That there is not much in a name we all admit, still oftentimes a good name sescues a small fight from merited oblivion. Properly speaking, the battle which it is our task now to narrate is undeserving of the name of a battle, but then for the last six weeks Rivas has been pursuing Jordan, and Jordan has been fleeing. Face to face the belligerents have at last come. General Gelly, General Bivas, and General Jordan all agree on the name of the locality as the "Puntas de D. Cristo-ball" Who this Christopher is or was that has given his name to the new battle field history does not say. It certainly cannot be Columbus, since that dauntless mariner never even saw Entre Rios, neither can it be Sir Christopher Wren, for he never visited the

We follow the text, however, of the official despatch by adhering to the name of Christopher. Malte Brun himself would be puzzled at the geography of Entre Rios. The map of the province lies before us, but there is no such place marked as "Point Christo-—in fact we have no higher authority for stating that there really is anch a place than General Gelly's despatch, which must be respected, inasmuch as General Gelly's worst enemy cannot charge him with the slightest vein of originality or imagination.

The despatch of General Gelly calls for very little comment; it is documentary evidence of the fight which it parrates, but nothing more. Perhaps some Ayala may be found in the ranks to stamp it as 'bosh,' but in the absence of any such statement we must take the paper for what it is worth, and, atter all, the risk assumed is not much. In one respect the despatch is worthy of the writer, it is humble—there is no more unpretentions member of the Argentine Horse Guards, than General Gelly-even in a soldier humility is a virtue. The despatch before us has nothing of the veni, vidi, vici' about it; on the contrary, it is a simple narrative of a simple skirmish.—"For reasons be-yond my control," says General Gelly "I preferred to await the onslaught of the rebels, instead of charging them as I desired." There is much in this sentence, that calls for explanation. Brutus was vanquished at Phillippi for reasons only known to himself, namely, the apparition of Cæsar's ghostand who knows but Gen. Gelly, on the morning of the battle, saw General Urquiza's ghost at Point Christopher, imploring of him to quit Entre Rios and leave the Entre Rianos to manage their own affairs. Verily this obscure paragraph in Gelly's report may signify more than even Lord Burleigh's

It is sufficient for the public of the River Plate to know that the ubiquitons Minister of War is again steaming up the Parana in the Pavon, to guide the public mind to a conviction that "there is something rotten in the state of Deumark," and we await the return of His Excellency before rushing to any premature conclusion.

Whoever has watched the progress of this wretched campaign with even ordinary attention, must have observed that the rebellion has progressed in an inverse ratio with the defeats which it has suffered. Victory in this delusive judicial effects on the victors as in the days of Pyrrhus. We must be satisfied with small mercies; a partial victory over the rebels results generally in a change of camps for another fight, and a total loss of horses by the victors, but a decisive victory such as that of last month at Santa Rosa causes such a stampede amongst the vanquished that they all clear out together. and, whilst flying before the victors. come en masse upon another wing of the Government army, which is outnumbered and out-manœuvred by the very disasters of the rebels. Thus the great advantages of the victory are nullified, and a wrong effect produced.

The ancients, we read, owed the suc cess of their armies as much to their military bards who accompanied their armies as to the genius of their generals; who that knows anything of aucient history has forgotten the renowned Tyrtacus ?

We have tried our best by force of arms to put down this Entre Riano rebellion and failed; why not now imitate the Romans and try a poet? Many will doubtless smile at the idea; but the power of the bard has never yet been tried in these countries, and in no land is there more true native masic

sung by every gaucho boy around .-Music, they say, can charm the savage breast, and "quien sabe" what the rebels would do if General Gelly placed in the van a Highlander with screeching bagpipes, or better still, an Irish fiddler to sing the plaintive ditties of Entre Rios in true Gualeguaychú vernacular. There are not wanting those who could eclipse Kelly the butterman in composing humorous doggrel, recounting the glories of Entre Rios. Even Gelly's despatch which we give hereunder could be versified and set to At the rate things are going music. on in Entre Rios we want some such ally to finally crush the rebellion. for money, arms, and valor have proved impotent; the sorrows of Entre Rios would well fill the octave, her glories are but a demi-semi-quaver.

The following is the official prose report of the battle of Point Christo-

> The General-in-Chief of the army in Entre-Rios. Puntas de Don Cristobal,

November 13, 1870.

To His Excellency the Minister of War and Marine, Colonel D. Martin de Gainza-

Yesterday at 5 a.m. I put myself in

march, with a preconceived conviction that the rebel vanguard was a head, and never doubting that the balk of the rebel army was close by. Under this impression I marched in parallels, and with my reserve in battle array. At 4 past 8 o'clock a.m. I arrived here where there is only water to be had in a tank, and although the camp was as bare as the palm of my hand, I encamped owing to its commanding position, and also had on front and flank natural protection, but I did not come to this resolution in a burry; no, I first went to the vanguard, and had a good look around, and only halted when I perceived that the rebels were retreating and m king for the wood When I retired from the front I ordered Colonel Domingo Hereñu to remain in the saddle, because I feared that the enemy might make a sudden dash at us. We had hardly finished breakfasting at ½ past 10 o'clock a.m., when I received a despatch from Col. Hereñu stating that the rebels were coming down on us, some 6 or 7,000 strong, and so fast that they were actually firing on Hereñu and his men as they came to bring the news. On the receipt of this news I ordered Colonel Calveti to form his men in half moon array, for which the country was admirably adapted. I then started off to have a look at the enemy, and I had not to go far to see their tactics and how they meant to attack, since I could see that they were advancing in two heavy columns to fall on our flank and rear, and I was just able to call back my vanguard and place my men in fighting order, without the loss of a single horse. The enemy appeared to come on us with every intention of making one of his desperate charges, but did not do so, and only surrounded us; placing eight cannons in position he opened fire on us, firing over 100 shots, which we replied to; judging from appearances, our artillery did great execution. The infantry, 250 or 300, also attacked us; they scattered themselves over the camp, and kept up a steady fire, but our men soon dislodged them, when they attempted to cut us oft from the water; 70 Corren-

ensue, and waich I have not the remotest doubt will terminate in a glorious victory for the National arms. May God preserve you, &c., JOHN A. GELLY AND OBES.

tinos chased them off, killing 7. We

for our part count a loss, including

those badly treated by the cannons,

killed, 11 soldiers wounded, and

Major Agapito Reynoso, also slightly

wounded. For causes beyond my

open the battle or follow up the fight,

satisfied with simply repulsing those

who at: empted to inconvenience me by

skirmishing and cannonading. Thus

the day's skirmish terminated, the

enemy having encamped in a wood about a league and a half off, evident

ly with the intention of disputing the

pass of the river. Hoping that such is

their intention, a serious fight must

THE PEACE COMMITTEE.

We have already made mention of the committee composed of Messrs. Varela, Carriego, Oroño and others with the view of trying to bring about an arrangement between Lopez Jordan and the National Government. The following is the petition addressed to Pres. Sarmiento ;-

. B. Ayres, Oct. 31st, 1870. May it please Your Excellency.

The war in Entre Rios is causing the camp that does not boast of a local such incatculable injury to that Prov- Mes: rs. Hector F. Varela, Evaristo supplying the inhabitants of the 4 ministration. Lopez Jordan openly

we have resolved to address Your Excellency with the object of learning how far our views for an amicable arrangement may be acceptable to you. As men of principle and citizens of a free State we recognize and respect the principle of national authority which you represent. We must, therefore, lay down as our rule of conduct that the pacification of Entre Rios can only be arrived at by the spontaneous submission of Gen. Lopez Jordan and his army, and in this sense we are determined to use every effort if you approve of our labors as free and enlightened citizens whose sole interest is the peace and welfare of the country.

Although we have no authority to speak in the name of the rebel General, we believe that he and his army would submit to your, jurisdiction on honorable terms which would at the same time vindicate the federal power and allow the Entre-Rianos now in arms against the Government to return quietly to their homes. As the only object of Federal intervention authorized by Congress is to put down the rebellion it is clear that if this result can be arrived at without further bloodshed or waste of money Your Excellency ought to be only too glad to avail yourself of means to that end. Our motive in not proposing such an arrangement to you before now was, that we expected the matter was about to be speedily decided by force of

The war, however, has been prolonged by the late battle and may last many months. It is in Your Excelency's power to wind it up in a few days by allowing us to give General Lopez Jordan such advice as may bring him to calm reflection and conduce to the desired result. General Rivas has already initiated this conciliatory measure in his proclamation to the Entre-Rianos. He has rightly understood the necessity of speaking to the glorious traditions of a Sisterprovince in the language of conciliation, more powerful and convincing than any victory.

We are of opinion that this lanuage should take some practical form and it is with this fraternal and patri otic purpose that we come to manifest to your Excellency our views as Ar gentine citizens. It is now time to turn our eyes from the bloody spectacle of civil war and seek only the vindication of the national authority, while at the same time rescuing from destruction the people of that heroic province which had the honor of bringing about the fall of the tyrant Rosas and laying the solid groundwork of Argentine nationality. In the overthrow of the tyrant it fell to the lot of your Excellency, in common with many distinguished Argentines, to take a leading part, and this recollection ought to plead with you for the welfare of the great and martyred people of Entre Rios, who procured Liberty for the sister provinces, and have yet been hi therto deprived of it themselves.

It is now time for Your Excellency to carry out your programme of Peace and Labour, and we have no doubt that as you were -raised to your present exalted position by the voice of public opinion, you will now pay the views of the public that we flatter ournot always had the fortune to look same light as Your Excellency, nevertened citizens tine Republic, neither partisans nor

control, and owing to my resolve to enemies of the Government. await the enemy's charge, I did not We make this spontaneous We make this spontaneous declara- Indians. tion so as to define once for all the character we assume in the present emergency, being convinced that the effort is worthy of our Argentine confraternity and of the national great-

> Your Excellency has only to imitate the conduct of the United States Government in the submission of the Confederate army after the war, and by favoring our efforts for the pacification of Entre Rios you will bring about a new era of prosperity for the

> If Your Excellency receive our proposal favourably we promise to bring it to a successful conclusion in a few days, by inducing General Lopez Jordan to lay down his arms and bow to Your Excellency's authority.

We do not pretend that Your Excellency shall take any action in the matter, or that the Government be compromised in any way to accent or refuse whatever terms of submission

bard, whose droning "decimas" are ince and to the whole Republic that Carriego, Carlos Paz, Francisco Crespo, and Pedro A. Carri!, who compose said committee, that they may not be detained in crossing the lives.

Onésimo Leguisamon, Evaristo Carriego, Jacinto Calderon. Nicasio Orono, Hector F. Varela, Florencio Pondal, lodomiro Cordero, Carlos Paz, Salustiano Calderon.

We understand that President Sarmiento refused to give the passports to the above gentlemen, fearing that it might be interpreted by some as accrediting them as diplomatic envoys and recognizing Lopez Jordan as a belligerent.

NAVIGATION OF THE VER-MEJO.

The navigation of the Vermejo has been for half-a-century the dream of successive capitalists and companies. In 1826 some Englishmen and Argentines, including the late Luke Cressol who was nearly forty years prisoner in Paraguay, and died in 1867) descended the river and were made prisouers by Francia. In 1856 the Bolivian, José Maria Arce, accompanied by a Dublin sailor, named William Martin. brought down a cargo of cedar fr. m Oran, and found the river nowhere less than five feet, his vessels only drawing twenty-seven inches, but in many places the branches of trees obstructed the passage. In April, 1863, Lavarello's steamer Gran Chaco entered the Vermejo, and found 1,000 bends before reaching Esquina Grande, the Indians everywhere rendering assistance in the way of provisions, &c.; she reached Ri adavia colony m July, the delay having been caused by all ger crew falling ill of fever during some heavy rains. The Paraguayan war put a stop to any further attempts. until October, 1869, when Congress gave a concession to Messrs. Matti & Roldan, which they have transferred to a Joint-Stock Company, with a capital of \$1,100,000, the prospectus of which is before us. The shares are 3f-100 each, one-half payable when the Directors begin the enterprise, the rest

Directors - Francisco G. Molina, Carlos Casares, Ulaudio Benites, and Agustin Casá Secretary, Francisco

R. Sosa. The Vermeio is to be navigated as

high as Esquina Grande, and if possible to Orau, the [Company receiving a subvention of \$2,000 fuertes at the end of each round trip, and getting also a donation of 50 square leagues of land on the banks of the river, provided 12 round trips be made to Oran in four years. The company is to have the preference in opening highways from the Vermejo to Salta, Jujuy, Tucuman and Santiago, and its machinery, steamboats, &c. are to be duty free. At least two trips must be made each season. The concession is to last four years. Messrs. Matti and Roldan receive 120 shares (12,000 hard dollars) for the concession. The first trip must be commenced before April 12 1871, and the company expect to start their steamer early in the coming year. The navigation to Esquina necessary attention to the sensible Grande is easy to steamers of light draught, and the National Governselves to interpret. Although we have ment has sent an engineer to make surveys to Oran and up the Arroyc upon the Entre Riano question in the Lavayen and Rio Grande, which will open the navigation to within 20 leatheless you may count upon us as free gues of Jujuy and Salta. The com-Felipe Saravia, who knows the country well and has great influence with the

> The great benefit to be derived will consist in the opening up of the trade of Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman and Santiago, which at present amounts to 6,000,000\$fts., and this will be much increased when cheap and easy transit is provided through the Vermejo. The overland journey by bullockcart from Rosario to Salta usually takes from 100 to 150 days, the freight being 2 patacons per arrobe. By the Vermejo the distance from Buenos Ayres to Salta or Tucuman will be reduced to 20 days, and the reight to 1 patacon,

freight. days. B. Avres to Corrientes... Corientes to Esquina Gde Esquina Gde to Salta &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ "

days 20 per ar. 18

Each steamer can take 300 tous, which at 4 rls. per arrobe would give 12,000\$fts per month, equal to 144,000\$ General Lopez Jordan may think fit per annum., or 44 per cent on the cato offer, but as it is indispensably no | pital, independent of the Government cessary to send a committee to his en- subvention. Moreover the steamers

Provinces above-named (300,000 according to the census) it is clear that the frontier districts of Bolivia would trade with the Vermejo, since goods sent overland from Chile to Jarija, Potosi &c. have to pay 200 per cent. ad valorem freight on mule-back, whereas by the Vermejo we can supply them at 60 per cènt.

The Company also intend to turn attention to the valuable timber that lines the Vermejo, consisting of thabo any, cedar, jacarandá, lancewood, palo-santo, walnut, lapacho, quebracho, guayacum, &c., suitable for carriages, furniture, boat-building, &c.

The concession for high ways to Salto. Tucuman, and other places will probably be ceded by the Company to engineers or contractors.

The land-grant of fifty leagues on the Vermejo will suit for the establishment of colonies, and can be disposed of to colonization companies.

The proposed capital of \$f.100,000 will be sufficient for the purchase of steamers and all general ontlay. The estimated gains are 41 per cent, as the Government subvention of \$1.2,000 per month, will more than pay all working expenses. The profits arising from timber and the land-grant will also be considerable. The investment seems a most flattering one.

THE SITUATION.

The steamer from the Uruguay arived on Thursday morning bringing dates from the Uruguay towns to the 15th just: As that district is very thickly settled with foreigners, most of whom are our fellow countrymen, the state of affairs up there is sa matter of interest for us all. No portion of the River Plate territory owes more to foreign capital and enterprise than tho banks of the Uruguay. On either side of that majestic river are estancias, saladeros, factories, and colonies started by foreign capital and worked by foreign enterprise; yet it is the spot of all others which has suffered most by anarchy and civil war during the modern history of the River Plate. The power of the Argentine and Montevidean Governments is weaker, and the power of the rebel and revolutionist is stronger, on the banks of the Uruguay than elsewhere. The veriest camp peon can fling up his poucho ou the Uruguay and raise a revolt up there when elsewhere it is imposible. The Uruguay is the richest district of the Plate, and yet it is the weakest point for Presidents Sarmiento and Battle, The time will come we suppose when thingsup there will 'right' again, when law and order will resume the place which anarchy and civil war have so long usurped; but we fear if we must wait for other times so also we must wait for other men.

The foreigners in Entre Rios have no words strong enough to condemn the conduct of the National Government, in allowing the Lopez Jordan war to drag on so. Everyone in the province knows that Jordan could be cut up, defeated, or bought up within twenty-four hours, if the Government people only went the right way about it. Panic has again seized the little towns of Eutre Rios on the Uruguay; the news arrived at Gualeguaychu by 'chasque' that "Jordan is coming, shops shutting up, houses 'closingand everyone running away.' was the state of the town as the steamer passed. The people of the little towns are again outcasts, wanderers at Fray Bentos, Paysandu or Salto. Indignantly they ask where is Gelly Obes, where is Rivas, where is President Sarmiento's army. Away up pear Parana, and as usual badly off for horses. We have received a letter from an English estanciero in Entre Rios, containing so many and such serious charges, that We refuse to publish it for fear of compromising our honest correspondent. Yet in the interest of the country such communications should be published. President Sarmiento doubtless thinks he knows what is going on in Entre Rios: to use the figuarative language of our correspondent his Excellency knows just as much about what is going on in Entre Rios, as' the man in the moon' Treason, anarchy, and corruption have produced the present sorrows; the same elements are at work, and consequently the same result must be looked for.

The death of General Urquiza will long be remembered in Eutre Rios: so long as he lived everything ros. pered. The last seven months hide and go seek' war has driven Entre Rios back fully twenty years, and the worst feature of the war is, that there is not the slightest prospect of its terminacampment we have to beg that Your need not burn coal as there is plenty tion. People in Entre Rios think it Excellency will give a free pass to of firewood along the river. Besides will even survive the Sarmiento adsays so, and even his bitterest opponents in E tre Rios give him credit for sincerity in the remark. Everything is prostrated in Eutre Rios to day, the rich people have long since left, the poor are trying to sell what they have got, and escape from the country. From Concordia to the Gauzú there is one wail of distress; half the sheep of Entre Rios will go this year unshorn owing to the peons being all taken up for soldiers, and the low price of wool in the market. Some of the largest and best known cattle farms in Entre Rios are to-day without a solitary horse or cow. In the Nogoya district the cattle are becoming what is termed 'alzado' or wild, as there are no peons to gather the 'rodeos.' There are at this moment over 500 tellantless rauchos spread over the camps, the doors cut down, the roofs tumb ling, in ; even large estancia houses frequently met with in this melaucholy plight-Ruin, Desolation and Misery stare one on all sides, and yet honourablemen are in power, honourable men direct the war, and honour able men are in constant pursuit of Lopez Jordan.

And if we turn to the opposite side of the river we find history repeating itself, and with a vengeance; revolution and civil war live in perennial bloom in the neigh ourhood of Paysaudú; it is a mere toss up in the morning who is to rule the roast at Caraballo with his splendid army of 40 officers and 30 men has long since left for Montevideo. Well may the victimised Paysanduans exclaim "Ob, save us from our friends." It was not the rebels the townsfolk feared. but the Government troops. Every man in the town has his hat full of Government 'vales,' but when will they be paid? Echo answers "never." The exactions of the Government officers, the pilferings by the troops, the demoralization caused by having the town infested with a lazy, idle soldiery the outpourings of the prisons—have told upon the once happy turiving town of Paysandú. Alf the estancias along the Uruguay have suffered by these never-ending bostilities; the country is going down to perdition, and all the 'faufarronade' about the siege of Montevideo is but a hollow farce; the land is doomed-Reds in power, Blanco revolution-Blancos in power, Colorado revolution. So the story goes, and so it will ever go while Blancos and Colorados have anything to fight for, unless some tyrant rise from the ranks, and with the bloody hand of despotism silence for ever both parties. The hour is not far distant; humanity will have little to lament at the change, for if it was put to the vote of the non-fighting portion of the Oriental population, they would vote for the direct despotism in preference to the present state of things. The steamer has brought news from Salto to the effect that Captain Herencia was murdered in the streets of that town by his own troops. - On Monday about fifty of Suarez' soldiers entered Paysandu and swore they would not leave the town or serve in the Government army any more until they received their pay. Suarez and Borges, the Government generals, who are expected by the Montevideans. every hour at the Cerro, are quietly encamped at a place called Don Es evan, in the Cuchillas, and our Paysandu correspondent says "nothing important save a few murders! Everyone who can is leaving Paysandú. On Sunda / evening a special bulletin was blished, which I enclose. The balletin in question has large

headings-Great battle at Tacuarembo-Defeat of the Blancos-24 killed, 18 taken prisoners, and 104 horses with recados captured, Gen. Escobar is the hero who, we are told, won the day. Gen. Suarez reports as follows-

Major Escobar with a small force tought the rebels at Tacuarembo, took 18 prisoners, killing 22, and felicitates Paysandu on the victory. Gen. José A. Reyes follows suit, but condescends to further details, which for the goneral reader are worthless trash. We pitch the bulletin into the waste paper basket, and only regret that victors and vanquished do not share the same fate.

And, how much longer is this horrid farce to continue?

Entre-Rios-Ruined.

Banda Oriental-Brogared. Let us talk no more about new

loans, exhibitions, railways or schools. Let us stop everything to save Entre-Rios, the bleeding piece of Argentine soil. Lopez Jordan is now marching to the Uruguay: perhaps the next ateamer will bring us news that he is marching to the Cordova Exhibition.

Five hundred bullocks were despatched to Montevideo from this port on Tuesday.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CORDOVA.

CONTRACT WITH MR. GRIGOR.

Governor Peña of Cordoba has signed the following concession in favor of Mr. Alexander Grigor of London for the establishment of a Bank with peculiar privileges under the title abovestated.

Art. 1. A joint-stock Bank shall be established under the name "Provincial Bank of Cordoba"; capital two million. bard dollars (£400,000) in 20,000 shares of 1008 each.

Art. 2. Legal residence to be in Cordoba, with branches at London, Bue-

nos Ayres, &c.
Art. 3. Bank to be managed by five Directors.

Art. 4. Two directors to be elected by natives, two by foreigners, and one by the Governor. Manager to be appointed by foreign share-holders. Share books to be open for one year and natives may subscribe for half the stock.

Art. 5. Bank to have right of emission from five cents upwards; its notes to be legal tender.

Art. 6. The savings Bank (Caja de Deposito) established in 1858, is incorporated in the new Bank, and all its privileges transferred to the latter; the former to be at once wound up..

Art. 7. Government may at any time inspect the books and examine the balance-sheets.

Art. 8. The Bank is free of taxation. Art. 9. It is to be established for 25 years, and during that time no other bank of emission can be established.

Art. 10. Government after fifteen years may expropriate the Bank with six months' notic's paying the shareholders in gold the market value.

Art. 11. The Bank must be established within twelve months.

Art. 12. To compensate Mr. Grigor tor his trouble he is to have 5 per cent commission on all shares that may be taken up in England.

Art. 13. This concession must be ratified by the Legislature of Cordoba. At the same time Mr. Grigor got a second concession for a Bank of Mortgage with a capital of £200,000 in shares of £20 each. It is to be called Banco Hipotecario de Cordoba, and its business exclusively to be to advance money on real estate within the Province, with right of emission up to the amount of its realised capital, and also Mortgage Bonds for the amount of sums advanced. The Bank is not to call in more than 10 per cent. per annum on advances. Mr. Grigor's commission same as above. Bank to be opened in twelve months.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION PALACE.

