

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

498—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

Special Telegram for 'Standard.'

Arrival of the Atacama.

Four Days Later.

Sunday Afternoon,
4.35 P.M.

The Chilean steamer Atacama arrived in Montevideo on Saturday evening, but owing to the rough weather the visit could not go on board until this morning. We have received the following telegram from our active correspondent:

O'Gorman
To
STANDARD.

Montevideo, Nov. 26.
London, Nov. 2.

Empress and Bazaine been at Wilhelmshöhe.

Interview with Emperor.
Bazaine's general order of capitulation.

Metz having no provisions obliged to submit.

Gambetta classifies Bazaine as traitor.

Reported King William assumes title of Emperor.

Prim supports the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne.

To-day at Neuf Baissach Prussians opened fire.

London, 4th.

Twenty-five days' armistice proposed by England concluded.

Armistice stipulated.

Line of siege to remain as it is.

Prussian army keeps its position.

Paris provisioned every day during the armistice.

The assembly was convoked for 15th November.

Prussian troops being massed against Paris.

Bank rate unaltered.

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The opinion is general that the conclusion of the armistice will be peace, and the British Minister in Portugal has officially stated so.

Prince Frederick Charles has been made a marshal, and Moltke a count. Bazaine nearly killed by the women at Metz.

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The remainder of this telegram is the same as that of the STANDARD.

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At Ars a number of women attacked Bazaine as he was passing in a coach, and would have killed him, had they not been charged and dispersed by the Prussian soldiers.

The French constituent assembly was to meet on the 15th November.

The Army of the Loire is in excellent condition.

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The conference at Wilhelmshöhe took place on the 1st November.

It was rumored that the armistice was only for twelve days.

The German army is suffering from cold and typhus fever.

The candidature of the Duke d'Aosta to the Spanish throne was announced to the Chambers by Prim and received coldly.

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The sessions were suspended to the 16th, at which date the question of the candidature would be voted.

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LETTER NO. 8.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Lisbon, 4th, Nov., 1870.

My last to you was on the 28th ult. per Sindh, Letter No. 7; and my Telegram No. 9, which I sent to Montevideo was dated 29th ult., which I kept open to the very last to give you the latest news. By this steamer, the Atacama, I now send you Letter No. 8 and Telegram No. 10, with all the news received here since the Sindh left.

The evening the Sindh sailed we received the news that great cannonading and firing of musketry had been heard inside Paris, which lasted a good many hours. This firing was heard by the German picquets that are near St. Denis; also that all the English papers advise France to submit, that by so proceeding it would be more honorable than to go on fighting without hopes of victory: the same telegram also confirmed the surrender of Metz.

On the 30th ult. we received the news that the Germans entered Metz on the 29th; they found inside two thousand pieces of artillery and forty millions of francs. It also gives the news that near Formerie the Prussians tried to cut the railway between Rouen and Amiens, but were defeated with the loss of one gun and seventy men between killed and wounded, and it also contradicts the revolution which was supposed to be going on in Paris which was heard by the German outposts at St. Denis; the cannonading turned out to be Guard Mobiles exercising. Yesterday was a great day of excitement here, the Submarine Cable brought us some of the particulars of the surrendering of Metz. It says Prince Frederick Charles entered Metz at the head of his army, the bands playing and colours flying; great enthusiasm amongst his army. Bazaine was sent to Wilhelmshöhe, and on his way there when he was passing through the village of Ars the women threw stones at him, booted him, and called him a coward, a traitor; they attacked his carriage, smashed all the glasses, and they would have strangled him if it was not for the Prussian escort which came up and saved him.

In the different sorties from Metz the French lost been killed and wounded forty two thousand men. On the 18th Aug. Prince Frederick William and Prince Frederick Charles were made Field-Marschals, and Moltke made a Count.

A Wurtemberg division had a fight with the Frances-Tireurs and Gardes Mobiles near Montereau; the French were repulsed with the loss of a mitrailleuse and one gun, and 100 killed and wounded.

The Germans have sent their last intimation to the authorities in Paris to surrender, before commencing the bombardment.

Later on yesterday we received more particulars per Cable—that Metz had surrendered like Sedan, without conditions. The officers were allowed to remain with their swords. The Imperial Guard marched out of Metz and laid their arms down before Prince Frederick Charles; they were received by the Prussian army with all dignity and respect; the rest of the French army rather than do the same, deposited their arms in the arsenal of Metz.

All the prisoners taken in Metz are being sent to different parts of Germany. Besides the forty two thousand men that the French lost between killed and wounded at Metz by different sorties, there four thousand died during the siege of sickness. When the inhabitants of Metz knew of the capitulation the excitement was dreadful; the Guard Mobile refused to give up their arms; the women ran madly through the streets, shouting and tearing their hair and their clothes. The

troops swore they would rather die than give up their arms, all running through the streets in the greatest terror and indignation; the city was in a state of mutiny. General Coffiniere was fired at three times; at last after some time the tumult was quelled. The King of Prussia has invited the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg and the Duke of Baden to be present at the bombardment of Paris, and after the downfall to sign the unity of Germany. Bourbaki is entrenched at Amiens. The French attacked the Prussian position at St. Denis, repulsed them and took the Prussian positions, the next day the Prussians retook the same positions and also twelve hundred prisoners. All the above news arrived yesterday 31st of October; really we have never had such an exciting time since the taking of Sedan; the little business that was doing has been stopped, and nothing else is talked of but the surrender of Metz. The French and their party say it was infamous treachery on the part of Bazaine; others say it was all combined with King William and Napoleon; that the Prussians won't have anything to do with a Republican Government, and that the terms of peace will be made with Napoleon, and that the Prince Imperial will be placed on the throne of France, but others will tell you the real reason for the surrender of Metz was want of provisions; they were famished, and it was as much as Bazaine could do to keep the inhabitants and his army in order, at last he was obliged to surrender. Many are of opinion that the reason Bazaine did not try to break through the Prussian lines, was because he knew the Prussian artillery and needle gun were far superior to the French artillery and Chassepot, which has been proved. There is some mystery at the bottom of it which we will know some day, certainly in history never such a thing has been heard like it, and many I have heard say it was nothing else but cowardice on the part of Bazaine. The next thing that is expected soon, is the surrender of Paris, which it is the general opinion will take place very soon.