Mr. Henry Zimmermann, Commissioner General, reports the works of the palace and grounds as very advanced. In a few months a meadow field has been transformed into the most delightful garden in the Republic. The Gothic entrance, Swiss cottages, Chinese kiosks, Moorish alcazar &c. are finished in the best taste, and the water-works are complete in every part. There are 4 fire-pumps in the Palace which can throw a volume of water 30 feet high, besides two fireengines and 6 force-pumps received lately from England; these are worked by an efficient corps of fire-men. The Government would do well to purchase the site so that it may serve a Botanical Garden and promenade for the citizens of Cordoba. Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties that had to be contended with at the outset Mr. Zimmermann thinks that in point of arrangement and general effect the Cordoba Exhibition will surpass anvthing of the kind hitherto seen on this Continent: He says the combination of useful and ornamental is more complete than he noticed at so Le Exhibitions in the United States, and superior to what we find in the reports of those of Brazil and Chile. In experimental plantations more than 900 different kinds of seeds have been employed, having been brought from Europe and N. America. It will be too late in March to judge the comparative results of their growth, and it is therefore suggested that the official inspection should take place on Dec. 15th, simultaneous with the trial of machinery.

The number and variety of articles. to be exhibited at the opening in March promises to be very flat ering. There are already 436 packages receivand when the contributions from Bue- | matter in which his Majesty takes a are sent in it is likely the number will through every class of Brazilian soexceed 1,000. The goods received ciety.

irom abroad at Rosario comprise 400 packages, and will probably be doubled before the Exhibition opens. Seven new systems of railway will be exhibited, including two of Argentine inven-

Among the live-stock only 43 animals have yet arrived, but 100 more are en route from Bolivia and other parts: the zoological display will be very interesting, but that of minerals will perhaps claim the highest rank. It is remarkable that the Provinces which have been most active in sending goods for exhibition are the more remote ones, such as Jujuy, Salta, Mendoza, Catamarca and Corrientes, whereas nothing has get been received from Cordoba, Santa Fé or Santia-

The Exhibition will positively open on March 15th, when President Sarmiento will inaugurate it with becoming spleudor.

THE BRAZILIAN CABINET.

Respecting the Ministerial changes in Rio we have the following :-

"The origin of it was the divergency of the views of the Itaborahy Cabinet from those entertained by the Emperor in regard to the emancipation measure reported. The conduct of the Ministry in respect to the question before the committee had been from the first plainly tinctured with hostility, and it had tried in various ways to prevent, or to delay as long as possible, the committee making a report. Owing, however, to the exertions of three of the five members the bill was reported, greatly to the disgust of the Ministry, in time to enter into debate this session if undue obstacles were not thrown in the way. To prevent action, and to shelve the bill, has then become the government policy, and in consequence of this the Emperor yesterday put the question directly to the isconde de Itaboraby as to whether the government purposed taking any action this session upon the committee's bill. On receiving the reply that the Ministry did not intend to bring the bill on this session the Emperor showed much discontent, and told his Excellency that the conduct of the Cabinet in relation to emancipation was compromising him (the Emperor) greatly.

The Premier then said that the Mi-

nistry had no intention to compromise his Majesty, but that considering the provisions abolishing slave births of so important a kind as to require long consideration, and that if his Majesty believed that the present Cabinet was compromising his word it would feel it a duty to retire. His Majesty then simply said, "Good," and turned away abruptly, putting an end to the interview for the time. Atterwards he signified his desire that the government should allow the bill to be taken up at an early date; and, if the Ministry should refuse to agree to the implied ultimatum, it is understood that its resignation will be at once accepted, and that Visconde de S. Vicente, a conser vative Senator of emancipatory tendencies, was charged with the formation of a Ministry. The Visconde de S. Vicente is a man of very high reputation as a statesman and political and legal writer, and some years ago brought up a bill into the Senate to promote the gradual abolition of slave iy. He will thus be a fitting man to carry out the views of his Majesty and after the closing of the Exhibition for of the present conservative opposition in the Deputies, which, it strengthen ed by the accession of a number of Deputies who, while agreeing with the minority in principle, were voting with the Cabinet to prevent a parliamentary crisis, will be able to carry the bill against the open opponents and those who object to the opportuneness.

Besides the wish to redeem the public promises in regard to emancipatory measures, made in two successive speeches from the throne, it is asserted that the Emperor has a special purpose in having the emanginatory provisions initiated without further post-ponement. This is, that he purposes early next year to leave the Princess Imperial as Regent, to obtain leave of absence for two years and to travel both in the United States and Europe, to observe their institutions and to enjoy the meetings of those historical, geographical and scientific societies in which he takes so warm an interest. It is said that he will first of all visit the United States, and will spend some time there in the study of its institutions, and especially of the working of ed from some of the Opper Provinces, the school system, as education is a uos Ayres, San Juan, San Luis, En- supreme interest, and which he is

ARRIVAL OF VISCOUNT RIO BRANCO.

Viscount Rio Branco (Sr. Paranhos) arrived yesterday, accompanied by his two eldest daughters, also his son as Secretary, and Sr. Keating, Attaché. At two o'clock, His Excellency Señor Borges, Brazilian Minister, Sr. Lisboa, Brazilian Consul-General, and Señor Amorin went out in a small steamer to meet the illustrions visitor. Señor Braga and a host of the Viscount's personal friends awaited his arrival on the Mole-head. The river was unusually low, and the difficulties attending disembarkation were greater than

Viscount Rio Braneo comes to close his special mission, and finally conclude a Treaty of Peace with Para-

We understand His Excellency will shortly proceed to Paraguay to fulfil the object of his mission, which we doubt not, in such able hands, will be satisfactorily concluded for the interests of all the nations concerned.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Though rather late, we publish today the official account of the different events which took place on Saturday last, at the sports of the G.S.R., on Mr. Lanuz's grounds.

Th.. competitors were exclusively Southern Railway employées.

The following Times, distances, and beights were taken by Mr. E. T. Simpsou, who kindly officiated as Judge:.

1.—Length Jump, (standing)
1. G. Barber, 9ft 4m,
2. P. Lawler, 8. 11

2. -High Jump (running). 1. J T Moore 5ft 2in.

2. W II Moore, 41t 8in. 3.-Flat Rice, 100 yards.

1. G Barber (handicapped 2 yds).
2. J T Moore (do 4yds). 2. J T Moore (do Time 11) sec. 4yds).

4.—Putting the Shot.

1. R Moore, 31ft 9in. 2. J McMorine, 31it 8in.

5 .- Flat Race, 440 yards. 1. H Oxenford. 2. W H Moore Time, 58 sec.

9,-Flat Race for Boys under 15 years, 150 yards 1. T Moore.

-Wheelbarrow Ruce (blindfolded), 100 yards

1. N Clements.
2. 1 Ibbetson. 8.-Hurdle Rice, 120 yards. 1. R Moore, (handicapped lyd).

2. J T Moore (do lime, 20 sec. 9. Throwing the Hammer-16lbs.

2. J McMorine, 66ft 3in.

10. Handicap Race-300 Yards.

1. H Oxenford, scratch.

1. J. Kane, 68ft. 11in.

2. W H Moore ditto.
3. B Moore, 5 yards start.
Time, 40 sec.

11. Length Jump Running. .

B Bridge, 16ft 10in.
 R Doyle, 16ft 14 in.
 I T Moore, 17ft (handicapped 1 foot)

12. Hop, Skip, and Jump.

1. G Barber, 35ft 3in. 2. B Bridge, 33ft 6in.

13. Flat Race—880 Yards.
1. II Ox n ord, 2m. 23s., 15 yards-

behind scratch.

2. W H Moore, ditto. 3. M F Powell 25 do.

14. Sack Race--70 Yards.

1. D Ibbatson. 2. J Somers.

Consolation Stakes.

1. F Wilks. 2. H Pyke.

The progress that these sports have made during the past year and the interest taken in them by the employees speaks well for the G. Southern Rail-

The results will bear comparison with those of the Palermo Club, some of them in fact being better, viz., the high jump running and the length jump standing.

Those of the competitors who entered at Palermo were handicapped, and in some cases too heavily, as in the

length jump running.
The time of the 100 yards was bad, owing to a false start. Four out of the 10 starters running the whole distance (103 seconds) J. T. Moore winning, but having to run it over again, only obtained second place. Oxenford was unfortunately tripped up at the start, and thus thrown out of the race, but subsequently redeemed his credit by winning with comparative ease the tre Rios, Santa Fé, Santiago and Rioja most desirous shall be disseminated 300, 400, and 880 yards race, all which events being competed for against a telling wind.

MONTEVIDEO

BARON MAUA'S . ARRANGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Tuesday.

A good deal of firing has been going on to-day at the trenches: at half past 11 the Cerro fort fired 5 cannon-shots at some cavalry of the enemy that had entered Lapuente's saladero. The Blancos have been concentrating at Sorchantes, the centre of their line, and the Telegrafo says it is rumoured they intend to assault the city to-night.

Mr. Oldham is said to have petitiond Government for the Telegraph Co. to be allowed to close all intermediate stations between this city and Buenos Ayres and to resume working, on the understanding that no political or cypher messages can be transmitted till the war is over.

The Maná Bank commenced to-day its new emission of 108 and 208 notes. The arrangement between Baron Maná and the Government issatisfactorily concluded, as appears by the following notes-

To H. E. President Batlle.

On March 16th 1870 I had the bonor to solicit permission for my Bank to continue emitting notes as by law of May 1869. This was a right that merely required the fulfilment of the formalities laid down in the Government decree. The Bank had been declared solvent and in a position to resume its operations temporarily suspended by virtue of the Bye-laws. I felt therefore certain that Your Excellency would grant my request, as you accordingly did. The Junta of Public Credit, however forgetting that my cash balance should be only regulated with regard to the amount of emission. pretended that I should have a balance in gold or notes equal to my realized capital. This I resisted, for the law only obliged me to have 25 per cent. in chest of the amount in circu-Although the Bank is authorized to

emit up to double its realized capital I do not intend to avail myself of so much, but by degrees, as the circumstances may require. I offered the Junta to shew my balance as comparaed with my intended emission, but they refused. The law of May 1869 clearly gives equal rights to all the Banks in this particular and the denial in my case is a manifest injustice. It has often appeared to me that the new regulations from time to time about Banks are not strictly legal, yet I have always implicitly obeyed them. In the present matter, however, I claim the full justice that all Banks are entitled to by the Banking Law. I claim the full performance of the prescriptions of the law of May 4th and arrangement of May 9th 1869, the delay in this matter being very prejudicial to my Bank.

Baron de Mauá.

Government-house Nov. 14th WEREAS on examination of the merits it appears-

Ist. That the Mauá Bank was fully and legally empowered to resume operations.

2nd. According to the law of July 1868 it was reinstated in the same rights as before its suspension.

3rd. That it is exactly on the footing meditated by law of May 1870.

4th. That one of the Bank's righte is to emit notes payable at sight to bearer in conformity the laws and regulations.

5th, That the laws bearing on this matter are those of July 1868 and May 1870.

6th. That the Bank in question fully obeys the Banking law of May 1870.

It is therefore hereby ordained that in conformity with the above laws and regulations the Mana Bank is authorized to emit notes payable at sight to bearers, subject to the lan of May 4th and the regulation of May 9th on this matter.

Let the Finance Minister advise the Junta of Public Credit to this ef-

Manuel Herrera-Obes.

The lighters yesterday from Buenos Ayres brought 500 live sheep and 70 bullocks. Much inconvenience is felt by people living near the waterside where they kill the cattle for the city, as it is feared the filth &c. may cause a pestilence.

The Poiton has brought 450 passengers from Marseilles and Genoa.

Govo Suarez is reported to have assembled 4,000 men at Arroyo Grande, and to be marching to relieve the city. Gold is at 101 prem. £14,000 done

on London at 501 to 1.

IMMIGRANTS. NOTICE · TO

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: lst. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, pro-wided there be no doubt as to the truth of what

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 Resistant who was the Committee shall must twice conquistr, where the Committee shall meet twice

a month to resolve on such petitions.

3d. The petitioner should state clearly the Christian and sirnames [as likewise those of his family, if any], the number of persons, their nationality, age, sox, state or profession in life, and where last employed, the port of embarking, name of vessel, the date of arrival here and name of vessel, the date of arrival here and name of place the strength of the state of the state

ag, name of vessel, the date of arriver here ame of place they wish to be transported to.

N.B. Persons, or the families of persons, or gaged abroad by private parties or companies, for

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 Re LBuenos Ayrs, Novembr 2, 1870.
o | n5 WM. WIIKEN, Secretary.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

FRENCH MAILS

Surrender of Metz.

Paris Resists.

Peace Mooted.

SPECIAL STANDARD TELEGRAM.

> Lisbon 29th Oct. 1870. Correspondent T_0

STANDARD.

Bombardment of Paris to commence on Monday 31st October at sunrise. 2000 guns in position. Surrender of Metz communicated to

Paris by permission of Germans. Fearful excitement in Paris.

Railway from Metz running night and day with German troops to Paris. London papers full of comments on fall of Metz.

French Government refuse to sign armistice.

Trochu proclaims resistance to the last.

Amieus threatened.

THE FALL OF METZ.

The fall of Metz was anticipated All the English papers foretold it, and although the news produced a profound sensation throughout Europe, it took none by surprise. The news had an instantaneous effect on the London. Hamburg Frankfort, and New York markets. Everything rose when the telegrams were received, as all believe that. Paris cannot hold out, and that peace is at hand.

On the London stock-exchange city. stocks of every description improved and money rules as low as 2 per cent. Bank rate 21. Gold still keeps flow ing into England from all parts.

The terms of the surrender of Metz are not published.

Canrobert, Changarnier, Ladmirault Bourbaki and others passed out with Bazaine; in fact, with the exception of Trochu, all the officers of note were with Bazaine.

The latest telegram from London per

cable to Lisbon says :-Total number of prisoners in Metz 173,000, besides three generals and 6000 officers, 7000 guns, and immense military supplies.

Schelestadt surrendered on 25th.; 2400 prisoners and 120 guns.

JOURNEY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO STRASBURG.

A despatch from Brussels, dated the 12th, announces that the King of of it. Prussia was about to proceed, from his head-quarters at Versailles, to Strasburg, where a conference of all the German Sovereigns was to be held to discuss the question of peace or continuance of the war, and that relative to the admission of the Southern States into the North German Confederation.

Telegrams from London allude to rumors of peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. These rumors, however, are not much credited, since after the conditions insisted upon by the Prussians, and their having obtained daily new victories, it is difficult to believe that they will be satisfied with less than what they asked a month ago; and, on the other hand, if Alsace should be annexed to Luxembourg, the Badeners and Bavarians would be dissatisfied with the result of the sacrifices they have unbenefit of Prussia.

LATEST FROM TOURS.

The balloons between Tours and Paris continue with the greatest regularity; the post goes and comes each day. Nothing of the kind was ever before known in the world, and scientific men are turning their attention to the subject.

Every day balloons leave Paris for the different departments: the fire of the Prussians rarely reaches them.

The Paris garrison made a successful sally on the 22nd, and destroyed the besiegers' works at Sceaux and St. Cloud. The Guard Mobile fought well, but were driven back with great slaughter. The Count Dampriere, who commanded, perished in the fight. The Palace of St. Cloud was set on fire and half burned down: the whole place is now in ruins.

The spirit of the people in Paris is good, and all declare resistance to the

Tours is crowded, and people from all parts are flocking in. The place is filled with English and Americans. It was pretty freely said that next

week the Government would be removed to Bordeaux.

Prince Frederick Charles is sick. The German troops now occupy the entire of Alsace even to the Swiss fron-

The German papers condemn in strong language the bombardment of St. Cloud by the Erench; they say it was a Vandalic act.

The King of Italy has refused to avail of the troubles of France to demand the restoration of Nice.

Near Marseilles riots among the French troops have occurred, causing much loss. A club has been formed which refuses to recognise the Tours Government.

The whole story of the coffins is explained; they contained all the valuables taken from Compiegne, Fontainbleau, and Ferrieres, also the remains

of the Duke of Nassau,
In Lyons the Mobiles committed excesses in the schools and houses; the soldiers entered the houses looking for money, &c,

Cholera, which was announced near Metz, has completely disappeared.

The Francs Tireurs are now becom ing terrible; they are everywhere. Thionville still holds out, but the Ger

mans are pushing hard to make it surrender. The library at St. Cloud has been saved; all the rest has perished.

The Anglo-American ambulance has gone to Orleans, where there are 3,000 wounded French and Germans.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

The same heroic determination, the same desperate resistance, the same unity of action against the traditional enemy is observable in the beleaguered another successful sally.

Several successful sorties have been made. Before the redoubts of Nantes, Hantesgeres and the fort of Bicetre, they had, after three hours' savage fighting, driven back the invaders with considerable loss. At Mont Valerien, one of the chief forts round Paris, the French attacked in great force, with forty pieces of cannon. The Germans fought splendidly under the eye of the King himself, compelling, at great loss, the garrison to retire behind their walls, leaving on the field two cannon and one hundred prisoners.

A letter per balloon post, dated 11th, says :- Paris having shut up within ber walls numerous foreigners and members of the diplomatic corps, cannot be bombarded without previous intimation. The rules of war allow two days for foreigners to leave. It is likely they will not be in readiness to open fire for eight days yet, but we are not to have many moments notice

Bombs, mortars and heavy siege pieces do not require the complicated outworks or lines of trenches of a regular besieging army. A few detached breastworks to cover the gunners is all that is necessary. Experiments with large pieces at Spandan and Koenigsburg give, in German figures, a maximum of 9,300 metres. This distance must be reduced to 8,000, for greater certainty. This range far exceeds the guns of our forts, and, unless an exaggeration, will admit of the besiegers hammering away at the town from behind their present lines. When we remember the great wonders performed by the mitrailleuse at all the experiments, we are inclined to wait the onslaught of this new weapon without much anxiety.

A Paris journal of the 5th gives the salary of the members of the Provisional Government at 1000 francs per month. The Crown Prince of Wurdergone for the almost exclusive temburg died of his wounds. The bricklayers and carpenters have been formed into a brigade, to repair the houses struck by shells and to throw up barricades. Another paper of same date says :- "Already provisions are running short and the enemy knows, trusting more to the power of hunger than range of his guns.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

London Oct. 22. Every effort of English statesmanship is concentrated on bringing about peace. The Government takes every opportunity of suggesting to the belligerents means of arriving at a solution of their dreadful quarrel: within the last few days innumerable telegrams have been sent by Lord Granville to St. Petersburg, Florence, Vienna, and Madrid. It is believed that the Ki g of Prussia is auxious for peace, and would entertain terms.

Siege of Paris not yet commenced and it is believed that peace will save that city.

All the Freuch troops in the North re at Amiens, which will be defended. The Prussians burned Chaville, Nes sangere, and Brussard.

The Times admits that the Germans have already burned twenty French towns, and shot 150 peasants for opposing their march.

On the 8th the Prussians lost 3,000 men; one battalion was annihilated

and five others nearly so, at Metz. The fortifications of Strasburg are

being repaired in haste. 11,000 cannon, 12,000 Chassepots, and 50 locomotives were captured in THE SECOND FALL OF GUALE

the place. Great political excitement in Ger-

many. Bismarck's plan is-

Fall of France, rise and unification of Germany. He wants a single Par-liament for all Germany; Wurtemberg,

Baden, and Hesse consent. Bavaria wishes to preserve its autonomy. When Victor Emmanuel received the result of the Roman plebiscite, he

" As King and as Catholic, I have proclaimed the unity of Italy, but I am firmly resolved to maintain the liberty of the Church and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. On these conditions I accept the plebiscite of the people of Rome and present it to the peo-

ple of Italy. The German armies are suffering from want of food and shelter. There is nothing left to pillage.

The new German loan for eighty millions of thalers is to be guaranteed by the war indemnity. Before the 4th September Germany could not have raised this loan. Great battle expected on the Loire

with Bonrbaki's army. Marshal MacMahon is in Brussels. Brussels, 21. The garrison of Thionville made

suspended by the Pope. Tarin, 21. On the 19th the French made a night

attack on the besiegers. Prussian despatches admit that the French retook Stenay.

Five hundred Gardes Mobiles prisoners escaped from Chateau Thierry on the 16th under cover of an attack by Franc Tireurs.

THE FRENCH FLEET. Several large French men-of-war are off Heligoland and the mouth of the Elbe. The commander of Hamburg has given orders to put out all the lighthouses.

LA FRANCE" ON THE WAB. This paper, writing on the situa-tion, says—" Are we Freuchmen? We are not! because our Generals no longer study war, and consequently know nothing of it. Our military 'prestige' is lost; we are now only a nation of talkers, sybarites, and rhetoricians, who squabble while the enemy's sword is at our throat. The new Macedonians will treat us as Alaric treated the Romans. Disorganization above, panic below. Such is our situation. We are no longer Frenchmen!"

M. THIERS' MISSION. The Times says, that as Thiers suggested a Congress while at St. Petersburg, it will be necessary to revise the Treaties of 1856 before Russia can take part in it.

M. KHERAY'S MISSION. Various rumours are current as to

the real object of M. Kheray's mission to Madrid.

Some say it was only to ask the good offices of Spain with Prussia, but the general belief is that the French Envoy only asked the Madrid Government to decree the free sale and manufacture of arms, which was refused.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE. Lord Lyons presented a proposal for an armistice to the Government at Tours late on the night of the 22nd. It was accepted, and M. Thiers ordered to set out for Paris to arrange the acceptance of it by the Government of that city. One of the condi-

tions was a Congress to be held in Up to the sailing of the Sindh, Tro chu had returned no answer.

ANTWERP MARKET.

Hide market active and River Plate and Rio Grande hides in demand.

Salted hides weak. Tallow flat and prices downward. owing to unfavorable advices from England.

Wool-2836 bales Plate sold. Stock 67,192 bales. The market rules about the same, but the fear of a decline at the next London auction operates unfavorably on the market, nevertheless the large orders for uniforms from Belgium and Germany tend greatly to

sustain the market. French loan (new) quoted at 13 pre-

MONTEVIDEAN LOAN.

The above loan has been withdrawn and the subscriptions returned. Messrs Thomson, Bonar & Co. had several applications for it, but on receipt of news from the Plate withdrew the loan till peace is restored to the Banda

GUAYCHU.

FEW rebel leaders in these countries have risen more rapidly into revolutionary fame than Mr. Richard Lonez Jordan. Whatever judgment military writers may be pleased to pass on his extraordinary abilities, it is certain that his rebellion is now attracting no small share of public attention. His insignificant band of rebels has expanded into a tolerably large army, and his military eccentricities have become, as it were, the parent of still more extraordinary idiosyncracies on the part of his opponents. His style of warfare, we may say, has infected the military system of the day. It would seem from the records of this unfortunate war for the last three or four months that even the national lieutenants in command delight in affecting his quaint notions of campaigning, for we have them running here and there and everywhere. Lopez Jordan last week was a bugbear, today he is a formidable rebel.

On Sunday morning the melancholy intelligence of the fall of Gualeguaychu reached this city, but until late in the steamer Garibuldi with the wound- garrison replying with artillery and

The Ecumenical Council has been ed survivors of the Gualeguaychu garrison put the matter beyond all doubt. The steamer Garibaldi herself was as good evidence as could be given of the fight, for she entered port in an almost sinking plight, riddled with balls, pommelled from stem to stern; one would have supposed that she had passed before another Humaita, and it speaks volumes for the irresistibility ot the ship and the superior precision of Jordan's gunners that, riding in the little arroyo of Gualeguaychu, target for the guns at the Capitania, the Garibaldi succeeded in being so a mirably hulled, and at the same time in getting so many men on board.

The attack on Gualeguaychu by the robels was unlooked for and unforeseen. The town was surprized, and if it has fallen, it is after a heroic resistance which illumes its history. The fighting began at about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and if we are to believe the statement of an escaped boot and shoe maker, the Government troops behaved with the most dauntless bravery, and held the foe incheck for four long hours. None of the Generals or principal officers at present in Entre-Rios were at the fight. General Gelly, General Rivas, General Jordan, all were absent; nevertheless, the fight was a serious one, the garrison of the town resisted, according to our informant, to the last—inch by inch. foot by foot the rebels advanced. Their numbers are var ously set down, some say 500, others double that, but they are all known in Entre Rios as the Ibicuy men, or the Ibicuy re-

In the absence of any official report of the battle, it is difficult to say much of the fight; the burried statement of an affrighted tradesman may be truthful and to a certain extent relied on, but then it lacks detail, and all the particulars we could derive from our informant are—that Gualeguaychu was attacked in the morning, held out for four hours, the garrison was outnumbered and outmanœuvred, jumped into the river, swam to the steamers Guazu and Garibaldi-the rebels got some guns into position at the Capitania. opened a galling fire on the steamers and the island in frent, bulled the Garibaldi in splendid style, and sunk the steamer Guazu, having sent three shots right through and through her at what is termed 'flor de agua.' The Guazu was a small but very fine steamer, belonging to Sr. Matti, and chartered by the Argentine Government to act as military transport; she went down so quickly that those on boardfound great difficulty in escaping. The instant she began to sink the men jumped into the water, swam to the island and to the steamer Garibaldi, and those who could not swim hung on to the rigging until they were poled off. Meanwhile the guns at the Capitania were now all brought to bear on the steamer Garibaldi; the shot fell hard and fast around the funnel, and cut away the rigging-the second engineer of the steamer was shot down, as also many of those who had the temerity to go on deck. The Captain of the Garibaldi merits the very highest praise for getting away at all; for it was evidently the intention of the Ibicuy men at the Capitania to sink the steamer, but the captain got up steam and ran down the 'arroyo' in splendid style.

It appears that since the 16th inst. there have been the most unfavorable rumours current in Gualeguaychu. brought by peones and others from the Parana districts; those persons who looked favorably on the National cause (and few was the number) attributed these reports to rebellious efforts to keep the spirit of revolution alive, and as there was 'nothing in the papers' published in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, or Rosario to justify or corroborate such reports, the eyes of the Gualeychuans were centreed on Parana, where Gelly, Rivas and Jordan were all together. The last news in Gualeguaychu from the seat of war was that one of the belligerents was in a corral, and whilst the attention of the Gualeguaychueans was directed to see how that belligerent would make his exit from that corral, Generalthe commander of the Ibicuy troops, fell on Svaleguayehu and took it.

The Independiente of Fray Bentos gives the following particulars

"Yesterday morning (Friday) we were all puzzled to m. ke out the cause of the cannonading and muske ry firing that could be heard fron the direction of Entre Rios, but the Guarani arrived at midnight and explained everything. A division of Lopez Jordan's army has driven the garrison of that town into an island, where they the atternson, when some wounded are closely besieged. From 4 o'clock lauded, none wished to believe in so on Friday morning until 1 p.m. the sad a report; the arrival, however, of rebels cannonaded the island, the and Garibaldi. The Pavon is at the made, so great is the scarcity of labor. mouth of the Gualeguaychú river, Sheep shearing is retarded, on acunable to go up and render any assistance owing to the low water; neither would it be safe to send up reinforcements in open boats, since the rebels are in strong position on both sides of the river. The town was sacked by the victors, who also committed many other outrages; they number about 1,000 men, horse foot and artillery. The garrison on the island is 250 or 300 strong.

"Major Leiria, commander of the Gualeguaychu National Guards, has arrived with some other officers. He says the garrison held out bravely on the island till nightfall (Friday) and then got aboard the Garibaldi, which dropped down the river and is now stationed at the month. The enemy's artillery; killed. Captain Rodriguez, Busigu Cantalicio and some rank and ale, wounded seriously, Major Espinosa and Captain ---; slightly, Capt. Massot and 18 or 20 rank and file. The Guarani has left with surgeons and provisions for the wounded aboard the

The Discussion says the island where the garrisou took refuge is called Isla Fraga. The rebel loss is supposed to be considerable; Capt. Massot has two bullet-wounds in the hand.

LATEST FROM DOLORES, B. O.

An old Devonshire adage tells us that 'the lane is long that has no turn-Verily, the Banda Oriental, with its political dissentions, may not inaptly be likened unto a lane into which the traveller has been beguiled by a contemplation of the luxuriant foliage of its high hedges and the prospect of a pleasant walk through unexplored regions. The morning is calm and serene, birds warble welcome on every side. and our traveller, forgetful of everything but surrounding objects, wanders on But night is at hand; night so dark and chill, that he would fain retrace his steps. Obstacles, before unseen, now present themselves. He stumbles in deep and dangerous ruts, and falls in the hedges, where instead of luxuriant foliage he finds sharp thorns. Still on he plods, hoping that some light may break through and dispel the darkness, until, worn out with fatigue, bleeding from the wounds of the vicions thorns, and with scarcely a rag left to cover him, he finds himself as near the end as before. True, his entrance was voluntary; but then is he to be pitied the less because he was deceived? His friends 'on the other side of the hedge' may tell him to return. Alas! he knows there is no remedy but to wait for the day. And thinkest thou, reader, that he prays not anxiously for it? Is not our own situation here somewhat similar?have we not been deceived by false appearances? have not the dark clouds of political contention o'ercast our once sunny horizon? when we expected a smooth path have we not met political ruts at every step? where we thought to find friendship and protection have we not been insulted and robbed?

Our capital and energies are paralysed by the party-squabbles of those who should be our protectors; our property is taken from us to fill the hungry bellies of unpaid soldiers, who insult us as they take our goods. How long is this state of affairs to last? Will no power step in to stay this plague of war which has made a hell of bullets flying round me pretty freely. | the just motives of complaint we have what might have deen au eari radise; or are other nations indifferent to the cause of Justice and Humanity?

Our lane' is long indeed, and I see no turning; and we also pray for the dawn—but the dawn of Peace.

Sunday, 11 a.w. Since the battle of the Corralito we have not seen a single soldier until to-day. Ten Reds have just entered our town. Suarez reported as on the other side of the Rio Negro, and Cara-

ballo with him. Medina and Aparicio, encamped on the coast of the Arroyo Grande. Couflicting accounts of a battle lost and won; nothing positive known.

I send this by private bands via Soriano. We can get no letters or papers from Buenos Ayres-why, God knows.

TEUTON.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

The camps out in the western districts are in good condition, and the cattle are doing well; but the great heat lately has nearly dried up the lagunas, so that water drawing is comare very promising and in full ear; but to secure peous for harvest advances die of the road in the most dignified | will embark on board their boats."

count of the unfavourable state of the wool market, and will be put off as long as possible in the hope of better accounts from Europe. Should this not arrive soon, many will become so sickened of the business that no doubt plied, and provisions not very high." large quantities of sheep will be thrown ou the market, and, as a natural result, low prices will be the rule. But even at eight to ten dollars, which are the figures already talked of, sheep farming will offer very little inducements at present quotations for wool. Government would do well to devise all possible means for the encouragement of agriculture. Roads and bridges, cheap railway freights, implements duty-free, an influx of skilled labor, with temporary bank advances, would soon make this a corn-exporting country.

Now that maize is at such a high price there is great lamentation in the partido of Bragado, where large tracts were left to rot on the ground or be eaten off by cattle for want of peons to gather it last year, even the offer of half the crops being of no avail. This year there is comparatively little sown in consequence, though it is not too late yet, if there were any prospect of harvesting it, the land being so suitable and easily prepared. Hundreds of farm labourers would find immediate employment out west at good wa ges, so that numbers of Italians and Basques should be drafted off in this direction. Consuls and agents having the charge of such would study the interests of immigrants by recommending the above-named partido to new arrivals, and making arrangements for the repayment of the necessary expenses of their transit. Owners of land would gladly make prepayment of wages for suitable labourers, as gauchos in general settle down badly to farm work, having been so accustomed to open camp life.

A great desideratum for the camp is the establishment of markets, fairs and agricultural shows, at all of which the various wants and improvement would be made known and satisfied Nothing could tend more to the full development of the pastoral and agricultural industries than weekly markets, half yearly fairs, and annual cattle-shows at properly selected towns. Taking for example the route of the Western Railway such towns as Luxan, Mercedes, Chivilcoy and Bragado would present themselves as the most convenient centres of large districts, with markets on different days of the week, with fairs and shows at suitable intervals under regulations and supervision so well known to Europeans. On such occasions the town and country would meet together for the furthering of their various interests, and suggestions for their mutual benefit, greatly to the advantage of both; in fact, by thus rubbing together, new and unthought of industries would be promulgated.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE BLANCOS.

Our friend who went out last week to his quinta near the Union made a second excursion, which he describes as follows

"I walked out to the Union. The firing was very brisk along the road, as any other steamer. but I put up an umbrella, which I thought did not look like fighting. It alluded to:was awkward work, though, with the i had intended to visit General Ana not permit me to go there and be back passengers by this line to Buenos in the city before sunset. I was anxious not to remain out after dark, as my non-appearance would have made my family auxious about me.

"I crossed the camp from Union in the direction of Paso Molino and passed several Blanco outposts. I was found active fighting going on within the preference. 300 yards of the Colorado outposts. A Blanco skirmishing party had just me, but it was different with the Colorados. I had known some of their officers on the Union road, but was a stranger to those on this side. I assure you that for 15 minutes I passed

musketry from the steamers Guazú on account of wages are already being manner I could assume. I reached the Colorado outposts safe, and after a little explanation was allowed to pass

> "It is quite evident the siege is going to be a repetition of Oribe's There is a great deal of misery among the poor. The markets are fairly sup-

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

THE RAILWAY OVER THE ANDES

On the 30th ult. the first train pass: ed over the line being built from Callao to the mountain-pass of the Ocoya, The rails are already laid from Callao to about three miles beyond Lima, and the President of the republic, accompanied by his Cabinet, a number of enators and representatives, together with the diplomatic corps, inaugurated

The Oroya, the largest locomotive in South America, built at Patterson, No J., was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and as the convoy neared Lima the masses of spectators lining the river banks and crowding the river bed greeted its approach with the most enthusiastic welcome. Under the grand old Spanish bridge, built in 1615 by the Viceroy, the engine slowly passed, and the spectacle of the ingenuity and skill of the seven teenth and nineteenth centuries thus placed in contact was imposing.

The President expressed to Mr. Meiggs, the contractor, his complete approbation of the manner in which the work had been accomplished, and felicitated on his great intelligence

and activity. The example given by some of the Southern States in largely introducing Chinese labour is about to be followed in Peru. It is well known that the great estates here have for many years been worked almost exclusively by coolies, but the price paid for them by the planters has been so exorbitant, and the monoply enjoyed by the company formed to import the Chinese so onerous, that a different system has been determined upon. A large number of the wealthiest planters have organized an association, with a capital of \$1,000.000. to import this labour on their own account, and guarantee to supply all that may be required at a rate much more reasonable than that hitherto demanded.

No doubt can be entertained of the wisdom of this measure, and the numerous fertile plantations now idle for want of labourers will contribute their share to the wealth of Peru. Such large amounts of money were made in war that speculation is busy concernthat now on foot in Europe.

THE PACIFIC LINE.

We reproduce below a complaint published a few days ago by our colleague the Fenix, and signed by a number of passengers for this port by the Cordillera, who were obliged to be transhipped to one of the smallest of our river steamers, which had barely room for half their number, whilst on the same day that the Rio de la Plata left Montevideo, the America was leaving for Buenos Ayres, and Capt. Bossi says that he offered to take passengers at the same rate

The tollowing is the document

" We appeal to the press to publish

Ayres.

to embark on a small steamer which counts by French deserters, stating had not half the necessary accommodal that scurvy was general in the Martion for our number, but we are bound shal's army, the troops having noto acknowledge that we have been thing to live on but horseflesh and everywhere treated most court cousty, treated with every possible considera- half a cupful of rice per man daily; and was particularly struck with the tion by the captain of the Cordillera, others say there was abundance of frank bearing of the rebels. They and the fast sailing qualities of the provisions. The 'materiel' captured were not in uniform, but bad a well- boats of this line would, but for the by the Germans is enormous. fed, cheerful appearance. I returned unwarrantable proceeding of the to the city by the Figuerita road, and agents in Montevideo, ensure them Messrs. Woodgate Bros. for sending

"Last night we were néarly four hundred passengers on board the Rio tarte which steamer arrived at Montegone down, and promised not to fire on | de la Plata, which at the utmost can | vuleo on Monday, and will be in port only carry one hundred and fifty. We spent a most uncomfortable night, jammed one upon the other, and nearly suffocated; another night like it would | boat's crew of an English war vessel certainly have killed half of us. Why Rabelais' maurais quart d'heure. I was is it that when there are other and fired at on every side by men behind bigger boats the worse are selected? hedges close alongside of me, and if We have been answered that it is betheir powder had been good and their cause the latter are cheaper; but if cer in command to return from the rifles true it would have been worse the company only looks to its own town. They were ordered to shove receke. Tomas Purdie, F. Martinez y than Tipperary with me. I put up convenience, they will soon discover andeby the others, but being on duty, Arenales, V. Silviera, C. Tassier, &. mencing in earnest. The wheat crops than Tipperary with me. I put up convenience, they will soon discover saide by the others, but being on duty,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The French mail steamer Sindh is expected in port this morning. Great auxiety for European papers was manifested yesterday. The Mala de Europa was eagerly bought up, but it really contained very little fresh news. Of the capitulation of Metz no details whatever are known beyond the number of prisoners. There is some confusion in the account of the armistice. The Government at Tours accepted it on the 22nd, but up to the last moment the Paris authorities had given no sign. The Prussian programme seems to be peace with the Regency, leaving the French to tear each other to pieces, and home for Christmas. having destroyed in little more than three months the power that aspired to and, no doubt, held for a time undis. puted military predominance in Eutope. The general opinion in England is that peace is very probable, and prices on the Stock Exchange and the Bourses of Frankfort, New Hamburg, &c., have been firmer in consequence. The marriage of H.R.H Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn will take place, it is thought, in the first week of February at Windsor Castle. The marriage portion Parliament will be asked to grant the Princess will be £30,000 and £6,000 a year, the same as given to the Princess the bridegroom elect will be raised to the Peerage with the title of Duke of Argyle and Lorn. Recruiting is still going on in England. The majority a stir in the trade. of the members of the Irish ambulauce Corps, started in Dublin, are to be prosecuted under the Foreign Enlistment Act, as the law officers of the Crown have collected sufficient evidence to prove that their mission to France was anything but a peaceful oue, and that they were simply recruits for an Irish Brigade in the French service. Further European intelligence may be expected on Saturday or Sunday by the Atacama, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult. to the 3rd inst. Our Lisbon special of Paris was expected to open on the 31st October.

The Pascal made a good passage home last time, reaching Havre on the 11th of last month. When entering the harbour she ran into a barque, the Abd-el-Kader. The steamer ran right into her amidships; both vessels sustained severe damage.

Parties just arrived from Santa Fé cotton growing during the American report the experiments lately made with the "terra Romana" discovered ing the course to be adopted regarding some time ago on the Carcaraña river, as very successful; the quality of this clay is pronounced by connoiseurs superior to that of the European article.

> The landing of the wounded soldiers who came down from Entre Rios on Sunday in the Garibaldi was an extremely painful sight. Many of the poor fellows were very severely wounded, and it was sad to see them limping along without any one to help them, though they appeared scarcely able to stand. Campaigning in Entre Rios, if not very dangerous, is not without its privations. Many of the men looked half starved, and the uniforms of the greater number were in shreds.

The fall of Metz was a heavy blow and great discouragement to the French community, who were expecttheir organs. B ine is uniricio, but learned that his head-quar- the Pacific line, and at the same wish versally condemned for forgetting ters were a league off, and time did to give a warning to all intending France to remember Napoleon at such a moment. He is believed to be ambitious of playing the part enacted by "Our complaint against the agents General Monk in English history. In of the line is because they obliged us a late number of the Times we find ac-

We have to return our thanks to ns yesterday the latest English papers in the Plate; they came by the As-

this morning.

A row occurred on the mole at Montevideo, a few days ago, between a in the harbour (we have not heard her name) and some sailors of other nationalities. The English boat was lying at the stairs, waiting for the offimy ambrella and walked in the mid-that no passenger for Baenos Ayres die of the road in the most dignified will embark on board their boats."

| Amage by the others, out boing of duty, refused. They were at once attacked, but speedily put an end to the row by and M. Villarino.

pitching their opponents into the water. They were hauled out damper, if not wiser men.

The failure of the Montevidean loan in London has caused intense disgust in the sister city, where people were already smacking their lips over the golden dish so suddenly snatched from before them. The news received on the 18th ult. in London of the progress of the Blancos, and a damaging article in the Economist, induced Mr. McKinnon to withdraw the loan, and there can be no doubt he acted wisely in so doing.

The police of Montevideo made an-. other important seizure of arms on Saturday night. Fourteen men were arrested, and 300 weapons of various kinds with 34,000 rounds of ball cartridge seized. They were intended for the supporters of the Blancos in the

The Bishop of Salto has just returned from Rome. While there he was a most punctual attendant at all the sittings of the Council. We find by our European exchanges that the Council has been dissolved by the Sovereign Pontiff.

All the itinerant vendors of ices were paraded in the court-yard of the Municipality on Monday, and the contents of their cans examined. specting officer gave them all free pratique,' stating he believed their wares to be equal to genuine Wen-Helena. It is generally believed that ham, at which compliment the icemen gave a becomingly frigid bow and departed... There is but little doing in ice now, but another month will cause

Don B. Mitre y Vedia will be the new Chief Clerk of the School Departmeut.

The number of new houses being built in the town of Rosario is forty-

The Nacion, which is considered the best informed paper in the city on military affairs in Entre Rios, disposed summarily yesterday morning of the alarming rumors current for the last few days respecting the death of Gen. Gelly and the destruction of his army. and will bring dates from Lisbon The General is still in the land of the living, and so is General Rivas. The correspondent says the bombardment official report of the fall of Gualeguaychu will be found in another column...

The account published by a German paper in Bahia respecting the naval engagement off Rio was a pure invention. The Bruix, one of the vessels imagined by the writer as reposing at the bottom of the Atlantic, riddled by Krupp shot, is save and sound in the harbor of Montevideo.

The Indians on the Cordoba frontier lately agreed to a treaty of peace and amity with Colonel Obligado, commanding on that frontier. Before the. ink of the document was dry, a minor 'cacique' named Guampa tried a raid, but was pursued and killed with 10 of his followers.

A new serio-comic periodical hasappeared, with the somewhat ambitioustitle of the Figaro.

The 'temporal' on Friday was severe ly felt at Colonia. A schooner went to the bottom, the steamer Julia lost a boat, and the Proveedor was ooliged to postpone eutering the celebrated dock of Captain Manton, where she is to undergo some repairs.

The Indians are again at their favourite pastime of "Old Harry" in St. Luis. They galloped to within a few leagues of the capital on the 7th inst. and carried off a lot of mules and horses. At Cerillos on their way back they took some more mules, but wonderful to relate, passed a herd of 2000 ing good news, if we can judge by the cattle without touching one of them. The Indians were safe in their 'tolderias' before the military commanders knew anything of the raid.

In Santa Fé the shearing season promises to be anything but prosperous. . Some sheepfarmers intend not to shear at all, and numbers are bolding back their wool fearing to drive a weak market still lower. The latter is good policy for the present, but we doubt the wisdom of leaving the flocks unshorn.

Over ninety splendid Alpacas have arrived at Cordoba for the Exhibition.

In San Juan considerable progress has been made on the hydraulic works decided on to avoid future inundations. A large dyke is already finished, and auxiliary works are being pushed forward.

The Uruguay saladeros are expected to do very little this year, as the drought has prevented the cattle from fattening.

The following gentlemen have been named as a jury to decide on the merits of the agricultural machinery at the Cordoba Exhibition, the trials of which will commence on 15th prox.:— Messrs. Agusto Larguia, Carlos Vestanding dish of which our readers are by this time somewhat wearied, calls mouths' which were ordered to leave for a daily comment. It drags along. They were told in reply that for a daily comment. It drags along, and will do so as long as the unfortunate citizens have a dollar to pay Dictator Aparicio's 'octroi' duty. During the dust storm on Friday morning the Bancos put their whole line in movement with the apparent object of massing their forces on the left; the drums beat to arms along the fortifications, many thought the supreme moment of the long threatened attack had arrived, but the enemy withdrew immediately. Few people in Montevideo believe that there will be any fighting at all, except pot shots between the sentinels on either side. Aparicio has, we may say settled down at the Union as a wholesale purveyor, and as long as he finds business good he will remain there. Things are decidedly settling down in the Banda Oriental and cannot now be many fathoms from the bottom.

We are requested to mention that the new druggist's shop at 196 Calle some time in the water. Florida, will be opened to-morrow, Monday, when Dn. Pedro Murray, whose scientific acquirements are so favourably known to STANDARD readers, will be happy to see his numerous friends. As the inauguration will be in the good old English style we doubt not Mr Murray,s friends will

muster in large numbers. The Peace Committee, the members of which seem to consider they have a right to the kind of semi-recognition, a free ticket to Entre Rios for a 'palaver' with Lopez Jordan would afford them, announce that the refusil of President Sarmiento to grant them a free pass up the river shall not interfere with the good intentions with which they are overflowing. Nothing practical can be expected from this imperium-in-imperio kind of diplomacy. Amateur peace makers often get snubbed by the object of their attentions. Messrs. Cobden & Pease got laughed at in a pious way by the Czar of all the Russias when they tried to prevent the Russian war, by parading the blessings of peace before the autocrat's ambitious gaze. The Czar of Entre Ries would no doubt also enjoy a couple of days spent in entertaining the selfconstituted Peace Committee, but the

result would be nil. The rain on Friday morning put the tramways about a little, but to no inconvenient extent. In Calle Buen Orden the rails were loosened for a short distance, but at once put to rights when the flood subsided. In Calle Artes a car was forced right off the track at the corner of Calle Temple. The Lacroze line to the Once continued running without any mishap during the height of the storm. All the tramways seem to be doing a daily or rather nightly increasing business. Every car on every line was crammed on Friday night. More cars more cars! must be the watchword of all the managers. In the heat of summer no one with a dollar in his pocket will walk a square, it he sees a convenient vacant seat in a passing car It won't do to leave Pater-familias, his better half, and 'eldest unmarried' standing at the street corners hopelessly hailing every passing car, and only getting for answer a commiserating smile from the conductor. We saw several such cases lately. A colleague complains that the conductors are blind, deaf, and martentive to the hails of intending passengers. These men are new at their duties, and will improve; but we would give them a friendly hint not to be quite so exclusive in their attentions to any pretty 'blanchisseuses' or milliner's apprentices travelling in their vehicles. A tramway conductor addicted to flirting is an anomaly; 'en outre' no girl would place any faith in the protestations of such roving blades.