The news brought us per cable to-day is that two divisions of the Prussian army of Metz, have marched towards the south to Besacon, and two divisions towards the North to Lille, the rest of the German army of Metz, that is not required has been sent to Paris. Gambetta has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that Bazaine is guilty of treason, and that there is no punishment severe enough for such a horrible crime—and he also declares the Republic will never surrender. The Prussians bombarded and occupied Dijon after eight hours fighting.

The news received to-day by the cable is the following:—The ex-Empress Eugenie is staying at Wilhelmshöhe; Bazaine is also there; he had a long interview with Napoleon. Bazaine issued a proclamation at Metz long before he capitulated, declaring that, as his army was dying of hunger, he had no other remedy but to surrender. The Landwehr that were in the army before Metz have all been sent back to Germany on leave of absence, their services not being required. Bourbaki has asked his dismissal from the command that had been given him. It is said that King William will take the title of Emperor of Germany. Later on, by another telegram, we had more news that the corps d'armée under the command of General Werder attacked the French outposts near Givry, repulsed them severely, and took 500 prisoners. The French army in Metz gave up 53 flags and banners. Thiers has again arrived at Versailles, and has arranged an armistice. There has been a great demonstration of the Red Republican party at Lyons and Marseilles; the Government at Tours have declared them traitors to their country.

November 3.

The news to-day is that Thiers has powers from the French Government to sign an armistice on the basis proposed by England, which insists upon the Provisional Government opening the Senate to see what Government the people of France wish for; but no giving up of territory is mentioned.

In the meanwhile the operations before Paris are progressing with great activity. At Neuf Brissach the Prussian siege guns have commenced bombarding. Mauteufel has been named to command the 1st Army, which will occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany; the 2nd Army, under command of Prince Frederick Charles, will operate in the centre of France, and establish communications with the armies of Generals Werder and Von der Tann.

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November 4.

By decree of General Robles, the punishment of flogging in the army has been abolished.

The San Felipe Theatre opens its doors to-night for the 'debut' of the Zarzuela Company lately arrived here from your city. Our theatres have been so long closed that it is expected a crowded audience will welcome the artists who are all so favourably known here.

The Tres Hermanos, a Spanish barque, which arrived here on the 24th, struck the previous day on the English Bank and lost her rudder, but, having rigged a temporary one, managed to reach port.

It has been blowing a gale all day; and a boat belonging to an American man-of-war was upset, and two of her crew drowned.

Operations on 'Change to-day were rather dull. Gold opened at 12. A few small transactions were done at 11½; and the closing price was 12.

Exchange on London, by the Liberia, has been done at from 50½ to 50¾ gold, at which rates about £20,000 were passed; on Antwerp, 7,000 francs at 5.37; on B. Ayres, \$5,000 fts. at eight with 4 per cent. discount.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The directors, in their report for the half-year ending June 30th, state that after providing for interest on debentures, loans, &c., there remains a disposable balance of £37,332. The increase in the gross receipts of the line for the half-year is £4135, or equal to 6.21 per cent., and the increase in the net profits is £6774, or 22.02 per cent. The working expenses amount to 46.62 per cent., as compared with 53.62 in 1869. The receipts from passenger traffic show an increase of £475, or 1.72 per cent.; and the receipts from goods traffic show an increase of £1745, or 4.87 per cent. The permanent way is in good order throughout. All matters in dispute with the government, with reference to extensions have been successfully adjusted, and the board submit for approval the necessary legal resolutions for raising the capital (£253,400) to continue the main line from Chascomus to Dolores (a distance of 55 miles)—viz., by an issue of 3670 original shares of £20 each, and £180,000 of 6 per cent. debentures, or debenture stock. The works on the Salado Extension Railway are proceeding most satisfactorily. The capital for the construction of the Carmen section of the Azul Extension has all been taken up, and the works will be commenced at an early date. The board cannot close their report without acknowledging the fair and liberal spirit which has characterised the action both of the legislature and the executive government in the settlement just concluded, the result of which they hope will ensure for the future a cordial and harmonious co-operation between the government of Buenos Ayres and the Great Southern Railway Company.

Several specimens of rich iron ore will be sent from the mines of Salta to the Cordoba Exhibition. So many samples of gold, iron, copper, silver and coal, three tailed sheep and gigantic bulls, mammoth trees and mosaic walking sticks are being thrown at the heads of the Commissioners from all parts of the Republic that, we fear the 'Palace,' with the beauties and dimensions of which, from a photographic point of view, we were so struck a few days ago, will not contain them all. The Commissioners will give preference to early arrivals, so exhibits should be sent in at once.

The Chamber of Representatives in yesterday's sitting passed a bill postponing the election of Senators and Deputies for the eleventh Parliament, that were to have taken place in the month of January, until sixty days after the pacification of the Republic. The same to apply to the elections of the Junta Economica Administrativa: until the eleventh Parliament can be installed, the Legislative Power will be vested in the present Parliament, which however, can only hold extraordinary sessions on a summons by the Executive or by the 'Comision Permanente.' Both Chambers are to

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November 4. E. M.

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fill up the vacancies that may exist in the 'Comision Permanente' of Senators, Deputies and their Suplentes, and said Comision Permanente shall continue in office until the assembling of the eleventh Parliament.

The Atacama has come to an anchor outside the port, but the weather is so rough that no boat could go alongside her, and the Saturno leaves to-night for Buenos Ayres without taking either her passengers or mails. The Rio de La Plata remains to take them up to-morrow.

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Operations on 'Change to-day were rather dull. Gold opened at 12. A few small transactions were done at 11½; and the closing price was 12. Exchange on London, by the Liberia, has been done at from 5½ to 5¾ gold, at which rates about £20,000 were passed; on Antwerp, 7,000 francs at 5.37; on B. Ayres, \$5,000 fts. at sight with 4 per cent. discount.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The directors, in their report for the half-year ending June 30th, state that after providing for interest on debentures, loans, &c, there remains a disposable balance of £37,332. The increase in the gross receipts of the line for the half-year is £4135, or equal to 6.21 per cent., and the increase in the net profits is £6774, or 22.02 per cent. The working expenses amount to 46.62 per cent. as compared with 53.62 in 1869. The receipts from passenger traffic show an increase of £475, or 1.72 per cent.; and the receipts from goods traffic show an increase of £1745, or 4.87 per cent. The permanent way is in good order throughout. All matters in dispute with the government, with reference to extensions have been successfully adjusted, and the board submit for approval the necessary legal resolutions for raising the capital (£253,400) to continue the main line from Chascomus to Dolores (a distance of 55 miles)—viz., by an issue of 3670 original shares of £20 each, and £180,000 of 6 per cent. debentures, or debenture stock. The works on the Salado Extension Railway are proceeding most satisfactorily. The capital for the construction of the Carmen section of the Azul Extension has all been taken up, and the works will be commenced at an early date. The board cannot close their report without acknowledging the fair and liberal spirit which has characterised the action both of the legislature and the executive government in the settlement just concluded, the result of which they hope will ensure for the future a cordial and harmonious co-operation between the government of Buenos Ayres and the Great Southern Railway Company.

Several specimens of rich iron ore will be sent from the mines of Salta to the Cordoba Exhibition. So many samples of gold, iron, copper, silver and coal, three tailed sheep and gigantic walking sticks are being thrown at the heads of the Commissioners from all parts of the Republic that, we fear the 'Palace,' with the beauties and dimensions of which, from a photographic point of view, we were so struck a few days ago, will not contain them all. The Commissioners will give preference to early arrivals, so 'exhibits' should be sent in at once.

THE OLBERS' MAILS.

SPLendid PASSAGE. The steamship Olbers Captain E. R. Peel, arrived here at Montevideo 11 a.m. Wednesday morning, 24 days, 21 hours from Liverpool.

FALL OF METZ. One King telegraph to Queen Augusta as follows: This morning the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz captured, with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.

General Burnside arrived this afternoon at the Hotel Belleue, where Generals Sheridan, Forsyth, and Leslie are still staying.

Madrid, Oct. 27. It is asserted that England and Russia have favourably received the announcement of the Duke of Aosta's candidature to the throne.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF METZ. Five days ago General Coffinier, the commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, who commanded the army which was camped outside, that he could supply no more provisions, and that they must shift for themselves.

Versailles, Oct. 25. The German batteries will be ready in a few days to be used.

Berlin, Oct. 27. Forts Vanves and Montrouge have been considerably strengthened by earth thrown upon the walls 8 feet high.

Amiens, Oct. 27. In consequence of the Prussians being reported yesterday at Grandvillers, near the railway from Ronen to Amiens, troops were sent there at once.

Versailles, Oct. 23. Yesterday it was reported that from the look-out of the 12th army corps to the east of St. Denis, on the afternoon of the previous day, cannon shots had been seen to be fired from Montmartre towards the suburb of La Villette, and for several hours heavy rifle firing was observed in the same quarter.

Lille, Oct. 23. The Prefect of the Seine announces that the Germans were sharply repulsed by the Mobile Guards of the north at Formerie, leaving behind them seven dead, of whom one was an officer.

Several ministerial decrees have been published. One dated the 27th instant appoints Michael to the military command of the eastern districts, replacing General Cambriels, who has been appointed to other duties.

A second decree of the same date provides that all political and press offences shall be tried by jury. A third decree of the 27th annuls the decision of the municipal council of Lyons imposing a property tax of 25 centimes.

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LA OHLAN MACKINTOS. This Gentleman will confer a favor on the undersigned, by communicating with them as soon as possible. Buenos Ayres—Charles William Bonn and Co., Calle 25 de Mayo 49. 87, 10p, 10

Richmond, Va., October 2.—At midnight last night the river was still rising and in the morning it had reached its present stage. It is proposed to establish the new water-works of the Anjezaco Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the Province.

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Furniture Vans. 118-CALLE ESERALDA-118 CORNELIANO LANGAN. Building Lots \$100 each.

VILLA SARMIENTO A Suburb of Cordoba. Building Lots \$100 each. This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and the Sierra in the distance.