A number of costly contributions have already been sent in to the Lady Patronesses of the Bazaar in aid of the School of Arts. Some of them are of great value.

There are 4,480 children attending the Municipal Schools in the city; the average cost of their instruction is \$37 monthly.

In the Buenaventura Lunatic Asylum the inmates washed last month over 24,530 articles of clothing, besides doing an immense amount of sew-

ing and mending work. We omitted to mention in remarks made above on the siege of Montevideo, that the 'mitrailleuse' lately cast for the Colorados is again in working order. At the last trial a whole-flock of 'wild ducks' was brought down by a single shot. As General Aparicio rends the STANDARD in bed every morning, we insert this news for his

apecial benefit. olderly ladies went to the Mairie to as red a concession. It starts from the it was too strong for them; the carri- tween the two countries. Shortly before the famous Uhlan

came under the head of the 'useless these creatures could not be so considered, as, in case of need, they might be eaten. This response in no sense appeared to please the venerable

The bazaar in aid of founding a School of Arts in this city, and which was to open to-morrow at the La Plata Club, has been postponed for week, as the arrangement of the saloons could not be completed within the time expected. The fashionable world is in a state of pleasurable excitement about this Fancy Fair, the lady patronesses of which belong to the most distinguished native circles. The necessity of a postponement is to be regretted, but the pleasure is to come, and 'reculer pour mieux sauter' is capital policy.

The bodies of two sailors were taken from the river on Tuesday last at Sau Fernando; they appeared to have been

William Tell, the masterpiece of Rossini, was performed last week at the Colon Theatre. The scenery and decorations have been prepared on a scale of splendour that must attract crowds to the theatre. A long and successful run may be predicted for this opera, which has not been put on our lyric stage here for several years.

While Prussia was engaged in crushing Austria, in 1866, the Queen of Holland, cousin to this ex-Majesty the Emperor of the French, wrote a letter of friendly advice to that potentate, telling him that, "if he allowed Austria's throat to be cut, his dynasty would fall." The royal lady's prediction has proved truer than even she, perhaps, expected.

On Thursday Baron Petz was received in public audience by President Batlle. When the ceremony of presenting his credentials had concluded. the Austrian Plenipotentiary was accompanied to his hotel by a military band.

The Provincial Chambers met on Thursday; they will immediately commence the discussion of the Budget and the new Land Bill.

While Colonel Gainza was going along the mole on Thursday to embark for Entre Rios, he almost tumbled through the hole, in which so many people lately came to grief. friendly hand of a 'changador' saved the Minister from destruction, but his carpet-bag went to the bottom; it was immediately fished up, but all the paper-collars in it were found to be in hopeless pulp. Superstitious people see a bad omen in the accident.

On the 8th of next month, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, we hear there will be grand doings at Belgrano, for which preparations have already commenced.

A new flag for Congress Hall is being made at the silk manufactory at Palermo; it is to cost 280 patacons.

We are glad to hear that the cattle plague has diminished sensibly in Mendoza. Private letters say that the 'hacenderos' have not lost much through the epidemic, as but a small proportion of the animals attacked

Viscount Rio Branco had a long interview with Dr. Tejedor on Thursday at the Government House.

Parties who came in from the camp yesterday yisited us late in the day, scribed over \$5000 mgc, in aid of the and announced that the rain in the French wounded. In several other morning was general; this is good partidos the Irish sheepfarmers have news, as the drought would have done also come forward to aid La Belle France serious injury if it had lasted another by subscribing for her wounded solmonth.

Alarming reports as to the recent occurrence of several cases of cholera have lately been in circulation. We believe they are unfounded, though diarrhoa is prevalent as usual at this time of year. When summer draws near the cry of 'wolf' is always raised, with or without cause, and it is perhaps just as well that it is, as the good people of this city and its authorities to boot have a most dangerous contempt for sanitary precautions, which only a salutary fear of another epidemic torces them to adopt, generally at the last moment.

We hear from Rio Grande that Conseilbero Lima, one of the most distinguished men in Brazil has assumed the Governorship of that province .-His first act was to remove Gen. Reugel rom the command of the troops, which wa handed over to Brigadier General Salustiano General Camara (Viscount Pelotas) had quite an ovation lately on visiting Rio Grande: His ed by his friends, though regretted by short time on the Tramway Argentino eefusal of the war portfolio is approvthe public, who appreciate his great military capacity.

runs to Calle Potosi, and up that against the corner of the street. It street to Calle Entre Rios. This line remained there for about an hour, and ought to develop a large traffic.

The Chaco Indians lately committed a savage outrage on the crew o an Argentine trading vessel, the Flor Avanti, lying at anchor in the Isoro, a tributary of the Parana. Early on the morning of the 6th inst. the captain and crew were awakened by savage yells, and rushed on deck. The savages, who were hideous with war paint and feathers, had possession of the schooner. The captain threw himself into the water, and swam to the opposite shore, reaching Goya in safety. A party of volunteers set out from that place to punish the savages, and found the schooner guited and burned, one of the sailors murdered, and the cargo gone. It is supposed the rest of the crew were carried off captives.

We inspected yesterday specimens of the handwriting of several pupils of Mr. O'Dwyer, the celebrated writingmaster. Although this gentleman is but a few months in the country, and his perfect system of teaching writing but little known, he has already a large number of pupils. Judging from the specimens we saw yesterday we have no hesitation in saying that the results attained are wonderful. The most remarkable amongst them was half-a-dozen lines by a little girl eight years of age, a member of a leading native family; the child learned an almost finished hand in four lessons. Few of Mr. Dwyer's pupils require more than six lessons. His address is 177 Marpu.

Mr. Ross, whose mysterious disappearance we announced a few days ago, has, we were informed yesterday, been seen in Montevideo, and has aunounced his intention of returning

The following story of a Rose of the Battle-field is told by the correspondent of a New York paper.—" In one of the recent fights, a Prussian Jager found a moment to pluck a rose, and after coming with his regiment out of the toil and peril of the day, he sent the flower to the Central Committee in Berlin, asking that it might be given to that lady who had done most help to the wounded. The rose and letter had been received and very elegantly framed by Queen Augusta.

We learn from Cordova that greater activity is daily displayed there in preparing for the Exhibition. The inhabitants feel persuaded that they are going to make fortunes at the expense of all the 'outer barbarians' who may visit the Fair. Houses are turned inside out, to admit of the insidious notice, 'lodgings to let' being tied on the 'rejas' the moment the first train load of tourists arrives; and over 250 new edifices are being built in all haste. The gardens of the Exhibition will be a treat in themselves. The hay seed sown on the lawn has exceeded all expectations, and has produced a turt that Chatsworth or Versailles might envy. The growth of the grass is so rapid that the mowing machines have to be at work twice a week. The fountains are also a great ornament, and play with great force, the supply of water being limitless. Cordoba ought to prove a delightful spot for a sojourn while the Exhibition is open.

Mr. Michael Duffy, of Fortin de Areco, and several other Irish estancieros in that neighbourhood have subdiers.

Yesterday an extraordinary event occurred in the Plaza Victoria, just opposite the Policia. A man of mean appearance was observed at 3 p.m. to commence hastily to undress himself, greatly to the surprise of the passersby, who thought the man mad. It was most likely a wager, as he was joined by some friends, with whom he made off before the police recovered from their surprise. Determined not to be again, tripled in made on indicate again tricked in such an indelicate way, these active functionaries laid hold of a poor fellow who, finding his boot pressing him, sat down to remove it; but they released him after cross-examining him.

On Monday 31st the election for Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero took place: Don Alejandro Montes, junr., was elected.

the Calle Artes tramway on Tuesday. The following is official:-During the storm the traffic was interrupted for a and the Company of Tramways of B. bands, for which he has lately obtain- ple, attempted to pass the torrent, but into Italy, through ships trading be-

The siege of Montevideo, though a | if parrots, canaries, cats and dogs | corner of Cangallo and Reconquista, | age was lifted off the rails and thrown having the white flag flying, it had the appearance of a small craft on the river; when the water had subsided, the 'cuarteadores' of the Billinghurst tramway came to the rescue and bravely pulled the carriage out amidst the cheers of the people assembled to watch the result. The carriages of the Tramway Argentino, seeing it was not safe to attempt the passage, wisely waited in Cerrito, between Temple and Cordoba.

It appears we are endeavoring at home to come up with the Prussians in the matter of big guns. A home "The process of contemporary says :welding together the breech portion of the :5-ton gun recently took place at the Woolwich (Government) Arsenal. This gun, which promises to be the most powerful in existence, is designed upon the Frazer system, and is built up of five concentric rings. This form of construction is calculated to afford the maximum of endurance with the minimum of weight. The amount of endurance required may be in agined from the fact that the charge of gunpowder is to be 110 pounds, and the projectile weighs 700 pounds. The calibre of the bore is 11.6 inches. and the length of the projectile will be two feet of solid shot, and about three feet wo inches of common shell."

Mr. Arenales left town on Friday for Rosario on business connected with

the Cordoba Exhibition. to the Pacific station as a training ship. Sue will touch at the Plate on her way out.

A French lady landing from the Poitou the other morning dropped her brooch, valued at £100, into the water as she was stepping from the whalepoat. A sailor of the Capitania undertook to recover it, and, after an hour's diving succeeded in restoring it to the fair owner.

The wires of the Rosario telegraph line have been extended from the office in Calle Cangallo to the President's cabinet, in the Government House.

We regret to hear that a man was killed by lightning on Friday while crossing the patio of a house in the fifth section.

A system of warming railway carriages by means of hot air has been recently tried in Bavaria. The heated air is conveyed in gutta-percha tubing, and the plan seems likely to succeed

A man was killed on the Western Ralway a few days ago. He was walking along the line, and, although the driver of the engine whistled and shut off steam, the unfortunate man was caught by the wheels and killed on

Three handsome young girls were lately enticed from their homes in Rosario by an individual who promised to get them situations as domestic servants. On arriving here, however, the man's intentions as to their disposal were proved to be of the worst kind. The girls informed the police, and the scoundrel is now in prison.

The Astarte, of the new Glasgow line, is now so long overdue, that it is feared she broke down before reaching

The Republica considers it a striking instance of Municipal forethought that the report of the cholera being again rif in the city has rous d that body to push on the new cemetery. The attention is a delicate one, and is well 'encourager les autres.'

There is a tremendous kick up in Paraguay; the judges of the Supreme Court and many subordinate magistrates have struck work, and there is no longer any law in Paraguay; as for order there was never overmuch of it, and we suppose there will now be less, owing to this strike on the bench.

The Chilian Government has definitively refused the extradition of the men arrested for the murders in the Cordillera some time ago, the High Court of Justice having decided that there was no ground for the application made by the Argentine Government for their surrender.

A highly distinguished party leaves town in a few days. Viscount Rio Branco, Mr and Mdiles Paranuos, Sr. Borges, Brazi ian Minister, and Mrs. Borges, Sr. Lisboa and Mrs. Lisboa, Dr. and Mrs. Tejedor, and Mr. Keat-Some of our colleagues published ing, leave to morrow or next day for incorrect versions of the accident on Paraguay. Viscount Rio Branco will centinue his journey to Cuyaba, chief town of Matto Grosso, for which pro vince the Viscount is Senator, his son being Deputy.

Six hundred and fifty people lately Ayres. The latter company, whose died in Havannah in one day from line runs along Artes and across Tem- yellow fever. The disease has crept

Another bath house is being put up on the river side, near the Hotel Argentino. It is in the old, cribbed, cabined and confined style, however; like the newspaper articles of the Free Press, it has a "smack of the old horse" about it. We want a plunge bath where a hundred swimmers can dispo t themselves at a time.

Five hundred hard dollars have been subscribed in Rosario for the wounded soldiers of France.

Next Friday Mr. Nazar holds an anction of splendid horses: dealers will find this an excellent opportunity of securing first class animals.

The new prison will be erected at the North side of the city, and will cost 16,000,000 paper dellars.

Mr. Grigor is expected in town from Cordoba on Monday or Tuesday next, and will probably leave for England on the 25th inst.

Over 250 French volunteers went home in the Amazonas. The French Legation here has issued a notice to the effect that old soldiers need not rejoin their corps until further advised. Some weeks ago they were officially called on to do so.

The fire at Parana on the 14th, which destroyed Mr. Crocco's establishment, had very nearly caused a much worse catastrophe; several sparks from the burning premises fell into and around the powder magazine, but Col. Barges and his officers carried. the powder into the middle of the plaza, and thus saved the place from being blown into the air.

The Prensa says there are 272 doctors, 147 apothecaries, 85 midwives, 26 dentists, and 129 phlebotomists in this city. It is really no wonder the death rate is so much in excess of what it ought to be; we are evidently too well provided for in a medical sense,

The last dates from Paraguay are to the 13th inst. The elections of a President and Vice-President of the Republic were fixed to come off on Tuesday last. Rivarola and Barreiro are believed to be the coming men.-There is scarcely any other news, as every one was thinking and talking of the elections when the steamer left .-A house was being prepared for Viscount Rio Branco, whose arrival is anxiously looked for. A very dubious sign of the returning prosperity which her friends predict for Paraguay is afforded by the starting of an auctioneer firm, Messrs. O'Leary, Gutierrez, and Co., which is said to be already up to its eyes in business.

We were informed yesterday that a large quantity of the finest flaxseed ever seen in this country, and which was purchased lately in Rosario at the auction of the Henley colony effects, was sold in this city a few days ago at the very low price of 32 dols. mic. per arroba.

We have late dates from Melbourne ria Panama. The Varietes Theatre in that city was burnt down, the damage done reaching £15,900. A barrister named Supple, in good practice in Melbourne, was lately convicted of wilful murder.

The Associated Press of New York is showing itself more than equal to the emergency created by the war in Europe. It paid no less than £14,009 for a cable telegram describing the battle of Gravelotte.

We are glad to find that the Municipality has at last commenced to water the streets in a proper manner.-Yesterday morning we observed sevecalculated to reassure the timid and ral English watering carts in full play in the squares above Plaza Parque. It is to be hoped the more central and fashionable streets will not be left out in the dust.

Several new doors arrived here lately from England for the Provincial Bank; three of them were unfortunately broken on the passage.

Mr. William Leslie is expected to return to the Plate in the next mail steamer from Southamptou.

We observe that Dr. Samuel Green, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, has received the degree of M.D. from the Faculty in Mon-

tevideo.
An Englishman named William Clamer was sent to the Convalecencia a few days ago; the unfortunate man was hopelessly insane.

The Sandwich Islands are following the example of the United States, and are importing Coolie labour. North German ship Solo arrived at Honolulu on the 3rd August with 168 Chinese for the Board of Immigration; they signed a contract for five years at \$6 per month for farm labour and \$7 per month for domestic service. Severe earthquakes were telt on the 7th August in the islands of Molakai, Maui, and Hawaii, also at Honolulu. The United States ship Jamestown arrived at Honolulu on the 7th August.

PROGRESS BREEDS REVO-LUTION.

If in Europe progress breeds want. verily in South America progress breeds revolution. None can deny the aphorism. Buenos Ayres is progressing; we see on all sides evidence of progress, new houses in every parish. new tramways in every stree, new railways, new telegraphs; the progress of Buenos Ayres is beyond disputeand yet never since the fall of Rosas has the political horizon of the Plate been more clouded than at present. It is really difficult to imagine how River Plate affairs could possibly look

The war in Entre Rios chronic. Oriental revolution chronic. Siege of Montevideo chronic.

The siege tariff of General Aparicio on meat and vegetables, butter and milk,going into Montevideo is perhaps the most terrible evidence of the general demoralization which sweeps over the country. So demoralised have the people become that they cannot even make war or revolution in earnest. T. fight the Colorados on the ramparts of Montevideo, to starve the garrison out and compel the townspeople to capitulate, is fair play and honorable warfare on the part of the rebels; but to reduce rebellion and revolution to a systematic impost is a proceeding that can find no parallel.

Patriotism! Let the word be erased from the vocabulary. If the Blancos mean to besiege Montevideo, let them do so in a proper way, short, sharp, and decisive, and then we may hope to see the war brought to a conclusion one way or the other; but to stati n a lot of armed gauchos around the city, to place toll-gates on every road, and allow beef and mutton, poultry and pork, potatoes and cabbages to pass into the city upon payment of a toll, which is regulated according to the freight on those articles from Buenos Ayres, is a system of warfare unknown to history, reducing revelion to the category of black mail.

The war in Entre Rios, although not as yet such a barefaced business, is sufficiently discreditable. The Sarmiento Administration, one of the most enlightened we have ever had in the River Plate, is singularly unfortunate in this particular. The progress of the country has indeed been marked by all the attributes of, let us say, " progressive civilisation," yet this progress is one-sided and partial, and the debt which this detestable Entre Rios war is saddling on the nation outweighs all the schools and universities which Dr. Avellaneda has called into

The enormity of this Entre Riano war has never been properly measured by the administration or the country. The Government has displayed a milk-and-water energy; the nation has looked on with an indifference which has fomented the very evil which every bonest man in the country deprecates. The whole country should join to put the war down the whole country should be appealed to, and all the resources of the nation taxed, to restore the supremacy of law and order. We read in the European papers how terribly in earnest Germany was when war was proclaimed; the whole nation rose to a man; every man capable of bearing arms rushed to the front; the colleges were deserted, universities closed, professors prokers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, ranks-and have we not seen with same, Versailles would not probably

We have the same lesson in the River Plate to-day. Lopez Jordan, when he assassinated General Urquiza and proclaimed revolt, was terribly in earnest; destitute of money, arms, ammunition or a navy, he has managed to carry on the war for now fully seven months. Had the Argentine Government and people been as in earnest as Jordan the rebellion would have collapsed in a month, At first there was some show of earnestness, we blockaded Entre Rios, we threw armies into that province, we occupied towns and drove the rebels from every position, but our zeal has gradually lessened, it has oozed out like Bob Acre's courage. Gelly Obes and Rivas bave had the whole province of Entre Rios to themselves for the last two months, without/the public caring much where they were; they might be diamond hunting in South Africa, or chasing Lopez Jordan from pillar

but the Germans were in earnest, and

the French were not.

elapsed without even a bulletin from a city paper about the Entre-Riano muddle, and yet during that lengthened period the war in Entre Rios has been going on, soldier's pay running on, army bills footing up, and drats coming down.

Stop the sands of the political hour glass, Mr. President, and call your Ministers around you to sound public opinion. Let Sarsfield, Avellaneda and Tejedor heave the led, for your ship of State is drifting to shallow water.

The rebels in Entre Rios boast of every element necessary for a most lengthened and harassing campaign, horses, cows, gauchos and lances. The public of the River Plate may believe as much as they like of the statement that Jordan's men are deserting; but if they desert as fast as represented. they must recruit with still greater celerity, as is evidenced by the fact that Jordan, when according to the the newspapers he was wandering about the forest of Moutiel with a few disheartened followers, fell upon the town of La Paz at the head of some 6,000 or 7,000 men, and sacked even the apothecaries' shops. La Paz is a small town, it has no representative here—the sorrows of the village form matter for a passing 'local event' in the papers. But La Paz is the same as the Boca, the Tigre and Belgrano. Jordan is now at his old game, and as he has got Rivas and Gelly up near Parana, he gallops away with his men to the Uruguay. God help the little God help the estancieros known to be in favor of the National cause, for the arm of the Argentine Government cannot stretch so far.

Rivas and Gelly must now march to the Uruguay to follow up Jordan, and when they reach the river, Jordan dishes back to Parana!! Such a hide-and-go-seek-Willo' the Wisp-Blindman's buff campaign, was never known or heard of before. Great Cæsar himself would be unequal to such a campaign; meanwhile we have the Minister of Education publishing decrees by the dozen about schoolmasters and schools; we have railways, tram ways, teleg aphs, even exhibitions inaugurating; the Customhouse of Buenos Ayres never in the memory of the oldest Argentine gave such returns as at present. In fact, to judge the country by things as they seem, the nation progresses better with the war in Entre Rios than without it, and the Jordan war is a blessing in disguise! Ergo, progress breeds re-

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

BLANCOS THROWING UP BATTERIES.

Wednesday.

The Union Tramway was allowed to run on Monday and the receipts in the afternoon amounted to \$500. Carriages from town frequently go out also to the lines, but it is risky for people to go too close, as stray shots are always flying about. The Blancos are throwing up batteries at Sorchautes and Figurita, but they have no guns heavy enough to damage the There is now every likelihood of the siege lasting many months, perhaps years. In yesterday's skirmish two of the enemy were taken prisoners. The Blancos have shot two and pupils joined the ranks; from the of their own men for robbery. It seems King to the peasant, all took up arms, 30 leading men of their party have ar-the ministers of government, the bur-rived at Union, including General Lu-to the Foreign Ministers and Consuls gomasters of the towns, the bankers, cas Moreno, Colonel Botana and the insisting that the Government troops journalist Acha. A carriage was de- should come out and fight it fairly editors, philosophers, all joined the tained yesterday near the Cordon, in outside the walls, failing which the what result? Had France done the conveying goods to the besiegers; city, to avoid the dreadful results inthey have been put in prison as well be the German headquarters to-day; as their mistress. Since the empty- of the place by the besieging army. ing of the prisons the criminals have been drafted for soldiers; among the recruits sent out to-day was Julio Perez who murdered Commissary Artigas. Major Algarate and Ensign Lopez of the Artillery deserted yesterday to the enemy and have been blotted out of the Army-roll.

Letters from Goyo Suarez, Saturday 12th Nov. at Arroyo Grande, say that he has 1100 foot and 3800 horse, and is only waiting for Colonel Ventura Redriguez with 12 pieces of cannon. General Borjes is gone to his estancia at Paysandú.

The Government has issued a decree against bakers selling light bread. The Blancos now allow 'troperos' to pass in cattle for the city on payment of 53 per head, which will bring them a handsome revenue: 250 head were introduced yesterday, which gave £250 sterling, to Messrs. Aparicio & Co. This is as good as having a Customhouse!

Govo Suarez communicates a dash-

mostly saddled. The Faculty of Medicine bave given diplomas for medicine and surgery to Maurice V. Rappaz M. D. of Berne and John Samuel Greene, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeous,

The Porteña has just come in from Buenos Ayres, laden with sheep.

The Telégrafo repeats the rumor of the death of Moltke, Bismark and the Crown Prince; no one believes it.

Paper-money is at 10 to 101 dis

APARICIO'S TARIFF ON CATTLE.

Thursday. The picquet-firing at the lines has grown monotonous; the only events of to-day have been a flesh wound to Major Clark, and so ne front teeth knocked out of an Italian who ventured too near the outpo ts.

Col. Lacalle, Chief of Police at Union, has published Aparicio's tariff on all provisions allowed into the city,

Horned cattle ... \$5 Sheep 50c Milkman on horse-Do in cart..... 82 Hens..... Eggs (100).... Vegetable cart . . . Gardener on horse-

No cattle or produce allowed to pass unless between 7 a.m. and noon. The cattle are only to be passed by the Miguelete, and general produce either by the Paso Molino or Union roads, on each of which a toll-bar is

It is rumoured that a Council of War was held yesterday by the Blancos, in which Muñiz and some others were for a pacific arrangement, which was over-ruled by General Aparicio and Nin Reyes, Lucas Moreno and other notables had arrived from the Buceo, where they seem to have land-The Government steamer Coquimbo is now at anchor off the cemetery as if to protect that side. The flagship Gereral Battle had such rough weather coming down from Salto that the cook's galley was washed overboard.