RICHMOND ANCHORED IN THE CENTRE OF RICHMOND CITY. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. Richmond, Va., October 2.—At midnight last night the river was still rising and in the morning it had reached its present stage.

Al Publico, 186-VICTORIA-186 AL PASAJE DE NOVEDADES. Las personas que tengan cuentas pendientes en la tienda esquina Pidal y Suipacha...

Restaurant del Ancla de Oro. 76-CALLE CANGALLO-76 This Establishment is open Day and Night, and gives first-class Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers.

THE LOSS AT LYNCHBURG. Richmond, Va., October 2.—A despatch from Lynchburg this morning announced the loss there by the flood of \$1,000,000.

L. A. NACIONAL. EXALTAION DE LA CRUZ AND ZAHARIE. From the 11th inst.

RAMOS, OTERO, AND CO. Produce Brokers. CALLE PIEDRAS, No. 115. 315, 1m27

WILLIAM KITCHING Has REMOVED from 107-Calle Monseno-107

REMOCION. Has REMOVED from 107-Calle Monseno-107

NEWBAM'S CONDENSED IRISH MILK. Retains Intact the Flavour of Country Cream, and gives it the Taste and Colour of that used in England.

Toroba, Brothers. LUJAN, MERODES, AND CEVILCOY. Sheep Shows "Bulls," Rodgers and Son

Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1887. JUROR.—1862. PURE CHEMICALS. And all new Medicines.

WORKS: Hornsey Road, and Summerfield Works, Hornsey. PURE CHEMICALS. And all new MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

PLAX AND JUTE FABRICS. A Merchant in Dundee, acting for some Houses in the States, desires to extend his connection by buying Jute Goods on Commission.

Al Publico, 186-VICTORIA-186 AL PASAJE DE NOVEDADES. Las personas que tengan cuentas pendientes en la tienda esquina Pidal y Suipacha...

Restaurant del Ancla de Oro. 76-CALLE CANGALLO-76 This Establishment is open Day and Night, and gives first-class Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers.

O. U. O. Z. C. The celebrated INDIAN ZEPHYRONS, HIBBERT and CO.'S. Exhales the coolest and balmy Arabian zephyrs.

HUBBERT AND CO. 75 CALLE SAN MARTIN. (In front of the STANDARD Office.) 215, 6p, n20

Pianos Extraordinary. THE Undersigned box to inform the Public that they have secured some Splendid PIANOS.

HARTMANN and VILADECATS, 219, 10p, n20

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well.

ROBBERY IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HOUSE. November 3, 1870. MILNER and SONS.

Holdfast and Fire-Resisting Safes. Are the best preservatives against ROBBERY AND FIRE.

SHIRTS AND CLOTHING. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS.

ENGLISH GOODS. (First Hand Steamers) AT CHEAPEST RATES. D. NICHOLSON & CO. Silk, Woolen, and Manchester Warehouses.

Invite the attention of FAMILIES residing abroad, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woolen, Silk, and Cotton Goods.

D. NICHOLSON and CO. Sole Agents for the Import and the Britten's Sewing Machines for the City of London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLOROXYNE.

KIDNEY PILLS. THE INVALUABLE REMEDY. produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of every organ of the body.

KEATING'S Children's Worm Tablets. The greatest remedy for the disorders in Adults and Children caused by intestinal worms.

KEATING'S Insect Destroying Powder. This Powder is "Quito Helmitis" to Animals but unharmed in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmitis, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, and other insects.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST. "The Globe says"—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for the prepared Cocoa, but few doubt whether any through success has been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers, discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa."

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES. All of Superior Quality. Pickles, Sauces, Syrups, etc.

SUTTON and SONS. Seed Growers, READING, ENGLAND. GENUINE HOME-GROWN SEEDS.

SUTTON and SONS, Seedmen to the Queen. READING, ENGLAND. OVER 3,600 in OPERATION.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY "GOOD SAUCE." CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF PLASTER OF PARIS. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. IS THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH AND HEADACHE.

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges. This Universally Renowned now stands the first in public favor and confidence.

KEATING'S Insect Destroying Powder. This Powder is "Quito Helmitis" to Animals but unharmed in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmitis, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, and other insects.

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THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR. (Liuina's Patent). PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH. Superior to all others in Efficiency and Economy.

Braby's Indian Roofing Zinc. Patent Zinc. Iron Tanks, Iron Houses, and Irons. Illustrated Price Lists. Free on application.

FITZROY Works, Euston-road, London, and at Deptford. 1m14w

Advertisement for various goods and services, including a notice about a missing person or item.

OUR PARIS LETTER,
FRANCE UNDER FIRE.

October 25.

The present Ministers have never told the nation any lies when the news has been bad. Strasbourg and Toul, for example, they broke to them as friends would a calamity in private life, and to telegrams not strictly official they ever add "under all reserve." This is a happy change from the conduct of Palikao, who pledged his honour to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and honored truth only in the breach. If the Parisians knew the good news he was possessed of, they would illuminate said he, when he was aware of the disasters of Sedan, and desired to gain time to effect another 'coup d'etat' for the extinct dynasty. Thanks to Gambetta, we are aware of the chances of the situation. Paris is as well defended as cannons, rifles and stout hearts can make her; the citizens are willing to suffer and be still; provisions are adequate for 'some months'; sedition there is none—the ardent and the lukewarm are alike to be incorruptible hostages of the Government; the markets of the world supply arms, and Paris is rich enough to supply all her wants. But Paris expects the Provinces to fly to her aid; and duty commands each citizen, if he cannot make a compact with Victory, to make it with Death.