The Austrian Envoy, Admiral Petz, accompanied by Barous Herbert and Benco, was received to-day at the Government-House, when the usual complimentary speeches were exchanged

The Cazadores acted as a guard of honor on the occasion.

Government has acceded to Mr. Oldham's request about the telegraph wires, and it is likely the Blancos will now leave them unmolested as no political message or cyphers can be sent by either party. It was natural enough that so long as the Government had use of the wires the Blancos would cut the communication. Mr. Oldham's office now is neutral ground and the mercantile public will be henceforward spared the annoyance that has existed for the last few months.

As proof of the humane sentiments of the citizens the Junta (whom many people thought dead and buried) has sent bandages for the enemy's wound ed in hospital at Union: moreover, the Secretary having asked the Sisters of Charity what supplies were most needed and received a list in reply sent them the following articles:

5 sacks beans 5000 Bahia cigars 1 roll tobacco 1 box sugar 1 terció yerba 10 lbs. snuff 18 boxes macaroni 5 sacks farina 2 bxes soap 300 pair drawers

There is talk, according to the Trito the Foreign Ministers and Consuls which 2 colored women were found Foreign residents should evacuate the separable from the assault and capture

> A notary public named Carlos Lonez died on Tuesday.

> Advices from Rio Grande, 12th inst mention that Councillor Lima the new President, on assuming power, has appointed General Salustiano as commander of the garrison. General Camara came back from Rio, having declined the post of War Minister. The new stone bridge at Piratiny by Sor. Duran Argentine Consul, is to be inaugurated on Dec. 2nd.

The money-market is in statu-quo pending the arrival of the French packet, as there is great uncertainty about the loan.

Currency 101 dis.

NEW ORDER OF GUARDS.

Friday,

To-day at 3 p.m. President Batlle held a council of war along with his Ministers, the result of which has not yet transpired. It is a remarkable coincidence that Aparicio and the

nos Ayres knew or cared. Six weeks | which the enemy lost 104 horses, | cil yesterday at Union. Some few people believe an arrangement may be arrived at, but it is extremely improbable. The supply of cattle and vegetables for the city now comes in regularly every day, and if the siege last two or three years the Blauco leaders will have realized a handsome fortune by the toll collected.

Great agitation reigned to-day among the Spanish residents owing to a rumor that 7 Spaniards had been murdered by Government soldiers. Sor. Buela entor of the Telegrafo went to see the Spanish Minister and learned that two of his countrymen named Rafael chepare and Bernardino Gil got mixed up with the Blancos in a skirmish at the lines and were slightly wounded.

It seems, however, beyond a doubt that two Spanish bricklayers, who had a Spanish flag on the top of the house they were building, were murdered, and the flag brought to Government as a trophy. Admiral Tobo is understood to have taken up the matter.

A manifesto by the Freemasons in favor of peace was published yesterday, as follows-

Grand Lodge of Uruguay

"Civil war with its train of calami ties has again fallen upon the inhabitants of this wretched country, and the efforts of a few upright men have failed to prevent the evil. The Masonic Lodges have hitherto looked on as mute spectators although their sublime mission of Humanity should have urged them to make an effort to check unbridled and sanguinary passions.

"When this city was visited by pestilence the Masons attended to the sufferers and the orphans: wherever the plague tell, there the hand of kindness soon made itself felt. Now that the emergency is far more pressing why should we remain in the back-ground?

"It is said, indeed, that we are bound not to meddle in political questions, but surely these can be settled without having recourse to arms. Wars, duels and the like have never served to further the interests of Humanity, but only to shed blood useless We do not meddle in politics when as Freemasons. we protest against the adjustment of difficulties by the barbarous and lawless use of arms. To-morrow or after, when the strife is over, what is the spectacle that will meet our eyes? Ruin, grief and desolation, piles of corpses, the bleeding remains of men who only a tew days before met as brothers. The figure of Cain exulting over the scene.

"How could Freemasons look on quietly, while their conscience and inmost feelings would upbraid them with remorse? It is proposed, therefore, that we call a general Masonic Meeting to advise as to what measures we should adopt in the present exi-

The Government has issued the fol lowing decree for the formation of an order of Guards, borse and foot:

WHEREAS the present police organization of the country is very defective, and as it is incumbent to check the growth of crime, we hereby ordain the formation of "Guards of Order," viz-

Staff Colonel 4 Sergeants Lieut Colonel 2 trumpeters. 2 Majors 4 orderlies 2 Adjutants cost 15,720\$ Cavalry brigade.

14 Captains 112 Corporals 14 Liutenants 14 trumpeters 56 Sub. Lieutenants 888 troopers cost 488,523\$ 112 Sergeants

Infantru riaade. 1 Lieut. Colonel 30 Sergeants 30 Corporals 6 trumpeters 1 Major 2 Adjutants - 6 Captains 6 Lieutonants 2 orderlies

234 privates 12 Sub-Lieutenants cest 133,800

This will make, in all, a force of 1226 horse and 330 foot (including 118 officers) and the total cost will amount to \$647,880 (say £130,000), or \$418 per head per annum. It is really a pity that the Government did not think of this some years ago, for now it will be impossible to organize a police force in the departments, since the Blancos are undisputed masters of the entire country. The first duty of the Guards of Order if they ever come into existence will be to hunt up and put in custody all the criminals that the Government turned out of prison a few days ago under the pretext of making soldiers of them. The Cabildo prison is now empty for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the Government bas the fewe mouths to feed, and beef is very dear. It might have been better had the Government formed the 2 brigades of the Guards of Order out of the prisoners themselves: there was a large number in confinement.

Admiral Petz on presenting his credentials yesterday to President Batlle to post, for aught the public of Bue- ing feat of arms near Tacuarembó in other Blancochiefs held a similar count made the following speech:—

M. le President.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austriaand King of Hungary, my august sovereign, has deigned to commission me to negotiate and conclude with Your Excellency a treaty of amity. commerce and navigation, based on the principles of reciprocity, and ensuring to the citizens of each in the territories of the other the treatment of the most favored nation. Animated with the desire of drawing closer the friendty relations between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Oriental Republic, my Government thinks that the best means is to establish a legal basis conformably to international usages between the said countries. Hoping that the special mission confided to mewill be speedily fulfilled I count upon the good intentions of Your Excellency's Government, which I shall spare nopains to reciprocate. I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the letters credential from my august sovereign, and at the some time I beg to offer you, Mr President, my best wishes for the welfare of this rich, fertile and attractive country, as well as prosperity of Your Excellency's Government. President Batlle then replied :-

Mr. Minister-I receive with pleasure your credentials from His Majesty. the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary as Euvoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the negotiation of the treaty to which you refer. It has always been my primary. task as President of the Republic to labour by every means to extend and draw closer our relations with Foreign Powers and to lend the most decided protection to the rights and interests of Foreign Residents. I have therefore every confidence that the Chambers will authorise me to conclude the treaty in question. Meantime I rejoice that His Majesty the Emperor and King has selected so worthy a representative for the fulfilment of the mission entrusted to you, and which I hope we shall be able to conclude for the mutual satisfaction of both coun-

The Chasseurs Battalion acted as a guard of honor, and, preceded by their band, accompanied H.E. Baron Petz back to his hotel.

The President has publised a decree recognising Baron Petz as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the treaty will probably beconcluded next week.

A petition signed by Messrs. Cibils; Sardá, Salgado, Fynn, and some thirty other Spanish or native houses, has been laid before Government, begging. that goods for the rural districts may be sent out by the Union road instead ot that of the Saladero de Teja, as the present outlet is wholly insufficient for the traffic, and causes monstrous expenses and delay.

The Copernicus and Bonita leave tomorrow.

The steamer Isabella from Genoa.

has brought 646 passengers.. A Chinese cargo has arrived in the-

Miako for Lumb Bros., B. Ayres. Two cargoes of pine, per Eliza Oulton and Collector, for Scarnichia.

The Whiteinch has brought 180 sheep from Colonia; the lighters from B. Ayres and Colonia 800 sheep and 30.

Paper money, 10¹/₈ to ½ dis.; great anxiety for the French packet; everyone waiting to see if the loan is really done. The 46 Mauá bonds that were stolen are numbered 7999 to 8045, of. which 25 have been recovered.

AN IMPERIAL PRISON.

Wilhelmshohe, the residence of the ex-Emperor is a splendid residence and park. An alley of limes lead upto the chateau, which is surrounded: with fine flower gardens of great extent, laid out for Landgrave Karl in 1730, and for the elector William. The park is traversed in all directions by serpertine walks and drives. A waterfull 130 teet high by 50 broad, togetherwith a temple of Mercury and a fine place called the Giant's Sea, 1,300 feet above the Felda, are among the attractions. The monument consists of a columnar structure in three stories surmounted by a bronze copy of the Farnese Hercules of colosal size, in the hollow of which nine persons can find room. Cascades fall from point to point over the sides of the steep hill on which this monument is erected, and richly ornamented basins are placed here and there to each the felling waters. Lowenburg, near at hand, is a splendid residence, with an armory, a chapel, and all the detail of a lordly mansion. A pheasantry and a Chinese village are attached, together with a lake and a grand fountain that throws a jet a hundred and ninety feet high. The neighborhood is rick. in beautiful views.

Ounces. 400 Sovereigns 1224 Patacons 25 Nut. Bonds 64

November 17, 1870.

The Bond market ruled firm to-day, and price from the opening hour looked upwards, there was however yery little done; holders, in anticipation of favourable news from Europe, refuse to cell at present rates. The result is that until prices advance no very large business can be done. Respecting the negotiation of the Montewidean loan, there are so many rumors and there is so much said that it is difficult to say how the matter stands. Some of the most influential parties in the London market have written out, stating that the loan has been a great succese, and solely due to the Government having hypothecated the Custom-house. In the Times of the 14th October, which is a day later than that brought out by the Cordillora, there is not one word about the withdrawal of the loan; on the contrary, it is quoted at 1½ promium. One of the first English houses in Montevideo ha received a telegram from London, amounting that the loan has been a signal success. On the other loan has been a signal success. On the other hand, parties who are at the head of the market here confidently assert that it has not been done, and even operate accordingly. It is not probable that we shall know anything definite on the matter until the arrival of the French packet on Sauday. From London letters received this day from some of the most influential and import int parties in the London market it is stated that the Argentine loan, if done before peace is proclaimed, will be done on very fav anable terms; but if postponed, will prove a failure

There is nothing doing in exchange as yet Money ruled very easy and no first class paper can be had at over 8 per cent. Second class pa-per is done readily at 12 per cent, but for really good paper the money market is unprecedented ly easy.

Perhaps the most important news on 'Change' to-day, was the sale of 1500 ar. good mestiza wool at 65, this has been the highest sale of the season, the wool belongs to Mr. Coleman. Some other good sales were made at 50, 52, and 54, but Mr. Coleman's wool has sold at the very highest price paid this season. There is a good deal of speculation beginning in wools, we heard of some Montevidean wool offered in the market at 4 pats, and for which we understand there are

It was announced to-day that the Lobos Rail-way will next month be opened as far as the

Station, Marcos Paz.

Some very important private sales of real cs tate were spoken of to-day by the brokers, but as the business has not yet been concluded, the sales cannot be published.

On the Bolsa this afternoon 4,000 Cordoves. hides were sold at 44rls.

hides were sold at 44rls.

The failure of an English grocery firm was spoken of to-day on? hange.

There was only one sale of bonds to-day, 10,000 for November 30, at 643.

The Douro took from this port 500 sheep and some bules of hay. Owing to the difficulties in Montevideo, the sheep contracted for by parties connected with the Itio market have now to be shipped from this market. The packet also took shipped from this market. The packet also took zo Rio the celebrated hor e Gauchito, hought by order of the Emperor of Brazil, who will run him

at the next Rio races.

During the past six weeks no less than four hundred thousand quintals of jerked beef have been prepared for expert; some 72,600 quintula during the same period have been shipped to Brazil.

The killing at the saladores in Burracus has at last begun, and for the last four days all the saladers have been hard at work. The cattle look well, and are not to say dear; the arrivals, how-

ever, are as yet small.

The splendid Brazilian steamer Vital de Olivera that arrived yesterday in port with the spe-cial Brazilian Minister. Viscount Rio Branco, on board, is a new steamer, fresh from the docks of Rio. She is a larger vessel than the Nitheroy, and it speaks volumes for the mechanical skill of the Brazilians that they are able to build such a steamer in Rio. The Seventh of Severember is the name of the new iron-clad new building in Rio. She will carry ten of the largest guns, and will be the largest vessel to the present in Rio.

The Tramway Company of Rio Janeyro has made some large alfalfa contracts with part es in this market, and everal cargoes have been simpled, the terms are reserved. The first hay sent to Riore lized 40 pats, per ton.

Our special market reporter gives the follow

Scarcely any arrivals.

Sold at the Plaza-2 carts at 46.

| | | oia at i | ine Station | ٠. |
|---|-------|----------|-------------|------|
| 1 | parce | 1 800 a | rrobes at | \$48 |
| 1 | - do | 300 | do | 46 |
| 1 | ·do | 400 | do · | 4.5 |
| 1 | do | | do | 46 |
| 1 | do | 350 | do | 43 |
| 1 | do | 350 | do | 47 |
| 1 | do | 400 | do | 4 1 |
| 8 | curts | 1500 | Сo | 65 |
| 2 | do | 2100 | do | 42 |
| | | | | |

November 18, 1870

The Bond market ruled to-day vory firm. there were buyers for cash but no sellers. On time 30,000 were sold for the 30th November at time 30,000 were sold for the 30th November at 61½, closing at 61½, and in the liquidation sales were effected at 61½. The rumours of peace negotiations which came up to-day from Montevideo seem to have had a favourable effect on the market. Parties usually well informed in Oriental affairs state that peace is probable, owing to the con bined action of the foreign Corps Diploma-

Lique. The Douro took from Montevideo £5,000 stor

ling in specie.

The mails this morning announce the robbery of 146 bonds held by the Maus Bank, numbering from 7999 to 8145—the bonds have been embargoed. In the Montevidean almacerero market there is increased activity in tea, owing to a rumor that in consequence of the war the Chinese have poisoned all the tea, but this report is not

credited in this market.

The judicial sale of the fine house alongside the River Plate Bank in Calle Picdad did not take place, owing to some private arranger amongst the heirs.

A very important sale of sheep was announced to the sale o

to-day; 19,000 mestize sheep owned by the R. Plate Bank, and held in the camps of Bernecht. in the district of Matenzas, were sold to-day with the wool on for \$20 each. Mr Bernechea purchaser. This is the largest sale of sheep for some

The sale of the well known quints of Hernandez. in front of Spraguon's quinta, was announced to-day, at reserved rates, but something close

on one million currency. The quinta is one en-tire manzana, with a fine azotra house thereon and facing the Huergo quints, bought by the same purchaser. All the land in that direction is being bought up by speculators.

Another important real estate sale is reported in San Jose de Flores near the market, 33x08, for

in San Jose de Flores, near the markot, 33x38, for \$100,000 mfc. Mr. Rom's property will be sold at auction on Sunday without the slightest reserve; it is some of the most desirable property in that rising suburb. The works of the Billinghurst transway, connecting the Plaza Victoria with Flores, will be begun on Monday; when that transway is carried out, property in Flores will be worth 50 per cent. over to-day's prices. The afternoon trains from the South and West brought highly satisfactory news about the

brought highly satisfactory news about the weather. The rain this morning was general throughout the camy, and even heavier than experienced in town. It has done the wheat crop immense good; in fact, many charcress say that but for the rain this morning the whole crop would be lost. Since the great storm last March we have not had so severe a shower, the streets in town were perfect rivers, and in the outskirts the roads were for the moment seas.

Salt-A Cudiz cargo sold for the rivers at 11 rlos.

In Bordeaux wines there is animation. Several important sales have been made at 730 and 45 per boid.
Pine—A cargo of Eistern pine sold, to arrive

at 42 pats.
The following is a list of the estanciores who,

in the Indian invasion at Salado Quequen, lost

| F. Gorrozo | 1500 head |
|------------------|-----------|
| C. Farius | 1500 |
| V. Canal | |
| R Canales | |
| M. Fuentes | 500 |
| J. Leguisamon | 700 ,, |
| Marcs and horses | 404 ,, |
| | |
| Total | 74 54 |

Passengers from Rosatio report an Italian scho nor right across the river, and so placed as to prohibit steamers going up or down. Yes-terday the passengers by one of the Rosario, steamers had to come down in boats to the Tigre some four miles.

Mr George Kean of Resario reports the follow-

Sailed - Norwegian brig Nicoline for San Pedro, to load tallow for Antwerp—American barque Olivia Davis for Boston, with a full cargo of wool—An Italian barque from up rivers in ballast.

Owing to the very severe storm in the morning there was not much done in the wool plazas this morning; neither is there much wool in, in either of the plazas. The following were the sales in the South Plaza:— 1000 ar. mestiza wool at 47

| 50 | 00 | do | dо | 49 | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|---|
| 70 | 00 . | do | do | 52 | | |
| 80 | 0 | do | do | 50 | | |
| Mesars. B | radle | y & Pores | dieu rer | ort th | e follo | w |
| g sales :- | | • | | | | |
| | | os Matad | leros, 13 | 2 tc | 160 | |
| 880 | Line | Mezcla | | | 4.5 | |
| 200 | do | Fine | | | 48 | |
| 1.500 | do | from Ma | gdalena | • | 65 | |
| 500 | do | | lo | | 57 | |
| 3,500 | do | Azı | ıl | | 50 | |
| 500 | do | | onada | | 49 | |
| | | | | | | |

Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following:About 20 carts of wool at the Plaza Once, but

nothing being opened, on account of the dust and

| 1 | rarcel, | 300 | urrobas at | 48 |
|---|---------|-----|------------|----|
| 2 | ` do ` | 800 | | 48 |
| 1 | do | 250 | | 42 |
| 1 | Иo | 600 | Duggan | 51 |
| 2 | do | 7'0 | . 00 | 49 |
| 1 | do | 300 | • | 50 |

The bond market ruled firm to-day. For cash The bond market ruled firm to-day. For each 6,200 sold, opening at 64\frac{1}{2}, and closing at 64\frac{1}{3}. For Nov. 30 20,000 at 64\frac{1}{4}. There were buyers for the end of the year, but no sellers. The business in bonds is so training that the brokers unless they speculate on their own account they have really very little to do. Bonds are hold up by the present holders, many of whom are wealthy parties well able to carry them, and others who have taken up money at interest for three months, and who are in no hurry to sell three months, and who are in no hurry to sell owing to the case in the money market.

November 19, 1870.

owing to the case in the money market.

There was nothing new from Entre Ries to-day, nor is there, in fact, anything expected until the return of the Minister of War, but it was pretty freely rumored on Change that Gelly Ober is about to wise freely the control of the contro Obesis about to retire from the command of the national troops in Entre Rios.

The Bonita cleared yesterday afternoon with a

and passenger list and noarly a full cargo; she took £35,000 in gold, 897 bales wool, 350 pipes tallow, and 3,500 dry hides.

The Andes, cleared by Messes. C W Benn

and Co., got away last night. She took nearly a

full cargo from here.

The suspension of another English grocery firm was announced to-day. Liabilities trifling
In th South wool market to-day every point

of wool was sold at pric s ranging from 43 to 52 of wool was sold at prices ranging from 43 to 52. The sale of Mr. Jeppener's wool is announced at reserved rates. Some other wools are also spoken of as sold, but the business is kept private. This afternoon some wool buyers left for the Banda Oriental, to inspect some well known wools which have been offered for sale during the week. The sale of these wools, if offected, will be the most important wool sales, so far, for this senson.

Advices from up the rivers report 15,000 bales of hay, and 4000 capones shipping at Campana for Rio. There are now no less than four French vossels loading there, the St Pierre, Hirondelle, Altrei and Marie and Protege de Marie, all with similar cargoos and for the same destination. appears however that there is great complaint ainst the Custom-house authorities: owing to their refusal to clear vessels direct, and compelling Captains to bring the vessel to Buenos Ayres

ontailing loss of time and additional expense.

It was said on 'Change that owing to the murder of some Spanish bricklayers by the Govern-ment troops, Montevideo is in danger of being bombarded by the Spanish fleet. The Spanish Admiral has threatened to bombard the city if

satisfaction be not given, and seems in earnest
The Island in the Carapachay called "Tr Hermanas," the property of Mr. Crabtree, was num first year, and \$18,000 m/c second year, giving 14 per cent. on the cost price of the property.

Dealers in Patagonian selt also complain that the Custom-house refuse to allow Patagonian salt to be deposited in Pontoons in port. alleging as reason that Cadiz salt paying duty may be intro-duced by contraband. The Patagonian sult is a new business and should be protected, not barrassed, by the Government.

Telegraph Co., leaves in the morning for

Money ruled very easy to-day, and the discount brokers report that for good paper money is abundant at 8 to 9 per cent. In the North wool market notwithstanding

that it was Saturday, the sales ruled active and

were as follows:1 lot 300 ar, good mestiza at carta, Spraggons lot 400 ar. 43-to 60 7 lots from i lot 200 ar. 400 ar. Kenny Brothers Mr Donoven sold on 'Change to-day 12.000 ma tadero sheepskins at reserved prices.

The accounts from the country districts brought in by rail are most favorable; the rain has proved general, and the farmers are all in as proved general, and the larmers are all in good spirits about their crops. The wheat crop it appears was in such imminent danger of being totally lost that orders for wheat cargoes have been already sent to Chile; but the wheat crop after the rain now looks splendid—and as for the maize crop, if all the maize sown this season comes up, the crop will be the largest ever known in these parts. Previous to the rain the locusts had made their appearance in the west, and a gentleman just arrived down from Cordoba rethe inhabitants are resorting to every method to drive them or frighten them off. The locust that has appeared in this province is not of the destructive class, still the farmers so dread them that they have caused widespread alarm. It is estimated by these who have enquired into the matter that the quantity of land under tillage this season is nearly double that of any former year. The spread of agriculture has been chiefly in the neighbourhood of the little towns, at d the monthly statement from the Provincial Land Office is important, inasmuch as it shows the lands which are passing from the bands of the

Government people and country municipalities. In accordance with the law passed at the last ession of Congress, the claims arising out of the War of Independence will now be received, scrutinized and vouched at the Public Credit Department of the nation. As yet there is much obscurity as to the possible total of such claims but as in most cases the necessary venchers will be difficult to obtain, it is thought that these claims cannot after all amount to a very large

Telegraphic communication with Montevideo was cut off to-day, the wires were reported down on the other side, it was supposed near Montevideo, as the Sindh was believed to be in Monte-video, this interruption caused much annovance during the early part of the week when there was no news the wires worked well, to-day when news of the most momentous importance was looked for, not a message could be sent either

way.
Salt—1500 fanegas Cadiz, III rls on board.
A small lot of Chilian flour, 300 sacks at 32, despatched

Coal-A small lot of Cardiff at 111 pats. on

ourd. 100 bordalesas tallow at 14 rls. French wines rule active, 400 bordalesas at

A Chinese cargo to Lumb Bros. has arrived in Montoidee; this cargo comes very opportune and will probably sell well, the tens particularly, as there can be no doubt in case of hostilities, the Chinese markets will be closed.