The escape from Paris by balloon shows that Gambetta's courage mounts with the occasion. It will add to his popularity, if there be room for such; and his presence at Tours has galvanized the nation into new life. Hardly had he arrived at his journey's end, when citizens and Mobiles desired to create him. He left the Council Chamber—told the patriots: "I come to work; there is not a moment to lose." The example has spread: already increased activity is evident; people have a more confident look—a bolder strut; decision has replaced doubt; resolution supplanted something like unto despair. If France could only find a Gambetta for her military difficulty! The men are as plentiful as blackberries; the tobacco-rifle is being replaced by the Chassepot and Snider; the basis of a grand army of three millions of brave men exists—not on paper, but in fact—and only awaits the man to organize, discipline, and lead them to victory or to death.

I find the people desirous of sincerely supporting the Committee of National Defence. There is nowhere any attempt to set their authority aside.—The sons of the survivors of Legitimacy are not Chambordites, nor has Young Orleansism any great following. The Republic, if it purges itself from its Socialistic following, will meet with the support of the Conservative party, notwithstanding the prejudices largely shared in against it. Moderate Republicanism has every chance of success, and the stamping out of Red doctrines at Lyons and Marseilles would indicate that the lessons of May and June 1848 have borne fruit.

For the moment all are united to expel the invader, to prevent the return of the spoiler, to resist foreign interference with home affairs. There is not the shadow of a shade of a disposition to claim peace so long as Germany insists on territory. "Frangas non flectes" is more than ever the disposition of the country. The elections have been again postponed, this occasion definitively. The present Government will not sign away Alsace and Lorraine—and where are the men in France to be found who will? With whom can Bismarck treat now? The country is drifting into a gigantic insurrection. Can Prussian Legions occupy all France, or for how long? Paris may fall, but Bismarck will not be thereby conqueror of the country. Each department will become another Paris, and it does not seem probable that Prussia, with all the severities she can execute, can subdue ever a hostile nation, fully armed, and united for guerilla warfare.

The latest Paris letters corroborate the pacific attitude of the city. Agitators, who would desire General Trochu to move faster, have become grave since he gave them a post of danger to command. The inhabitants feel their situation, and are aware how much depends on their self-abnegation. But the bombs have to test their patriotism, and by this the proof has commenced.

There is plenty of corn and wine in the city. Meat sells by the Government tariff till the middle of November at one franc per pound, considerably cheaper than in piping times of peace, and illustrates what profits the honorable guild of butchers must have reaped at our expense.

rushes" before the butcher's shops will for the future be prevented by the authorities furnishing to the inhabitants cards, setting forth the number of the family, and the date, order, and extent of their demands, so that there will be no favoritism. Shopkeepers taking advantage of the crisis, will be severely punished, and they must keep an account of the money received for each article sold. The hotels and restaurants are rapidly limiting their business, and serve only such as subscribe for meals 10 days in advance, paying for same. As dinner parties no longer exist in private houses, no subscriber fails to be present at 'feeding time'. The waiters as a class may be said to have disappeared. The elegant 'demoiselle de comptoir,' assisted by the female relatives of the establishment's proprietor, do this duty now, the proprietor himself having to don the paper cap and white apron, and bivouac in the kitchen between the pauses of duty on the ramparts. A great many of the unemployed amuse themselves fishing in the river; a mouthful of gudgeon commands a famine price, and those who cannot hook half a dozen are satisfied with as many nibbles.

Since the recent sortie at Sceaux, the Invalides has been converted into a hospital, where Dr. Nélaton performs wonders in amputation, and the Red-Cross Knights and the fair ladies have commenced their humane work. At this engagement the French employed the omnibuses to bring their dead and wounded into the city.

Visitors to Paris will remember Sceaux, its famous chestnut, where guests dined sumptuously 'up a tree.' The woodman has spared that tree, but all around is desolation—the sumptuous villas demolished or abandoned. On Robinson and his wife have remained to guard their inn, yesterday tenanted by Franc-Tireurs, to-day by Bavarians, who announce that any person found in the woods will be shot as a Franc-Tireur, and millions of francs levied on the commune as a fine, besides the principal residents, nearly all in Brussels, seized as hostages. The various schools in the city have reopened for girls and lads, but subject to being turned out without any ceremony, when the buildings are required for hospitals.

The publication of the Secret Papers of Napoleon goes bravely on. What a flood of light they throw on the infamy and corruption of the past eighteen years. The Chauvinist Deputies appear to have been simply the hirelings of the ex-dynasty. The adherence of flatterers was secured by largesses taken from the national purse, instead of being applied as voted. What a sad spectacle the press displays; many familiar journals are damned by the revelation, and deservedly so—their boasted independence a sham; many eminent and appreciated writers swell the infamous brigade of venality. A score of German and English journals, of position and influence, are boasted as being in the polluter's pay, and in as cool a manner, as if they were so many Turgos, announced as ever ready for duty. The telegraph was even suborned—no channel of duplicity that could be reached was left untempted. Persigny, that we all so much criticised, was the only plain-speaker the Emperor had, and even he was marked by Petri's 'monchards,' although a bosom friend! But more remains. The present Prefect of Police, M. de Keratry, in cleaning out the Inquisition in the Rue Jerusalem, which he purposes to abolish, has reported that, excepting the Orsini and Pianori plot, all the other conspiracies were organized by the late Prefect of Police—Petri, now a fellow-exile at Wilhelmshoe! The Bombs trial at Tours was concocted by the same Machiavel. Bernier, the examining magistrate of the prisoners, avowed it was an infamous police plot, who set up Beaudry, to assassinate, by way, the Saviour of Society. The recent riots of La Villette were planned by the same agents, and to think they resulted in the condemnation to death of four of the dupes, who would have been shot, only the revolution saved them! Nay more, Gambetta has given the proofs that in May and July last the Prefects forwarded confidential reports that the country was altogether averse to the German war. Surely this fact ought to weigh with Bismarck in fixing the responsibility of the unholy attack on Fatherland, on Napoleon alone. After making 'demi-mondism' one of the Fine Arts, and steeping the 'jeunesse' of France in immoral literature and theatricals, we have personal power exposed by itself, still publishing manifestoes in the journal of the 'chappés de l'empire,' to be denied by the aforesaid Petri, when public opinion repels such documents with disgust. Even Germany