Argentine Bank shares have been done at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and holders ask 10 premium as the period of the half-yearly dividend approaches. Gas shares are in d-mand at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ premium, but there are no sellers under \$90. The pipes will shortly be laid down to the Cinco Exquiring which will immenses the cases the second of the pipes will be sufficiently improved the case of the pipes will be sufficiently improved the case of the case of the pipes will be sufficiently increases the case of the pipes will be sufficiently increases the case of the pipes will be sufficiently by sufficiently be sufficiently be sufficiently by sufficiently be sufficiently by sufficien ly increase the consumption of gas.

The accident to the America has luckily been

very trivial, and this much favored steamer will

very trivial, and this much favored steamer will be all right in a few days.

A new line of steamers to ply on the Upper Parana will shortly be started; the company, it is said, will be able to do a large business, as most of the shareholders are dealers in Corrientes and the other river towns.

The Italian steamer Isabel from Genoa arrived yesterday at Montovideo with 600 Italian emigrants on head making the arrival of sainways.

grants on b ard, making the arrival of emigrants for the week close on 1800 in all.

Respecting the killing at the saladeres in Barracas we learn from a broker that the killing is trifling at present, only cattle from the North camps coming in and selling at very high prices. The aladeres up the rivers have not as yet be-

gun.
The Committee of the Bolsa have determined not to move the Bolsa to the Coliscum for the present, as it is thought that the improvemen an be carried on without necessitating any change. The shares of the Bolsa are now at higher premium than any other security in the Plate, 100 per cent premium.

North Plaza-Very few arrivals.

| Sold at the station Once de Setiem | ibre th |
|--|----------|
| ollowing .— | |
| 3 0 ar. very light wool at | 52 |
| 400 " do do | 49 |
| 250 " with carritilla | 40 |
| 700 "good wool | 46 |
| 500 " do | 47 |
| . 400 " do | 58 |
| At the Plaza; | |
| 4 carts of good wool at | 50 |
| 4 do mixed do | 42 |
| The remainder consisting of about 20 c | arts lei |
| for Monday. | |
| 7. | |

It was rumorened on 'Chango that a saladere near the Alsina Bridge was almost burnt down vestorday, and a large sum in paper money also destroyed.

A large lot of wool, said to belong to Senor Lezama, some 18,000 ar, was offered to-day and said to have been sold at reserved rates.

November 21st, 1870

This was one of the most exciting days on Change since the European war began. Scarcely were the advices per City of Rio well known, announcing the stoppage of the French packet, when a telegram was received announcing the Sindh in sight, which announcement com letely changed the appearance of things. By far the most important news by the packet was the con-firmation of the report that the Montevidean loss had been withdrawn by Mr. McKinnon owing to the unfavorable news received in I enden from the Plate respecting the political state of the Banda Oriental. It was very freely stated on Change to-day that this unfavorable news will cause immense losses in Montovideo, many par-ties having sold gold as low as 7 and 74, and those acquainted with the gold market of Montothose acquainted with the gold market of Monte-video state that few speculators in that market can bear any very heavy fluctuation. The full of Metz produced little short of a sensation on 'Chango; the first telegram announcing this news came to the Sfandard, and was at once published on the Bolsa. Subsequent telegrams to clubs and to the papers confirmed the news, and at noon none questioned the event. Such

Mr. Villanueva, engineer of the Transandine stunning news from Europe of course threw En tre-Riano news completely into the shade, and the very startling news from Ganlegusychu was even forgotten for the moment; but the fall of Gualeguaychu has after all a very high impor-tance for this market, and the Entre-Riano war has unfortunately assumed a new phase. There were reports and rumours of a very sinister charwere reports and rumours of a very sinister character from Parana, and it appears that parties have received letters from those giving a very unfavorable picture of the state of affairs; but as nothing as yet has been officially published respecting any engagement subsequent to the 12th, no reliance can be placed upon the reports so current. The steamer Guazu, which was hulled by the rebels and sunk in front of Gualeguaychu, formerly belonged to Mr. Matti, who sold her to the Saiteña Company, which latter Company had chartered her to the Argentine National Government; the steamer is valued at from 25 to 30,000 pute., which loss the Government will of course have to make good to the Saiteña Comof course have to make good to the Saltena Company. It was said on 'Change that the J rdan troops had ommitted great excesses in the unfortu-nate town of Gualeguaychu, and had sucked the shops, stores and houses: this news, however, has come down from Fray Bentos, and requires confirmation.

As regards the bond market there was very As regards the bond market there was very little done—no sales whatever for cash, and for the end of Nov. 5,000 at 641. For December 31s. 40,000 at 65. In the liquidation there was nothing whatever dine. The bond market ruled decidedly flat to-du, and there was a disposition on the part of some large holders to realize, but of course it was impossible to do anything to-day.

The commercial advices from Europe were not

considered untavo able. Nothing was known on Coungo about the price of consols or Argentine securities in Lordon.

To-day the works of Mr. Billinghurst's new tramway from the Plaza Victoria to San Jose de Flores were begun, and will be pushed on with-

out the least delay.

In the wool markets this morning there was scarcely anything done. Nearly all the buyers left the Plaz at a very early hour. Some few sales were done at from 45 to 50, but 1 w arrivals to-day from the country either by rail or bullock

Money ruled cheap to-day—best paper done freely at 8 to 9 per cent. The Government co-

Exchange has opened at 483; a fair amount passed; the rate for Antwerp is 5.20. It seems improbable that exchange should fall, yet drawers are not at all anxious to do business, and there are large amounts to be remitted.

| Once de Setiembre, No | v. 1 | 9, 1870 | ٥. |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|----|
| Matadero hides | 143 | 146 | |
| Horsehides | 38 | 40 | |
| Sheopskins | -70 | 90 | |
| Do. matadero | 140 | 150 | |
| Horsehair (N) | 142 | | |
| Do. South | | 165 | |
| Tallow in pipes | -40 | 41 | |
| Ostrich fouthere, tied | 18 | | |
| Wool fine | 52 | | |
| Desiredling | 42 | | |
| De inferior | 38 | | |
| Cupanas | 26 | | |
| Capones | | | |
| Sheop al corte | 18 | | |
| Fat m-res | 130 | | |
| Wheat, best | 195 | | |
| | 170 | | |
| Do. inferior | ~100 | | |
| Maize in cob | 115 | 120 | |
| Do. desgranado | 100 | 105 | |
| Barley | 130 | 140 | |
| Flour | 34 | 35 | |
| Grease in panzas | 35 | ∂6 | |
| Do. in ramo pisada | 26 | 28 | |
| • | | | |

Nov. 22 1870. The Bond market opened and closed flat; prices fell off from a half to 1 per cent and would have given way still further had any targe amount been pressed on the market. One or two parties are at present bearing heavily, and so far with success, prices having given way fully 2 per cent. since the speculation, but the great ease in the money market and a very small amount of Bonds in the market render any very large specific a full difficult. The sales to-day were as follows:— For November 30th, 25,600 opening at 64½ and closing at 64½. In the liquidation room prices fell off still further; for cash 64 for en of morth 644, and for the end of the year at 647, at vl.ich rate some sales were concluded.

Exchange fell off somewhat to-day. bills offering at 483 were taken, and the rate then fell back to 483, at which latter rate there

was a good deal done.

At 4 o'clock p.m. it was announced that the City of Rio was entering: there was great com-plaint at the delay of the French packet in Montevidea.

The news from Montevideo to-day was not to say important. Sr. Don Emilio Fernandez, a prominent barraquero of that market, was on 'Change to-day. He opines that in the ensuing month peace will be restored. Most of the produce coming in from the country is deposited in Luion, but if things remain as they are there will be no exportation from Montevideo this sea-

son. The premium on gold rules from 11½ to 12, and looks up.

The French packet, owing to causes known, we suppose to the agent, did not come up. She was announced on the slate at the Bolsa through error; she will probably be up in the morning. The mail service by the French packet is not so well attended to as by the English. Had the mails been sent up from Montevideo by the Rio de la Plata the letters might have been delivered before 12 o'clock.

The City of Rio, although expected up this

this morning to the Roads to meet Mr Wells of Ashworth & Co. who has returned by her after a six months absence in Europe.

No less than four steamers arrived to-day from Montevideo—the Portena, Guarani, Onyx, and Rio Plata.

The fullest confirmation of the withdrawal o

the Montevidean Loan has been received. An extract from Mr McKinnon, the Loan Commissioner's letter is published in the Telegrafo Mari-time. The bad news from the Plate defeated the loan, a though the River Plate Bank had been named to and had accepted the post of agent for the collection of the duties of the Customhouse mortgaged to the bondholders; of course, now that the loan business has proved such a failure, the nomination in question amounts to nothing. It appears that Mr Lanuz at present nothing. It appears that Mr Lunuz at present holds a first mortgage on the Custom House—consequently if the loan was done the bondholders would be only second mortgagees.

The collision that occurred between the Poitou going down and the Isabel coming up has given rise to much dispute. It appears that both ves-sels were in the right, and both steamers have suffered The Poitou repaired at Montevideo, and went on.

The Brazilian steamer San Cristobal arrived from the Uruguay to-day; she brought a crowd

of passengers, but no news of importance. The sacking of Gualogue, thu is confirmed.

The dea h of a very well known broker, Sr. Carvalho, was announced on 'Change. Deceased

has been for many years a broker in good busi-ness, but for the last year has been in poor health; he was about 62 years old, and died in good cirl

counstances.

The French ship La Hove, from Havre with passengers and cargo, arrived to-day.

Advices from Colonia speak it est favorably of Captain Manton's dock, which is doing a large business. Owing to the stiff wind for the last few days it has been almost impossible for vessels to get into the dock; the Proveedor went over for repsire, but could not enter-she had to return to

this port.

The British barque Ana L. Taylor from Lonon, arrived to-day to Pini Ronceroni. Also the British barque Robert Book from Montreal and the Dutch barque Cornelia from Parnagua.

The news from the country districts regarding the wheat crop is not so bad as stated; the first wheat being in blossom suffered much from the

frost, and a good deal of it has been destroyed; the second wheat lost nothing by the frost, but has suffired greatly from the drought. Some tarmers near Caselos have turned their cattle into the wheat fields, others have cut the crop d wn to make fodder; nevertheless, in many districts the wheat crop has suffered no.hing, still the wheat prospects are not oromising, and large orders for wheat will probably be sent to Chile.

The Astarte from Glasgow was expected up to-day; the will probably be up in the morning. Letters from Cordova to- ay announce the arrival of ninety alpaces from the up country for the Exhibitio , and some large consignments of goods from Rosario also for the Exhibition. The Bolan

in Cordoda has been formally inaugurated.

Coal—450 tons Cardiff sold in port at 13 pate on board.

The Miake, from China, has brought a splendid to a crigo 6500 box s, to Lumo Brothers, and 11,012 do. to order. The American barque Henry Buck, from New York, to Henry J. Ropes, has brought a valuable assorted cargo, also 1900 ounces in gold.

The mail has brought news of a severe collision

between the stoamer Pascal and a sailing vessel entering Havre; the Pascal nearly ran her down.

Mr. Carlos Picesso, formerly auctioneer in this market, has obtained from the Government

of Corrientes a concession for supplying Cor-

Messrs. Castres have just imported from Scotland some beautiful Shetland ponies; they have been sent to San Isideo, to Mr. Aguirre's chacra, who has purchased them.

The following are the financial advices per French mail:

French mail:-Consols 92\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Argentine 6 Bonds 90\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Brazilian Fives 90\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Bue 308 Ayres Bonds 95. Do Scrip 89. Southern Railway 254. Scrip 89. Central 201. Northern 10.

River Plate Bank 10 prem. Bank rate 21 per cent. per annum. The English wool market is reported much firmer, and prices looking up.

The latest dates from the States report dry

The latest dates from the States report dry hides at 24½ cents, which does not cover prices paid in the plazas; some Montevidean hides so d at 25 cents gold.

At the end of this week the Atacama with Lisbon dates to 3rd Nov. is expected in Montevideo. The John Elder is the Chilian steamer due on the Sth proximo to be followed by the

Araucania.

In the wool markets there was a brisk business done, almost everything in has been sold, and there are lew arrivals from the country. The sales wers to-day-

600 arr, good mestiza 500 do do 54 48 800 1500 do do do 46 700 900 53 dо do Various small lote at from 46 to 51

The wool market looks sound. In discounts there was a very active business

to-day; rates vary from 8 to 12 according to paper. The Provincial Bank is very liberal, but cannot discount all the paper offered.

Mesers, A. Bullrich & Co have sold three lots close to the Tramway Station on the Calle Large. and adjoining the property of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Woodgate.

1 lot 12 by 30 3600 per vara front. 1 ,, 12 by 29 \$800 1 ,, 12 by 29 \$850

TEMPERATURE.

November 16-Wednesday, 2 p.m.

DEATHS.

At the Irish Hospital, Mr. John Cleary, aged 85 years, a resident in this country for over forty

At Calle Florida, Mr. Robert Nugent, aged 65 years. He was a native of Westmeath, and resident here 37 years, being one of our oldest Irish estancieros. R.I.P.

November 3, at Barracas, Anne, yourgest

daughter of Jane and William Hossuck, aged five years. November 17, at the Hibernian Hotel, Carmen

de Araco, John Honan, eldest son of Edmund Murphy, of Rathmines, Dublin, late of Wood-ford, county Tipperary.

June 30, on board the steamship Copperation,

on her voyage out, in his 19th year, William, eldest son of Mr. James Gogaday, of 25 Elmstreet, Liverpool.

November 18, in Buenos Ayres, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Krabbe, Mr. William Dale, estanciero, of San Salvador, Banda Oriental,

aged 42 years.

November 13, at Cordova, aged 32 years, Dr. November 13, at Cordova, aged 32 years, Dr. Edward Rutherford, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland. He was universally respected, and his death deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. He was interred in Rosario.

The WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Wednesday at the Standard Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by th. Proprieters and Editors, M. G. and E. T MULHALL

. . . .

The Poitou's Mails.

500 EMIGRANTS ARRIVED.

GERMANS ADVANCING.

TWO MILLIONS OF FRENCHMEN IN ARMS.

The French steamer Poitou arrived from Marseilles at Montevideo on Tuesday, the 15th inst., bringing a full cargo and 500 emigrant passengers.-She brings papers from France to the 15th ult., being three days later papers than those received per Cordillera; her dates from Rio are to the 8th inst. The Astarte was looked for in Rio about the 10th or 11th ult., with dates from Lisbon to the 23rd or 24th of October. The Marseilles papers of the 15th Oct.

say— The vauguard of the German army going ou. At Eponal the French completely outnumbered and over-The German, artillery did terrible execution.

In every town in France resistance is now determined on.

The Semaphore of Marseilles makes the following calculation of the avail-

able strength of France-Conscription of 1869, 90,000; ditto 1870, 250,000; ditto. 25 to 40 years of age, 1,500,000; Mobile Guard of 1869, 160,000; ditto present year, 660,000 re-organised remains of the army, 100,000; Bazaines' army in Metz 200,000. Total, 2,700,000 men.

It is not men that France requires, but arms, organisation, and military direction, and above all artillery. It is proposed with these forces to besiege the Germans when they are

around Paris. armies will be required, formed in most fabulous quantities. The dig-To surround the German army five double line, the front composed of the gers, it is said, now number over 1,200 men, but navy men say the French regular troops and the Guard Mobile, white men, besides natives employed and the rear or second line formed of as laborers; and it is calculated that the National Guard, the centres of the yield up to the present, so far as operation to be Amiens, Rouen, Mans, known, has been at least £100,000 to France, and have not since been heard Bourges, and Langres: Each division £150,000 in value. At a rough calshall occupy a given district, forming culation, we believe we are within the

army at a given signal by the Paris of gold quartz has been struck, which garrison who will attack the besiegers, promises a good yield. It cannot be Metz with great slaughter. and whilst the Germans are busy re- wondered at that such glowing acpelling the attack, the outside army of the French will fall on the German week should thoroughly arouse the moned at once by Her Majesty.

they are open to this danger

immense enthusiasm and excitement, earthed one or two mamonds of extraand volunteers flocking from all sides.

Note that the approach is absent; but the approach to the hard or the property of the propert advancing, taking town after town, and village after village in their way. Havre, Lyons, Tours, Marseilles and Roycens are all marked on the Hall.

A conflict is threatening between greatly strengthened, and there is a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative and cultivation of no.

The resolution of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his backers refused to budge in the direction of Paris, its preparative from the three-quarters of a mile race, and to the disgust of his in no wise been guilty of the crimes in no wise been Havre, Lyons, Tours, Marseilles and Bordeaux are all marked on the Hellmuth map to be occupied by the Germuth map to be occupied by th muth map to be occupied by the Gertempted against Paris. Metz holds concluded that the best way to begin an, and intimate friend of Bismatck, is ont, and gives the besiegers enough to enforcing the laws was to strip the expected in Europe to mediate. do, as Bazaine has expressed his re- Mormons of power, and consequently man more and march to Paris. The General Connor, of the army, (the only before the bombardment of fighting at Orleans between the Prusters and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) Paris, and other indications, warrant by officer whom the Mormons fear,) are at present in Paris, where, accord- that further massacres had taken support, will icrethwith take the inastrong party has raised its head peace is thought to be at hand and that if France declares war they will an end to the war." when least expected may be at any all be killed. moment concluded, as the show at Paris is not relied on by those who regu-

means of balloons. have been received. The American number of revolvers and cartridges. influence in the towns of Pileschti, Crapapers say:--

vicinity of New London are said to be the cases were returned to London. asking from thirty-five to forty dollars per ton for hay.

A well of water in the town of Red- of life. family nearly two hundred years, and for the garrison of Paris is 400 head. ding, on premises in possession of one as are many others in different parts ted States' Senator from Indiana, who garriso i, remained in the barracks, of the country.

The flour mills of Huntington, Derby, Ansonia, Seymour and Oxford, ferred to by The Times American cor-Count, have lately stopped work in respondent:are almost dry. As a result hundreds at an early date. He is in infirm head. This Government, however, did

his best cattle dead. Farmers in to lessen his popularity at home." three or four miles. Unless we are Tieu-tsin massacre. blessed with a speedy rain' there will

The papers are very severe on the complete failure of the French fleet. A correspondent with the French fleet writes that the sailors express much satisfaction at the prospect of the raising of the blockade and their return to some point where active ser-

vice will be possible, lows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night, no buoys to give warning in the night, no buoys to give warning in the night, no buoys to have near Tours but Tours also is the sales prepared other balloons. Which play such a prominent part in teriously marked? The National ties are instructed to take most stringer to the bar less a while we are compelled constantly to on the move. The Uhlans are felt in guard against surprises by the enemy, the neighborhood. with small means for retaliation in the heavy iron-clads draw from twenty- tier from Belgium, and shipped in barthree to twenty-eight feet of water, rels from England,

SUPPLEMENT TANDARU BEX

BUENOS AYRE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870

with the exception of the Rochambeau, which combines a formidable armament with a comparatively small

which shows the immediate intention what purpose? The forts commanding sion of the treaty of Paris. of next taking Lyons, where prepara- the entrance are situated so high that tions for a very spirited defence are it would be almost impossible to elevate guns sufficiently to effect anymade a very stiff resistance, but were thing, while the ships would be exposed to a destructive downward fire, escaping which, they would encounter more formidable obstacles in the bay, which is filled with torpedoes.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte arrived in Captain Bunyapowski has been de

patched to Birmingham to receive ifles ordered by the Russian Govern-

The Captain Relief Fund is over £10,000. The accounts from the South African diamond fields continue to be of astonishing promise. The Cape news-

papers say :-

The most exciting topic of the mouth continues to be the encouraging reports from the Diamond Fields, on the banks of the Vaal River, where

rear on every side and complete its de- Cape colonists, and induce hundreds

The publication of this plan has it is reported have yielded a return inspired France with fresh courage equal to about £1,800 a piece for each little hope of mediation.

ing to every account, the elements of place, and that Chinese troops were ititive. disorder are not wanting, and a very assembling between Pekin and Tientsin ostensibly to protect foreigners.
There are 300 French priests in reached by two powers hitherto neu-In the neutral capitals of Europe China, and the Chinese authorities say tral, with the object of uniting to put

and a large quantity of ammunition it is generally believed the symptoms has been stopped at Folkestone. By so often observed of an anti-Prussian post. Nearly half the Guard Mobile the Parliamentary train on Thursday joint action of these states being greatin Paris earn five francs per day for morning there arrived a gentleman ly multiplied since the return of Count guarding the houses and properties of who brought with him ten large cases, Chotek to Vienna. Prince Gortcha-Englishmen, Brazilians and others, said to contain copper goods for ship- kof is reported to have said at a dinwho have left Paris, but who have not ment on board one of the company's ner, openly : We are supposed to forsteamers to Boulogne. Thinking the give 1854 in the present most satisfac-Large consignments of Liebig's excontents of the cases suspicious, Captract of Meat (Fray Bentos Co.) have tract of Meat (Fray Bentos Co.) have been sent from Autwerp to Paris by and its contents led to the examination Roumanian insurrection, already anot the whole, which were found to con- nounced by telegraph last week, have From the United States the most tain 35,000 ball cartridges for the been received from Bucharest. The alarming rumours about the drought Westley-Richards rifle, and a large revolutionary party, which has great Captain Boxer refused to have them jova, and Plojeschti, took the opportu-In consequence of the dry weather shipped, and after remaining all day nity of the departure of the greater

> troyed several villages with great loss The number of cattle killed daily The Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the Unihas been appointed Minister to Eng- and the insurgents were enabled to land to succeed Mr. Motley, is thus re- seize the public treasury and the tele-

of industrious persons have been com- health, but is one of the leading men of not hold office long. Troops were pelled to remain idle or seek employ- the country, a strong Republican, and sent from Bucharest, upon which both altogether of a different class from that the insurgents and their leaders took A gentleman speaking of the exces- whence the President has been draw- to flight. Several of them were arsive drought that is at present affecting most of his appointments. Morton rested soon after, including M. Golesing nearly the whole of New England, has great influence in the West, and has great influence in the Co. Another insurrection in favor of the that of any complete that of relates that a armer who passured his his views on the Alabama controversy the ex-prince Cauza has taken place at cattle some two or three miles from his are almost as pronounced as those of Turn-Severin, but it has been suppresresidence, and who visited them once Mr. Sumner. He may be regarded as sed without bloodshed.

present troubles broke out in France. remains. An awful stench pervales sublimely desperate.

£8.000. Earl Dudley has offered Witley serve as marks for a guide by day, houses near Tours, but Tours also is

Immense consignments of Chasseopen-ports. We are forbidden to at- pots from England and Belgium have tack the fortresses, and could not do so arrived in France. The Chassepots with any prospect of success, as the are sent in dung-carts across the fron-

the Germans had reached Marseilles France': the day before the steamer left. In Normandy there is a perfect panic; the papers say :-

"The invasion panic is spreading; the enemy intends to come and occupy of wheat and oxen, they possess. All powers. hopes of resisting the enemy here is abandoned."

Great preparations going on it Cherbourg, and .0,000 Mobiles thrown nto it to defend the land side. The insurrection in Algiers is de

The officers of the French fleet, in dignant at the attacks of the French press, are determined to do something. All the lights in the Baltic have been again removed. Admiral Villaumez de la Graviere has expresse precious gems of the purest water and his determination to attack Hamburg greatest value are being found in all and Bremen 'conte que coute.' Great alarm prevailed at Hamburg and Bre-

Three or four German steamers have left the American ports for

The Uhlans have taken Trenelle-authus a complete cordon around the mark in saying that probably not less Thil, also Eragry; which they burnt;

A special session of the British Par-

Instructions have been sent to the English fleet in China to co-operate The author of this new tactic cares tune. The first King Williams's with the French in avenging the mas-The author of this new tache cares nothing about the Germans knowing all about it, since they cannot avert

The Paris papers say they have now

Schaffer, on arriving at Salt Lake, Mr Bancroft, the American histori-

The latest declaration of the Journal solve to cut his way through the Ger- he issued proclamations appointing de St Petersbourg, that peace is possitaken in the neighbourhood of Paris, commander of the militia of Utah, the belief that Russia, the only Power all of them having lost their horses, giving him full power over that body. that can successfully attempt media-Rumours prevailed at Hong-Kong tion, assured of the other neutrals'

The Journal de St. Petersburg says

The two powers here spoken of are The export of a number of firearms understood to be Russia and Austria,

Some further particulars of the and scarcity of teed the farmers in the in an open luggage van on the new pier part of the garrison of the latter town An earthquake in Calabria has des- several hundreds of men passed through the streets, arrested the perfect, and proclaimed a republic. The fremen and National Guard fraternized with them. The company of infantry which formed the whole of the graph office. A Provisional Government was appointed, with M. N. Go-

"Mr. Morton will proceed to London lesco, late Minister President, at its

until both parties are exhausted. Al- weakness also is revealed. until both parties are exhausted. Al- weakings also is revealed.

Events which have lately occurred Even the women are not exempted strengthen, Germany. Austria, Italy outside of Paris, no less than its reso- from these outrages. During the the enemy intends to come and occupy and Russia are the only gainers by Rouen and Havre. The rich are this war, and the map of Europe will little stock of provisions, in the shape to be, not by Germany, but by those

French Republicans are distracted .-Western Europe are ended for years."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

We were favored yesterday with a momentary glance at the Times of issue at the capital. The siege of Paris the 14th October, brought by private decides all, and Paris must depend hands to a gentleman resident in Mon- upon herself, for to her no aid can tevideo. Among the news it contains come. France is irretrievably on the there is one that cannot fail to en- defensive, which is to say, in this in- 12th August from Houg-Kong, and gross the interest of Englishmen-it stance, irretrievably beaten. Gen. the 19th from Japan :is the announcement that the Queen Trochu is no more ready to resume the of England has given her consent to la matrimonial alliance between her falis hardly less a crime in the one than vorite daughter, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Bazaine surprized the Germans on a sensible leader to this important number there are perhaps 50,000 men— Duke of Argyle The Times devotes colleague, if carried out, will completely annihilate the whole German gens. It is also reported that a vein pletely annihilate the whole German a custom sanct oned by ancient usage, offensive movement. In the hands of ashes. There is a large fleet here, then, through the latter's jockey losing piness. In looking back at the his- Trochu is unhesitatingly declared to the senior officer of the United States dock; but "the chief's" lead was only tory of England, the last time that the daughter of a reigning monarch was first evidence of his power to direct an allowed to marry a subject was in the army in battle, such a column could reign of Edward III, more than 5 centuries ago. Since then there have been short interior lines of a large city beseveral cases, not exceeding five, in sieged as Paris must be. It could at- French are either ou which princesses of the blood royal tack every vulnerable point developed Taku, or at Chefoo. and gain their own country; but they have pushed so far into France that the grade of the process of the proces of March, 1848, and is consequently it would have to fall back again to its thither. said that this party have recently ta in putting the fortifications in the makes him three years her square the tunity. It could reap none of the adnow in her 23rd year, while the Maron the leaving of the Poitou there was said that this party have recently to in putting the fortifications in the makes him three years her sculor. The fleet immense enthusiasm and excitement, carried one or two diamonds of extra-immense enthusiasm and excitement, carried one or two diamonds of extra-immense enthusiasm and excitement, carried one of which is reliable to the property of the prope ordinary size, one of which is valued is absent; but the approach to the harmon's size, one of which is absent; but the approach to the harmon's like arts, and is said to be endowed bour of Valetta has of late years been bour of Valetta has of late years been with intelligence and cultivation of no greatly strengthened, and there is a common degree. The Marconic of the latest and the Government of the latest and the latest and the Government of the latest and the striking proof of his independent spirit ants, for it will give opportunity for by voting in one division in opposition by voting in one division in opposition to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the Cabinet of guide his filter is a large of the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone ages to the carried on from time to time their netrone a to the Cabinet of which his father is a leading member.

tension of their line of attack. owing to the occupation of Orleans by upon Metz. The German army before the Prussians was again mooted. Or- Paris is stronger to-day than that with leans is equidistant from Paris and which Von Moltke was content to as-Tours, being about 60 miles from each. sume the offensive. Against this of the news, of the death of Moltke, How long he can resist it in the forts which the Times has from the first of Paris depends less on the courage of

treated as a canard. In the money article this number of man engineers.—New York Tribunc. the Times says-The Montevideau loan, the subscription for which is expected to close shortly, was nominally traordinary vintage, quantity and quality being alike unexceptionable, experienced judges comparing it to the growth of 1858. At Leoville for instance, 109 tonneaux were made against 83 last year, although the

yield was then considered good. Montevidean loan is the only mention several hours, and ended in both the we could find about it, which is proof gun boats going to the bottom. positive that at that date no question existed about its withdrawal. other hand, we learn that an English | condition. house in Montevideo received private telegraphic advices through Lisbon by the Cordillera to the effect that the loan had been fully subscribed for.

THE MILITARY SITUATION AT PARIS.

Gen. Trochu, we are assured from Paris, is ready, and the Prussians no mention whatever of the affair. have appeared none too soon. Cer-The German armies have been com- tainly Gen. Trochu has done wonders in his visit to them last week found ideas, and will be careful to do, or pelled to move from the frontier by in the capital since, a fortnight ago, the water all given out and seven of leave undone, nothing that will tend the outbreak of an awful pestilence of its populace went wild with rage over a typhoid type. The mortality both the fall of Sedan, and with joy at the The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the Posis bossiless. many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to bring The North China Herald states that in the German army and among the many sections are obliged to be a section and the many sections are obliged to be a section of the Reputation and the many sections are obliged to be a section of the Reputation and the many sections are obliged to be a section of the Reputation and the many section of the Reputation are obliga water for nome use, as well as for their Miss Alice Sullivan, a young Irish inhabitants of that region is learner. French capital in a state of slege is of the Rhone, is in full exercise of his animals, at a distance in some cases of lady, was one of the victims of the The improvised hospitals are goiged, more orderly more order and the sick and the dying in many more sobered, more orderly, more re- authority, and whether the powers of Tien-tsin massacre.

In and the sick and the dying in many solute, than it has been for a generative of the Government, and the sick and the dying in many solute, than it has been for a generative of the Government, and the sick and the dying in many solute, than it has been for a generative of the Government, and the sick and the dying in many solute, than it has been for a generative of the Routing Defence are or are not solute. cases forced to the exposed to the law rent tion past, even under the constant of the National Defence are or are not Clemency of the weather, which is very thou past, over the discount of the bayonets of the Empire, recognised. It is certain that the red foreigners are settled, advising them bad. A single Bayarian regiment has threat of the bayonets of Alexander Dumas, who is in the bad. A single Bayarian regiment has the face of a great danger which it flag has not yet ceased to float over the of the occurrence, and commenting in neighbourhood of Dieppe, is not expectable to be a supplied to the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence, and commenting in the face of a great distance of the occurrence occurrence of the occurrence occurre

> In England.
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> Jefferson Davis is in Dublin.
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> Jefferson Davis is in Dublin.
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> The ex-Emperor Napoleon's plate has arrived in Loudon, it weighs as a grived at the establish a sanitary cordon are flocking to massacre, to stir up the prejudices of the fallen and from the cumulation of the fallen and from the cumulation of the fallen and from the cumulation of the fallen and from the partial discover in its new partially sought to discover in its new partially soug has arrived in London, it weigns the villages in the vicinity. It is in32,000 oz. of silver, and is valued at tended to establish a sanitary cordon sess two months ago, when it was enthusing to open the control of the control o Wilfrid de Fouvielle, the author of several treatises on air navigation, is base been strengthened, and behind the red erose with which a contain several treatises on all mangation, is than here been strengthened, and behind the red cross with which a certain He has also prepared other name of which will be properly anchored, to which will be properly anchored, to the forts nor harricades are impress. For order and a defence of the county to the forts nor harricades are impress. which will be properly another parts ther forts nor barricades are impreg- for order and a defence of the counor the city:
> Our Marseilles colleague publishes to Prussian success. The Gardes Mo- Committee become nothing more than Our Marsenies coneague numbure biles from the neighboring cities have a police force, charged with making "Great anxiety is felt here concerneffectiveness to the garrisons of the vexations. They arrest magistrates, a German paper published in Rio without any result but an occasional ing the future. Well-informed persons severa! fortifications. So also have priests, and the most respectable citi- Grande,

of cartridges have been landed at opening act of new complications.— sexes from the surrounding country; A military station is permanently es-The alliance of Russia with Austria is and for every soldier added to the gar- tablished at the house of the Jesuits in Altersentes.

The Belgian papers state that Gen. believed to be nearly or quite consumisation of the Belgian papers state that Gen. believed to be nearly or quite consumition of the commissariat of the law Sainte Helene. They have to be fed from the commissariat of the runmaged every part of the house, in the law of t But little can be done with a single Ignaties has addressed some demands, mateu, and with a view to the eventual besieged city. The display of the hope of finding arms or treasure, partition of Germany and of the East. partition of Germany and of the East. besieged city. The display of the hope of finding arms or treasure, partition of Germany and of the East. A prominent foreign diplomatist tells what purpose? The forts commanding sion of the treaty of Paris. on of the treaty of Patrice Blois by me there will be nothing done for arms is always imposing; it deceives discovered in the sacristy. The Jesuit "It is intended this war shall go on whom not only the power, but the ween two bayonets, among the hoot-

> lute air, tend to make the cause of whole of the night between Tuesday France look less desperate. The sieges and Wednesday the National Guard lay, caused by the fractiousness of Rouen and Havre. The first state of straight of Strasbourg, Toul, Montmedy, Pfals-made perquisitions in the convent of packing up, and the poor selling what to be not by Cormon, but by these burgether fortrances and the convent of the characteristic by the charact burg—the French fortresses every—the Sisters of St. Clare. Persons who the former winning hard held, by two where—had apparently buffled the wish to leave the town cannot do so Germans, though in reality the beterest of this war goes steadily to the East. King William is mad. Count Bismarck is in miserable health. The defence maintained at Strasbourg was England is powerless. Central and exhibarating to the French and encouraging to those who from this distance valuable articles found in them being eagerly look for French successes and seized under the pretext that everyhope for the final triumph of the body ought to escape the obligation French cause. The operations in the of paying contributions to the Prus-Vosges and on the Moselle have no-sians." thing whatever to do with the final result. The arming of a million men in Southern France cannot affect the

> > war than Lebœuf was to begin it. It

in the other to contemplate it. Gen. Trochu has at Paris a force estimated at 400,000 muskets. Of this defenses to await there another oppor-

between the contending nations, and down to the present time. lead eventually, we trust, to a peaceful tains the authentic account of the No one can surmise the plans of the ceived at Shanghai on the 10th of with the Champion Race, Glutton la Loire,' on which so many hopes had not only appeared at points remote and all await home instructions. Laquence was the occupation of Orleans, army, and no definite or detailed in- How mission has fallen through. think they would continue to hold, as lines. Of its strength little that is gate Principessa Clothilde are at Cheit would cause too dangerous an ex- certain is known, but there is not much doubt that there is before Paris a in the Peiho. The probable removal of the seat of greater force than that which destroyed Government from Tours to Bordeaux, McMahon, and turned Bazaine back There is not the slightest confirmation army, Trochu in the field is powerless. his own soldiers, than the skill of Ger-

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGE-

MENT OFF RIO. The Prensa of yesterday evening sion, his wife, eldest child, and nurse, gives an account of a combat off Rio were instantaneously killed, together Janeiro between the Prussian frigate Medusa and the French gun boats Courrier and Le Bruix. It appears that the former vessel was attacked by isho or their homes, to which they the gun boats near the coast. The The above paragraph about the fight was a desperate one, lasting for

The Medusa entered Rio a few hours On the after the fight, but in a very crippled

The engagement took place so near land that thousands of people saw every incident of it from the shore.

have fought with desperate heroism. We give the above news as published by our colleague, but deem it right to add that we have the very latest Rio papers per Poitou, but they contain

THE RED FLAG AT LYONS.

. The Lyons correspondent of $oldsymbol{L}_{0}$ Français Bays:-

"People at Lyons are asking whether thusiastic for offensive war. There sible eventuality, and that the Muni- foreigners and incite them to mitatei nable, nor is their reduction necessary try, has in the hands of the Terrorist

700,000 Chassepots and 50 millions regard the French war as only the the peasantry of all ages and both zens under the most absurd pretences. without unheard-of formalities. Pass-

ed, the money, jewellery, and other

MAILS FROM CHINA,

(via Panama.)

Our West Coast mails bring us dates by the San Francisco mail steamer to

The death of the mother of the Empress Dowager occurred on the 26th of July, and 3,000 teals were appropriated out of the general treasury to bear the expenses of the funeral.

The British and French Admirals, and a stirrup-leather in passing the pad-French gunboats have moved up the river, opposite the Chinese city, and The flag-ships of the English and clear lead of two lengths before reach-French are either outside the bar at

Since The Tien-Tsin tragedy, pro clamations have appeared at Nankin,

The news of the declaration of war conclusion of their terrible quarrel, upon Prussia by the French was re-

The North China Herald has the fol-There is little news from the North,

been centred. The loss of the French from the direct line of march, but have in killed, wounded, and prisoners was camped under the guns of the Paris It is said M. Rochechouart has caused a vast amount of 'go' in him as soon very great, whilst the Germans sufferord but little . The immediate season as his game legs are warmed up. It ed but little. The immediate conseactual position of the main Prussian torture at Tien-tsin, and the Chung is said he has been trained on an en-

Both the English and French Ad-

mirals are at Chefoo awaiting instructions.

for defence. Hong Kong seems to be completely in charge of a gang of burglars. Every night some house is robbed, and the

police nowhere. The Japan Herald has the follow-

Since our last issue a terrible calamity has happened, the explosion of the boiler of the American steamer City of Yedo for Yokohama. The Rev. Mr. Cornes, of the American miswith the engineer of the boat and nine passengers. Japanese wounded natives died at the Machigawere conveyed._

The Japan Mail of 8th of August Slight shocks of earthquake have been of constant occurrence during the last week. The weather has been warm

with a fair amount of rain. The Government continues to manifest signs of unabated interest in pushing forward the contemplated railway The sailors on both sides are said to works. Besides the proclamation is sued some time ago inviting the cooperation of the people in constructing the line between Yedo and Kanagawa and offering to furnish such volunteers with tools, the Department of the Interior has since issued a notice to various Han along the course of the contemplated line between Yedo and Kioto, that in the course of a few days the ground will be surveyed by foreign

engineers, and they are strictly cau-

tioned to offer no obstruction or moles

tation to them. It appears that immediately on receipt of the disastrous news of the Tientsin massacre, the authorities at Governments of the ports in which ter is so severe that many of the wells have dried up. Within a day or two fires have raged in the woods.

In the lace of a great danger which it was engaged. No actions in which it was engaged. No its foresees Paris is which he has been afflicted since the wh saster which it idresses Paris is wer arrogated to itself by the com-sublimely desperate. were area peril for our city. This Appearances, however, are some-times painfully deceptive. We have terror, on the day when the commuthe air for miles from the thinly covered times painfully deceptive. We have terror, on the day when the commutations with Paris are interrupted say, "that ignorant or evil-disposed values of the fallen and from the

ment of the Medousa, we hear that the an approaching attempt to storm the

The sixth Valparaiso Spring Meeting came off with the greatest success, at the old spot, on the Placilla, on Saturday, the 22nd inst. Perhaps the attendance on the part of those accustomed to go down in conches was smaller than usual, but of those who despise such a mode of conveyance, and think they cut a good figure on horseback, there was a full attendance. The day was broiling bot, and the strong souther which set in early made the dust a perfect plague, and the feeling of one's face after getting home was as if it had been peppered and devilled. In spite of sun and dust, however, a most enjoyable day was spent, and the appearance of the returning holiday-makers was in every sense of the word "jolly." There were no accidents of a serious kind to mar the enjoyment of the day, although the usual allowance of collisions and spills took place. The arcangements of the Stewards were pertect, and things went like clock-work;

VALPARAISO SPRING MEETING

Punctually at 11.30 a.m. the bell rung for saddling for the 'Commercial Stakes.' for which the three colored came to the post, and after a long dewith him to the run in, California being a good third. The second heat was a repetition of the first, old Gaucho having no chance with Pantoja, although be ran as fast as ever be did; but Pantoja is in such splendid form just now, that it is questionable if any South American horse could tackle him at a mile. California made a creditable show, considering that he was amiss, but he had more the appearance of a lady's palfrey, or a circus horse, than that of a racer. The betting was 3 to 1 on Pantoja, 3 to 1 agst. Gaucho, 10 to 1 agst. California.

The cup brought out six competitors, and with a very little delay they were despatched to one of the prettiest starts ever seen on the Placilla. El Cacique was the first to show in advance, followed by Cuervo and Adelante in single file; Glutton, Adventurero, and Colibri bringing up the rear. Round the turn Adelante ran wide, taking with him the Cuervo, Things are in that pleasant state, and when fairly rounded, El Cacique had about a couple of lengths start of vey orders to reduce the native city to Aventurero, who passed the Glutton was got straight, he was indulged a bit with his head, and he walked past El Cacique in fine style, having taken ing the off hedge, and running at a tremendous pace, and the field began At Tunchow the missionaries had to take Indian file, and were literally

> The next race of the day was the Racing Stakes, for which four came to the post, and Pantoja won by half a iength; after a very good race with Emigrant, Pantoja's tiny jockey having all be could do, to carry him in first. Surprise showed more liking for his stable than for the three-quarters of

The day's proceedings wound up being almost too lame to hobble there. Melbourn seemed to enjoy his canter over the course. The old horse was H.M.S. Ocean and the Italian fri- been granted an equal allowance of of weak brandy-and-water and oatmeal cakes, to stand the work upon. Anyhow, he looked as if he lived high, and his skin had more the appearance Shanghai is still astir and prepared of an Alderman's face than that of a racehouse. We heard a faint cheer as he passed the post-"Champion of Valparaiso"—but we failed to discover from whom it proceeded. We were almost tempted ourselves to give him one, as he looked so handsome as he swept by with the crack jockey in

the saddle. The races finished soon enough to enable people to get rid of the dust, and dine in good time. We fancy. very little money was risked, and that few came home complaining of their luck .- West Coast Mail.

THE BLANCO'S FATHERLAND,

What is the Blanco's Fatherland?
Is it the Cerro tall and grand,
Or Rio Negro's yellow strand,
Where Sarsparilla comes to hand. Oh! no, oh! no, because, you see His fatherland must greater be What is the Blanco's Fatherland f Is it by Maldonado's sand,
Is it where Quoguay's waters flow,
Or where Lake Merin's breezes blow.

Oh! no, &c. What is the Blanco's fatherland? Or Bastarrica's or Medina's, Ride free from Salto down to Minas, Oh! no, &c.

What is the Blanco's fatherland? Oh! surely now I understand, Tis where the patriot "33," For freedom fought at Sarandi. ()h! no. &c. What is the Blanco's Fatherland? s it the Great Fomento land.

Where every day they make new Loans,
And holders whistle for coupons?

Tis so—'tis ro—because, you see, The Government is 'up a tree.' What is the Blanco's Fatherland?— My patience can no longer stand— Is it where Gauchos steal from Gringos, And take their cows and fattest 'pingos: Yes, yes, indeed—you truly say This is the land of Urugusy

This is the Blanco's Fatherland, From Paysanda to Rio Grand; Where Reds and Whites fight every day, And foreigners the piper pay.

This is the Oriental land
That Reds and Whites call Fatherland

There is nothing of importance from Montevideo. There is now a pretty fair supply of food sent down daily from this port. The bakers in the sister city have been trying to turn an 'nonest penny' by giving short weight to their customers; the Government, which is really displaying much energy in every way, was down on them in ed making important movements on Respecting the rumoured engage- bably, that gave rise to the rumour of

added their great numbers and little searches, and with the most odious whole affair rests on the authority of city. Skirmishes take place daily,

tassin' on either side.

MANA MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 - BUENOS AYRES.

The immerse advanton and Account Current popular Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo we now so generally the and appearant in the two groat end crimes of the fiver Plate. Most every few which they have the most combines. — the hard in hair in which they have the most combines. — The back White the fiver has the most combined. — The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount designed and withdrawn. Alcrements who had to to perment the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mana & Co. in Montevideo has alroady provided for the working classes in that city p with and profitable depositary for their draw the whole or part of against the state of the control of t The depositor is permitted at any time to with draw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up

a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto be not joyed in this city by an impressementation active statement and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their saviness out of the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on directed to promote the general welfers.

The Bunk of Manh & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on directed to promote the general welfers.

The Bunk of Manh & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on directed to promote the general welfers.

The Bunk of Manh & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on directed to promote the general welfers. and conditions, who are equally interested in put-ing their savines out at me nest thus providing thomselves with a reserve fund in case of need, signess, or old ago, instead of pending their in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other immense is rvice to the working classes of Bueno Ayres and its neighborhood. Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. 3 frivolities.
The Bank of Mana & Co. of this city, following

P. P. Mara & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

693 DITIONS.

the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

went - 1 0

First—The Bank ready and interest and sum of thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes normal appears a recommendation of the plant appears in the property of the state of the

7.7.39 RIVER FLANT STRANGES ONEMOR WILL THE SECRETARY

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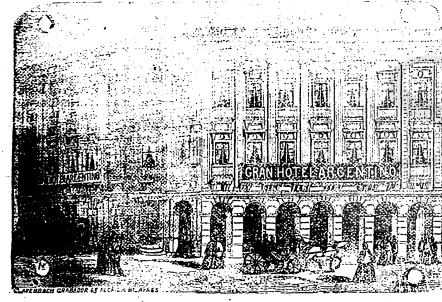
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KLADA 25 op MAYO.



FAMILIES

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

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Portable Steam Engines (TERRET FORES POWER),

MACHINERY STEAM THRANKING, BUMPING FOR HORS VEH ...

6420003.00

78. LODDALE-STRUCK, DUNCON. NOTICE-In the advertise are its of some eath as of Partilles Magnets, &c., great stores is to be been an extincted of their testing of the large number of Medicis and lines at Aprendical theory, as even

Exhibitions. Exhibitions, both in the level and abroad, at thin Malling at the for Pertable them as 40%, restituted Machines, without a consideration that of real variable is a consequence of the many data at the level and a consequence of the consequenc C and Show of the control of the atendiary but a first of the collection shows, and who ever the control of the best marked in this class.

Charles of the first of the Tableton and decide to Charleton and Charlet

OLYDU BELE OF STEAMERS.