has repudiated any connection to restore an impossibility.

Gambetta's arrival here by balloon created a gret sensation, preceded as it was by another, conveying two American citizens, who thus showed their contempt the Prussians, for refusing them a pass through the vice they have placed around Paris. Both balloons formed part of the travellers baggage for Tours, so that henceforth such things will constitute a portion of what no gentleman's impedimenta should be without. With the view of escaping from the city, before the terrible work begins, some persons are subscribing to purchase balloons, and to draw lots as to who are to sail. Nadar has promised to superintend the departure of all such, on condition, that they will carry a few letter bags. It is rumoured that Krupp is preparing a rocket apparatus, that will render balloon voyages more than hazardous.

Giant Despair does not appear to appall the Normans, as the Prussians approach. They show fight, and follow the plan of the Duke of Montmorency in the Sixteenth Century, by laying waste the country and so prolong resistance. Bismarck's Ironsides will not find the Northern Departments so easy to occupy as the Eastern. But the peasantry are in a sad plight. They are, by their own government menaced with death, if they supply the enemy with forage, &c., and the latter take it on the Rob Roy principle, on the slightest show of disinclination. Those 'Robins les Bois,' the Franc-Tireurs, are doomed to a terrible vengeance if caught, and where any of such free-shooters leave evidence of their presence, the parish will be struck by a heavy fine. But the population will evidently join in with the guerillas, when the nights become darker and longer. There appear to be no civilians now, all men, slayers. Even the Christian Brothers, and all other Friar Dominics, have in 'many places to shoulder a gun, the 'mot d'ordre' is, "to stiffen the sinews and summon up the blood."

The railway servants on the Northern lines, have been drafted into the army, the majority being old soldiers. If it be a dismal sight to look on the long lines of rusty rails, how melancholy must it be to think of the thousands of families ruined whose incomes were derived from railway scrip. Little by little, articles are finding their way to the 'Mont-de-Piété' but even the ways to conquer the generosity of 'My Uncle' have a limit. At Abbeville, where the rolling stock of the Northern Railway is laid up in ordinary, the engines are enveloped in a coat of grease and a tarpaulin, but have been attacked by an army of rats and ants as numerous as the besiegers before Paris. The Prussians keep unpleasantly hanging about this department; it is said the city of Amiens will be spared, because the Prince of Solms is a large property holder here, however, to judge by the preparations for defence, the Amienois do not build their faith on that chance. The country people continue to flock in for security, but it is only from Seylla to Charybdis. One sensible farmer slaughters one of his cows occasionally, and advertises prime joints at reduced prices in the journals. I observe some of the banks display the Red Cross flag, it is to be seen how the Uhans will regard such sacred places, they will be curious to get a peep at the beautiful 'caisses' beyond doubt. That the world has not come to a stand still is proved by the circumstance that five young ladies, all unmarried, took out their diplomas yesterday at the School of Medicine here, to practise midwifery.

Like everyone else, we are in a terrible state of nervous tension, waiting for the bombardment of Paris, skirmishes give but a momentary interest. How will the beautiful city, even with all her faults, still loved, bear her baptism of fire? Her ramparts swarm with men and guns—but the 'pas' is to the German.

And the nimble gunner
With knuckst now the devilish cannon touches.

THE TIMES ON THE FALL OF METZ.

The capitulation of Metz is an event which ought to open the eyes of all reasonable Frenchmen. Although far from unexpected, it almost overwhelms us both by its own magnitude and by the momentous consequences it cannot fail to bear with it. If any human contest ever deserved to be called a "War of Giants," it is this of the year 1870. At Sedan 90,000 of the best soldiers of Europe had to lay down their arms. At Metz their example has been followed by an army of 150,000 men, including the whole Imperial Guard, and they could boast that, though captured, they had never been conquered. Thinned as their ranks might be, the German armies before Paris, on the Loire, on the Somme, on the Lower Seine, were still sufficiently powerful to bear down everything before them. How will it be now, when 150,000 men are added as reinforcements? What effect will the presence of two fresh armies have upon the defence of Paris? What influence will this new argument exercise on M. Thier's mission—on his consultation with the Government of National defence at Paris, on his interview with King William's Minister at Versailles? We dare hardly surmise. The world has often heard of countries governed by songs, by sermons, by epigrams; but France has been for some time governed by "delusions." In perfectly good faith, and with the best intentions, many even of the most honourable patriots conspire to bewilder the judgment of that eminently quick-witted people. It seems impossible to bribe anyone in France to see things as they appear to everyone out of France. To men in their senses it would have seemed as if Sedan alone ought to have conveyed a decisive lesson. It is impossible to foresee whether even the lesson of Metz will not be equally lost.

France, we are told, wishes for peace; she is no longer ambitious, and no longer aspires to conquer; but she is proud, and will not submit to be conquered. She is conscious of being invincible, and neither Sedan nor Metz can impair her confidence. Such are the assertions we hear daily from almost every man in France, from M. Guizot to M. Gambetta. If this be so, she is bent on self-destruction. It is not so much from the Germans as from herself that she must be saved. There is, however, we are inclined to think, some strange delusion in these broad assertions. The French are a brave people, but they are far, very far, from the unavailing courage of despair. We doubt if such a courage is consistent with the ideas of our age, with the exigencies of our civilization. But, at all events, it is sufficiently clear that France has hitherto given no evidence of that questionable quality. France on the other hand, is an eminently military nation; she is as well aware as any of her neighbours that the means of destruction modern military science brings into the field are irresistible. Accustomed as she has always been to win battles by the headlong impetuosity of her soldiers, in this contest, for the first time, perhaps, in her military annals she put her faith in the superiority of her weapons. Her faith, which had always before been in the big battalions, was founded also, in this instance, on the Chassepot and the Mitrailleuse. But even these two new engines of destruction could not make up for the advantage the enemy had in discipline and in strategy. France has been beaten at her own weapons; and now that her very last army—150,000 strong—has been forced to surrender at Metz, as 90,000 had previously been compelled to lay down their arms at Sedan, we are told that the reliance of France is not on soldiers, but on citizens; not on veterans but on recruits; not on fair battle, but on brigandage and "war to the knife." The French, however, have not the word 'Guerilla,' and they will never have the thing. M. Gambetta thinks that to create civic valour it is only necessary to enforce it by decrees. He dismisses the Mayor of Montdidier for pusillanimous conduct before the enemy.

The fact is, in spite of M. Gambetta's maguiloquent exhortations, that none of the large open cities of France have followed any other example than that set at first by the Mayor and citizens of Nancy. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, on whom we rely for correct as for impartial judgment, assures us that from Vernon to Paris "submission to the Germans is the order of things." He excepts the small bands of Free-shooters, whom he considers "a curse" instead of a protection to the country. What he says of Normandy and the Isle of France applies equally to the other invaded Provinces. With the exception of half-organized Armies of the Loire, of the Vosges, and of the North, there is no longer an war in Provincial France, but only a very puny and desultory attempt at a "Jaquerie," which subsists rather at the expense of the country than of the enemy.

We hardly venture yet to hope that the fall of Metz may sober the over-excited imagination of the French people. All we see distinctly is that France is perishing by a delusion—a wilful, suicidal deception. While here in England we are all looking forward with anxiety to the results of pacific negotiation at Versailles, the people at

Tours seem inclined to resent our interference as gratuitous and officious, and warn us, almost in a tone of menace, that "France cannot admit that "foreign Powers should contemplate "exactng from her the smallest cession of territory," and declare that "war to the knife is the only thing to "give France a signal revenge, a "glorious peace, and an immortal Republic."

Neutrals will not take offence at these natural though lamentable outbursts of despair. Our only concern is for the grievous harm the French are doing to themselves. The Neutral Powers are moved in this matter by a sincere sympathy for a nation overwhelmed by an intolerable and, in some respects, an undeserved calamity; but they must act, after all, mainly in the interests of peace and humanity; and they feel that their tender of friendly offices would be unavailing were they to pledge themselves beforehand to admit the claims of either party. They can have no object in robbing France of Alsace and Lorraine. They may feel justified in representing to German statesmen that the gain of those Provinces would, in reality, add nothing to the strength of Germany; but they could not take upon themselves to pronounce that the demand of these Provinces as the price of victory is contrary to the laws of ordinary warfare; they could not insist upon a negotiation in which territorial cession should be altogether excluded from the topics of diplomatic discussion. We are told that the moral influence "of the Neutral Powers is all "that is necessary;" that "all we have "to do is not to recognize extravagant "demands, and not to sanction a "false and precarious peace." But by following this course we should only doom ourselves to positive inaction; we should have to wait till the demands denounced as 'extravagant' are enforced by the law of the strongest, and the alternative to the 'false and precarious peace' would be a continuation of the war in which France is at her enemy's mercy. We may hope now that the surrender at Metz will aid the work of the peacemakers by forcing upon France the wholesome, however bitter, conviction that the fortune of war has irrevocably pronounced against her. We are all interested in obtaining the best possible terms in her favour. We are all anxious that she should fall on her feet on this as she has done on so many other calamitous occasions. But she must understand that she cannot have war and peace at the same time. A few Free-shooter bands will not obtain for her those terms which Mac-Mahon and Bazaine's armies failed to secure.

DESCRIPTION OF METZ.

The following description of Metz is taken from "Knight's English Cyclopaedia."

Metz, capital of the French department of Moselle, is built on the Moselle, at the point where that river is joined by the Seille, in 49deg. 7m. 14s. N. lat., 6deg. 10m. 46s. E. lon., 580 feet above the level of the sea, 170 miles in a straight line, 245 miles by railway through Nancy, E. by N. from Paris, and has 43,484 inhabitants in the commune, besides the garrison, which numbers 10,000 men. The town is washed on the west by the Moselle, which makes a bend and traverses the town; the Seille enters the city on the south, dividing into two branches, one of which flows between the ramparts, the other runs through the town, and drives several mills; these two rivers are crossed by seventeen bridges. Metz is, after Strasburg, the strongest fortress in France. It is girt by a regular system of fortifications, and entered by nine gates furnished with drawbridges. The defences were constructed by Marshals Vauban and Belle-Isle; amongst the most important of the works erected by them are the fort of Belle Croix, which is built on a hill, and commands all the east of the town from the gate Des-Allemandes to the Moselle; and the fort of la Double-Couronne, which defends the southern part of the city.