BRAZEL AND THE RIVER PLATE. 6/ STABAN'-- "MARIMA"

110 per a converse Storme AMAMA in continue of the fill from the response of the following of the fill from the response of the fill distribution of the fill will describe a Part in the content of the Cargo, Passen. Her do timeter of These Strapes the bret described : and the second s Carrying also :-

AUCTIONS

HOUSE AUCTION BULRICH & CO.

On Thursday 24th inst. at 3,50 p.m. it e splendil Four 179 Calle B. Igrano, 81 x 70, with 10 handsome to mo, till roof. Uruning toffers, color bear and scindows, 2 court-yards, garden, from the SALE. The German Café and Billardtres, cisteir, well &c.

The house of one had at 53 500 per month, and is in the house of one had a sign to the premises of the owner not being the state of the owner not being a state of the owner not being a state of the owner not being the state of the state of the owner not being the state of the state of the owner not being the state of the state of the owner not being the state of the state o has part of town, between Calles (thembers) able to attend to it. Apply on the premises at Pactras, only half a square from the any hour.

g - And Coopé with harness, quite new. F : partientals upply at 118 San Martin.

HOUSE AUOTION CULLRICH & CO. Gn Tulesday. November 23.1, at 4 p.m., by 1 6, or the Court, the House 124 Calle Uragury, asperty of the late Sr. Saenz Vallente, 8 2 3x333. 170. No bid admitted under two-thirds. For titles apply at 108 Victoria, or 118 San

> HOUSE AUCTION. BY BULLRICH & CO.

On MONDAY, NOV, 22d, by order of Judge On MONDAY, NOV, 224, by order of Judge Garcia Fernandez, the House 378 Potosi, belonging to the late B. Saene Valiente.

It has 12½ x:0½ varas, with six rooms, kitchen. &c., and is valued at \$274,786.

No bid can be admitted under \$183,184.

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

301.xp.oct2711

JUDICIAL AUCTION BULLRICH & CO. 7

On Tuesday, Novomber, 23.d, at 2 p.m., by order of the Courts, the house 248 Urugusy, 13 by 35, with 7 rooms, kitchen, etc. Valuation 5276,645. Nobid received under two-thirds. Apply at 108 Victoria or 118 San Martin.
302 xp,027

> 2nd GRAND AUCTION SAN MARTIN. 50 MANZANAS. ADOLFO BULLRICH.

On Sunday, 20th inst, at noon, 50 mer mass of ground cut up in Chaera lot.
Free railway ticket and busch.

HOUSE AUCTION, M. BHALINGHURST. Ca THURSDAY, Big at Six jam, the House or Carlo Cardolia, but any Korrel and Maypu, 10 years by 73, a taking eight tooms, a traid of flats, a code e-pings, three courts, and a scalen of fruit trees.

112,xpn11

There are two plazas, called Colon and 25 do the in Casa Calle de Condsta No; 119, Mayo, and the streets are 20 'yards wide. The cate Florida y Malpu.

That's 22 decourrente a lag 6 en punto de West Lie apprint shat s 22 des com ente à les 6 en punt 1 de . What edos e has de centarier son falts alguna à la mas . Esq. lity

natulos, dos Su nos á cos interceados sexa punctuales a la ora marcada.

JUDICIAL AUCTION. MADERO & CO. Beveuty Steamboat Shares.

On Priday, November 18, at 2 p.m., at 14 Pa-licar, by order of Judge Zavaleta, 70 Shares in the South Asterica Steam Navigation Company

138 6p n13 CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAY COMPANY.

This Company requires Car Hoises, good in every respect, and perfectly steady in harness.

Application to be made at the Company's Zabies, Calle Larga do Barraeas.

213,1m,022

Van ness's reduce d fresh Stock of Fea, Crosso and Blackwell's Pickles ulled Fruits, Jens, Jellios, &c.

JUST RECHIVED.

JUST RECHIVED.

Van Hanten's Soluble Coccoa; also Vanilla Checolato, Ges's Stout and Fale Alsocity on land, Sheats and Twin used rates. Day and Martin's Blacking.

ACACHA AND SINA SPEAN SEED. lle 0 Ω Pickles (0)

GEOBIE AND MCKINLAY, Il g to intimate to their numerous friends and a quaintances that they have opened the

and a's Clathing of all descriptions. "WORTH A CALL TO INSPRCT.

VAPOR MAMERICA. .gra diario, sallando:

Los Lance, Microl a v Viernes, Der BUENOS AYRES, Les Martes, Juoves y Sabado.

A las 6 de la tarde.

Agencia, Cuyo 364—Bossi and Co.

CIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO A Useful Hint.

Send to your friends a present of the CONCENTRATED IRISH MILK. C. TURMEAU & CO.

22-CALLE SAN MARTIN-22.

FOR SALE. The Bodegon Universal, at 206 Paseo Julio.

A the same time will be self a hardsome G E L T Z E E W A T E R don't received in helf and whole Stone

> 96 -- Calle Venezuela -- 96 102.1m,n10 E O R G E K E A N SHIPBOKER AND COMMISSION BALLAST, LIGHTERS,

Fo!tles.

PAATS & CO.,

PILOTS PROVIDED, On the shortest Notice and most reasonable 2—CALLE terms. URQUIZA—2 Rosario de Santa Fé. 99,3ma,

College for Young Ladies. Conducted by

Conducted by

Mrs. and Miss GATES,

199——CALLE FLORIDA——199

A month's notice, previous to the removal of Pupil, is required, or an equivalent in money.

ACHLAN MACKINTOSH,
Of Edinburgh.
This Gentleman will confer a favor on the undersigned, by communicating with them as soon as possible.

Buenos Ayres—Gharles William Benn and Co., Calle 25 de Mayo 49.

87.10p,n10

Vans Furniture 118—CALLE ESMERALDA—II8

CORNELIUS LANGAN.

A Suburb of Cordoba. Building Lots \$ft.100 each.

This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cor. oba in the low ground and the Sierras in the distance. It is proposed to establish in re the new water-works of the Anissacute

Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the Prorequested as projected by the Engineer of the Province, Col. Thompson.

The art is peutiarty salubrious and invigorating, and the site is destined to be one of the favorate summer-residences in the Republic. Villa Saroi, nto comprises 70 cuadras (or 140 acres) and in the comprise of the result of the saroi are already taken by English meriting the saroi native families of Rugges Avres Che retraind native families of Buenos Ayres.
There are two plazas, called Colon and 25 do

Vis. the growing importance of Cordoba this 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ity will use greatly in value, and the site is 26, 28 y 30. la torde scharde san falte alguna à la mas a control o chira de control y control o control y control o co Ferplace of apply to A. J. BULLBICH, 118-CALLE SAN MARTIN-118

Where Lots can be purchased. 329—CALLE BOLIVAR—331 JAMES WESTON

FAMILY GROCER, &c., ... Wines, &c.

offers a rare chance to any person desirous to continuing it. For further patieulars apply on the premises from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. to Mrs. S.A. Hartridge, No. 77 I/2, 25 de Mayo, up stairs.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM KITCHING Has REMOVED from 107-Calle . Moreno-107

303-CALLE POTOSI-303 303—CALLE POTOSI—303
Where he has for many years supplied nearly all the coffin shops in the city and country, and is now prepared, at his new Establishment, 303 Potosi, to undertake the service of Funerals, at the following prices:
The best Mahogany and Lead Coffin, with brass or silvered furniture, \$2,000, or with best improved black, 1,200. Mahogany, without had, from 100 to 500. Pine Coffins covered, from 50 to 300. trom 50 to 300.

Hearse and Conches at the lowest rossible

price. 303—CALLE POTOSI—303 Restaurant del Ancla

de Oro.

76 CALLE CANGALLO-76

This Establishment is open Day and Night, of gives hist-class Breakfasts, Dinners, and Superis.

1 carders taken by the month, and their comint part only riv attended to.

The transitions trust, by strict attention and purchasity to the wishes of their customers, to never satis section, and merit a share of public

76----- CALLE CANGALLO---76 329,1m,o29 _____

TEWNHAM'S CONDENSED IRISH MILK
Retains Intect the Flavour of County Cream, and gives to Tea the Taste and Colour of that used in Ingland. A desert spoonful will convert into Pure Sweet Milk a breaktast cup full of bot water.
iv ported and Sold to Dealers Only, by
THOMAS HOLMES & CO.
1 3 0-CALLE FLORIDA-1411
626, xps6 1.

With a large and well-select d Stock of Gentles A V A T T E N T IO N. DE CONSANDIER'Y MAGLIA, we the long to inform the Public that they have recently opened a General Commiss

They sell or buy goods on commission; translate from all huganges into Spanish, and vice wersa; receive articles to be sold by auction; being a bajo firmades ponen en conocimiente del publico en general que desde la fecha han estable and also offer themselves as General Commission Agents.

Lie MONTEVIDEO, for lamas, Miervel a y Viernes.

DES BUENOS AYRES, for sabdages for buy goods on commission; translate from all huganges into Spanish, and vice wersa; receive articles to be sold by auction; publico en general que desde la fecha han establecido una diligencia para Lobos por el camino de Mataza, saliendo de la estacion Merlo ferrocarril del Oesto por el primer tren, todos los dias pares y regresa los nones.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

Large and small houses to be let; ground good for sabdages for sa Commission Agents.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
Large and small houses to be let; ground good for saluderos, laraderos, barracas, &c.; San Jose de Flores, Belgrano, &c. Good houses to be sold.

Mayorales y dueños.

Mayorales y dueños.

10,xp,n4 Apply at 116 PLEDAD.

DILIGENCIAS.

AS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS
PUEBLOS
Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Loncague
Agencia Callo Victoria No. 598, frente ala Plaza de Lorea.
Sale todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las enconciendas se reciben hasta las cuatro le la tarde deldia de la vispera.

6n d11 LA EMPRESA.

6p d11 A GENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS M. CABRERA (bermano) 257—PIEDAD—257.

Se despachan boletos de marca en el día de muy lindas bases, y se recibe toda clase de comi-

ITINEARIO De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia. Para Lobos, Martes y Sabados; regresa los

LA NACIONAL, para la Capilla del Señor y Zarate, sale todos los días pares regresa los LA URUGUAYANA, para Navarro, sale todos los dias pares, regresa los nones.
P. DUFOUR.
EL COMERCIO, para el Monte, sale de la

TA IVARIABLE ARJENTINA-Para Lobes y Saladillo.

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

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29. Para el Saladillo sale de Bucnes Aires el-V I L L A S A R M I E N T O 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 28 y 30. 20 y 50. Sale del Saladillo para Buenes Aires el-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16, 18, 20, -2, 24, 26

28 y 30. Empresario-Rafael Saborido Agencia en Buenos Aires Calta Rivadavia No. 39. Las salidas son de la estacion Merio.

FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEI Para el 25 de Mayo, El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, eguirá su Difigen-cia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes: Sale de Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 27 y 29

de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 6 de la ma-nana hasta Chivilcoy, para llegar en el die al 25. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

6, 12, 18, 24, 30. Agencia, Calle Rivadavia 239. Empresario-Santiago Iralde.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL OESTE.
CORREO DEL ESTADO. Desdo el 1º de abril quedaran establecidas las nuevas mensagerias desde Buenos Aires hasta el campamento General Paz, pasando por Chivil-

cov, antiguo establecimiento de Don Mariano Villarino, de D. Anselmo Trejo, Biagado, Pozo Pampa, establecimiento do los Sres. Smith Huos. en los Espartillares, 9 de Julio, Fortin Loneague y Campamento General Paz.

Ajencia en Bnenos Aires Calle Rivadavia 239. Empresario y dueño-Mauricio del Vall,

ENSAGERIA (Union Argentina.)
Para Salto,Rojas, y Junin, Sale de Chivilco
los dias pares y Regresa los nones.
Empresario,
JOSE MORGANDO.
(LA PROTEJIDA.)
Para Navarro y Lobus sale de Mercedes los

dias nones, y Regresa los pares. Empresario, NICOLAS ESCOBAR. 9—TACUARI—11

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL-LA IN-ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVI Nos.

441 y 443.
Se previene al publico que para m cyer a modidad de los passegeros esta administracien, na resuelto que las galeras que salen para los puntos arriba indicados en los dias—

3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 26, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias—2, 7, 13, 17, 22 En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Esta-

José Migueles, Manuel Balejos, Casa de Negocio de D. Benito Tisóni. Cara de Negocio de B. Benito Tisoni.

Estancia de Pardo.

, de Riedra,

, de Nogoles.

, de San Isidro,

, Palermo.

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

Administracion en Buenos Aires, Buen Orden.

Administracion en Buenos Aires, Buen Orden numeros 152, 151 y 156. En Chuscomus, Hotel de D. Pedro Marin. En Dolores, Hotel de la Amistad, casa de D Pedro Luro. LA EMPRESA.

M. Saborido y J. Estangui, Setiembre 8 1870,

LAS DILIGENUIAS COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS CORREO DEL ESTADO.

Para Chivilcoy, Bragado, Poso Pampa, 9 de Julio, Lorcagua, y Fuente Genl. Pas. Sale todos los días Domingo para los puntos in Encomiendas se reciben husta las 5 de la tarde d

Agencius-27-CALLE SUIPACHA-27 598-CALLE VICTORIA-598

LETTERS.

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basse, Henry Brain, John Wood Reed, A. Hilton Rosa Dalton, S. Dunne, William Galloway Miss Gridley, John Hellier, J. Stewart, Patellegg, John Frayne, Henry Wrixon Becchers Thomas Conroy, Thos. Murtagh, W. C. Mcore Thomas Bertram, William Andrew Murphy, James Filan, John Reidy, Ldward Dillon, William Years, Michael T. Irwin, T. Reath, George Buckels, John Kolly, B. M'Cadden, Captain R. S. Culver, Mr. James Coughlin, G. E. Cox, Charles Kelly, L. Moran, Morgan Farrell, Edward M'Guire, William Reynolds, John Burn, James Whiling, Fraderick Stella Scalo 2, Benjamin C Smith, Denis Doyle, In Hibert, M'Grath, William M'Nally, Patrick Higgins. AT THIS OFFICE.

So. 1le 2. Banjamin C Snith, Denis Doyle, Hubert M Grath, William M Nally, Patrick Estacion Joppener los dias 4, 9, 14, 19, 21, 226. Empresario—

E. VALDOVINOS

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

Empresario—

C. MERLINO.

CORREO DE CHACABHICO y JUNIN, sale de Chivileoy todos los dias 5, 20, 25 y 30 de cada mes, rogresa los 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28.

Empresario—

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivileoy, 1egresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los fonces.

Empresario—

Empresario—

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivileoy, 1egresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los fonces.

Empresario—

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Empresario—

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivileoy, 1egresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los fonces.

Empresario—

Empresario—

Empresario—

SALADILLO y GENERAL ALVEAR, todos os Miercoles para Chivileoy, 1egresa los Sabados.

25 DE MAYO, sale los pares regresa los fonces.

Empresario—

Empresario—

Empresario—

B. TAVAREA.

NOTA—Carga y encomiendas so reciben en la Agencia, Piedad 257; has-ta las 5 de la tarde en vispena do la salida, correspondencia, 10 de la noche.

A IVARIABLE ARJENTINA—Para Lobes

Saludillo

Soulto 2, Banjamin C Santh, William M Nally, Patrick Hubert M Grath, William M Senth, Bleban Cocheran, Ann Smith, John Simpson, Frederick Hvilliams, P. Walsh, Michael Crasey, Michael Crooke, F. Williams, Robert Champion, John John Simpson, Frederick Hvilliams, P. Walsh, Michael Crasey, Michael Crasey, Michael Crasey, Michael Crooke, F. P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Simpson, Frederick Hvilliams Senh, Michael Crasey, Michael Crasey, Michael Crasey, Michael Crasey, Williams Chall, St. A. Miller, William Martic, Hart J. Gressut, Louis Mela, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M.Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wol-lenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat [V. Fullen, Guilliermo Bailie, Messes, Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Messes, Marshall, J. William Morrison, John

Stephens, Maria Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lo-renzo, Alejandro Carrasco Albano. R. Dency, Thomas Ledwith, Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan. D. Geoghan, J. Geoghan, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Whealen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green. W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Dillon.

Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, J. Piggott, J. E. Reoves, W. S. Pennid, Carlos Hart Borland, William Hart. In the Provincial Government Treasury, by the Inspector. At the expiration of the term expressed on each Bond or Share, the subscriber gets back the full amount, whether or not he may have the full amount, whether or not he may have drawn any of the annual prizes. For instance, a man who subscribes 50 mic may come in for a splendid fortune; but, in any event, his money is returned to him in the end. LETTERS

 ${f A}$ t no. 48 ${f C}$ alle ${f R}$ econquista

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

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

Catherine Duffy, John Delacy, Marianne Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edwarp Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Balt, Michael Ponlon; Anne Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anno Daly, Michael Donlon; Anno Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.
Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Catherine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, Pfurlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.
Anno Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Garahan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagnet P. Bluren, M Hengey, Daniel Hogen

The color of Mark North of a Helicity of Marine Hel

John Byrne, Nicolas Breen, John Barry, John Brennan.
Patrick Corry, William Cahill, Thomas Clavin, John (rampton, Edward Cormack.
Patrick Balton, Edward Dolan.
J. Ponnell, John Furlong, Luke Furlong.
P. Griffin, Teresa Guidobana, Celia Gaffia, Messra, Gutten, Mrs. Griffin [nee Mary Murphy.) c. M. Harford, E. Heavy, E. Hollaway, R. Hore, Peter Howler.
H. M. A. Jones.

H. M. A. Jones.
James Keatinge, James Kelly, Patrick Keenay.
S. La oraha, William Liddel, Peter Lawler,
H. L. Lowe, John Laugley.
Wm. M'Cartney, P. Malone, Wm. Mann,
W. H. Makin, High O'Taole, T. Ormerod.
W. M. Perkins, H. J. Portal, M. Parker, C. Pearson.

Joi n Scallan, J. Shaughness, J. Slavin, John Sinnott, I Staunton.
Patrick Tobin, Louis Vernet, Mrs. Wynne (Belgrano) Robert Whyte. 148,xp.sept27

 ${f N}$ otice to ${f I}$ mmigrants.

On cortain 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.

y 27

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

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

Las cartas y periodicos hasta las dos de la tade.

Empresario—

Activate de la maniana del dia de salidas.

Empresario—

MIGUEL M. LUPO

Achiero 9 de 1870.

MIGUEL M. LUPO

Achiero 9 de 1870.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUD

Esta Diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4 ° de Finero de 1870 del medo siguiente.

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

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO.

José Migueles,

Manuel Bileius

Handle de su del medo siguiente.

NOTICE TO'IMMIGRANTS.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine lumigration Committee concede free passage to poor Immigrants on the WESTEIN 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 kiniways may be ob-Tickets for the two first kinilways 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 Re

I.Buenos Ayrs, Novembr 2, 1870.
o | no WM. WIIKEN, Secretary.



STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

OVER 3,500 IN OPERATION. THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR (Lieuain's Patent,)

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH. Supersedes all others in Efficiency and Economy.

Saves 90 per Cent in Oil.

SOLE LICENSEES,
CLARK and DUNHAM,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors, 48, MARK-LANE, LONDON

Liberal Discount to Shippers.

THENDA AND MERCERIA GERMANIA 119—CALLE SUIPACHA—119 [The cheapest place in town.]
We call the after tion of our friends and customers to the really well-asserted Stock of Autumn and Winter Goods, now on hand, at very mo-

derate prices.

Tartan and Poplih Dress Goods, per vara and French Merinos, colored and black.
French Merinos, colored and black.
Sheetings and Blankets of many qualities.
Brussels Sofa Carpets, at \$100, 140, 250.
Ladies' Chemisics and Skirts, \$20, 25, 30, 40 45. A good assortment of Silks.

Cashmere Shiwis, \$400, 550, 700, 2,000

Scotch, \$100, 150.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEÑ. Whole Suits, \$300, 550, 450.

Black Cloth Coats, \$230, 260.
Trowsers, Colored and Black, \$90, 100, 120.
Cork Hats, \$50, Felt Hats, \$40 and 50 a piece.
Fino Flannel Singlets and Drawers, \$35 and 45 Crimean Shirts, \$40, 50, 65.

GUILLERMO SCHMIDT & CO.

SAVINGS BANK FOR THE MILLION.

La Popular Argentina.

(BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.)

Gavernment Inspector,
D. HILARION MEDRANO,
General Manager,
D. PEDRO S. LAMAS.

CAPITAL -- 500,000\$ fts. Bonds or Shares...... 10f. each, or \$250 mto
Do. in Fiths 2f. ,, or 50 ,,
FIRST GRAND DRAWING,
DECEMBER 30th, 1870.
Economy being the secret of wealth, the
POPULAR ARGENTINA addresses itself to

people of every walk in life, and its advantages and scenities are admitted on all hands. The first issue of Bonds will close shortly.

The first Grand Drawing comes off December 30th, 1870.

The Prizes to be drawn will constitute an independent fortune, and will be in proportion to the number of Bonds disposed of. The public subscriptions cannot be better gua-

a man who subscribes 500 mjc, may come in for a splendid fortune; but, in any event, his money is returned to him in the end.

Every year there will be a Drawing on Decembe 30th, when the holder of a 10r. SHARE WAY DRAW 250,000

STERLING.

Working men wat time be induced to save their earnings, since if they fail to draw a prize they will get all their money back in the end, and praise the wise arrangement in which public morality and the change of gain are combined.

bined.
Subscribers taking Shares to the amount of Subscribers taking Shares to the amount of \$100 f., may at any time renounce their chance of the annual prizes by converting their chance into Bonds, bearing 10 per cent interest per annum, with Coupons attached payable quarterly.

Subscribers may also at any time sell their tickets, which are all payable to bearer.

The Drawing of Prizes will take place in presence of the Government Inspector, the Board of Directors, Manager, and a Public Notary.

For Shares, &c., apply at the Head Office.

For Shares, &c., apply at the Head Office, 213\frac{1}{2}-CALLAS PIEDAD-218\frac{1}{2} Or at any of the Provincial Branches. 182,xp,oct29

CURBENT PRIZES THIS SEASON FOR SHEARING MATERIALS Torroba, Brothers.

LUJAN, MERCEDES, AND CHIVILCOY.

Stockholm Tar. Sharpening Stones, &c., at Reduced Prices.

We have just received a large assortment of the best Havannah Sugar, which we are pre-pared to retail at town prices. | d&w,sepe

ROBBERY

IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERMENT HOUSE. November 3, 1870.

MILNER and SONS'

and Holdfast Resisting Safes,

Are the best preservatives against ROBBERY AND FIRE, As attested by Certificates in the hands of the Agents here, &c.

MILLIGAN and WILLIAMSON. 148—CALLE PIEDAD—148

A varied assortment is always on hand, 38,xp,n6

ETERINARY INFIRMARY FORGE (Behind the Santo .Domingo Church.)

Messrs WILKES and DOUGLAS, Veterinary Surgeons, beg most respectfully to an-nounce to the Public that they have opened the above Establishment for the reception and cure of all the Domestic Animals; also the Shoeing of Herses. November 1, 1870. 2xp,n3



TO BE SOLD.

1541 Calle Reconquista.

The STANDARD-PRINTED and PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING at the Standard Printing-Office, 118 CALLE SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AYRES by the PROPRIETORS and EDITORS, M. G. & E. T