This city existed in the time of the Romans, to whom it was known by the name of Divodurum, which was the chief town of the Mediomatrici. At a later date it took the name of the nation, Mediomotrioi, for which, early in the 5th century was substituted the shorter designation of Mettis, or Metis, then the modern Metz. In the civil dissensions which followed the death of Nero, A.D. 70 Divodurum was nearly destroyed by a sudden outbreak of the troops of Vitellius (Tacitus, 'Histor.,' l. 63.) Divodurum was ruined in the invasion of the Huns, under Attila, 452; but afterwards became the capital of Austrasia, which was sometimes termed the kingdom of

Metz. In the division of the Carlov-ingian empire, Metz was comprehended in the kingdom of Lotharingia.

Metz is in general a well built town; the houses are mostly of cut stone; the quarter that lies on the right bank of the Moselle stands high, and contains many steep streets; on the left bank the site is level. The streets, however, are in most instances narrow, crooked, and ill-laid out; many of the houses are adorned with bas-reliefs. In the centre of the town is the esplanade, which stands on high ground, and is one of the finest promenades in Europe, formed by numerous avenues of trees, and commanding a fine view over the rich valley of the Moselle; near it is a vast space on which the troops in garrison are exercised.

Among the many remarkable structures of Metz must be mentioned the arsenal, which is of vast extent, and, amongst other stores, contains 80,000 muskets; the cathedral, founded in 1014, but not finished till 1546; the elegance, delicacy, and boldness of this structure have been always much admired; of its lightness some idea may be formed from the circumstance that the total area of its windows (many of them of the best age of glass-painting) amounts to no less than 4,369 square yards; the church of Notre Dame de la Ronde and that of the Abbey of St. Vincent, both of which are ancient and remarkable structures; the college buildings, formerly the Abbey of St. Vincent; the military hospital, a vast building contiguous to the barracks, and close to the Moselle; and the Palais de Justice, in which the courts are held and the public library of 30,000 volumes is kept.

Next to these, the Prefect's residence, the Town-house, the Mint, the churches of St. Martin, St. Nicholas, and Saint Segolene; and another library of 100,000 volumes of select works, and rich in manuscripts by Vauban, Monge, and other writers on fortification and the art of war, are the most notable objects in the town.

Metz gives title to a bishop, whose see is the department of Moselle; it is the seat of a high court of justice for the department of Ardennes and Moselle. Besides a tribunal of first instance, a tribunal and chamber of commerce, the city possesses an exchange, an artillery and engineering school, an endowed college, several literary and scientific societies, a diocesan school, an ecclesiastical college, and several other schools, in which lectures are delivered gratuitously on midwifery, botany, drawing, painting and music.

Among the industrial products of the town are broadcloth, flannel, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, plush, smallwares, muslin embroidery, room paper, glue, ground chicory, cotton twist, excellent beer, nails, tiles, and leather. The commerce is composed of these articles, of wine, brandy, confectionery, groceries, furniture, hides, iron, &c. A railroad, 25 miles in length, joins Metz to Nancy on the Paris-Strasbourg line, and is continued eastward to the Prussian frontier at Forbach, whence it runs to Mannheim and Spire on the Rhine. The Calvinists have a consistorial church at Metz, the Jews a consistorial synagogue and a central rabbinical school.

KILLING OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

The Duke of Nassau was killed on Saturday, the 24th, while riding with the King of Prussia and a brilliant staff from Rheims to Chalons, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Frederic Charles at that point. The royal staff took the royal carriages to cross the country, about ten leagues, to Chalons. The Duke of Nassau was in the third carriage, and King William of Prussia in the fifth. The carriages were escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers, a part of the cavalry preceding and a part following them. At Chateau Sillery they halted for lunch. Beyond Chateau Sillery the road crosses the hills of Champagne, and descends a long hill towards the village of Grandes Loges, where it passes through a long and densely wooded valley. Here the road narrows so as to allow but one carriage to pass at a time. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of heavy musketry from both sides of the road from an ambuscade of Francs-Tireurs, who had doubtless been advised of their coming from the village of Sillery. The third carriage, containing the Duke of Nassau and his staff, was riddled with bullets. One of his aides-de-camp was instantly killed at his side, another mortally wounded, and the Duke also. The fifth carriage, containing the King, was struck by several balls, but no one was hit in it. The woods were

scoured by the cavalry without any result, and the whole cortege turned aside to Epernay, where the wounds of the Duke were carefully attended to. But he died on Sunday, and his remains were quietly removed by the railway to Mannheim, where they were received with military and princely honors.

Despatches from Toul announce that the Duke's coffin was draped with black velvet and cloth of gold, and on the next day there passed on the train two similar coffins, one adorned with the arms of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and escorted by soldiers of the Fourth Prussian Brandenburg Infantry, which was supposed to contain the remains of the young hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was wounded at the explosion of Laon, and is believed to have since died, his death having occasioned that great bitterness felt on the subject by the Prussian court.

The Duke of Nassau named in the above dispatch is Adolphus William Charles Frederic, Duke of Nassau and Count Palatine of the Rhine, who was born July 24, 1817. He succeeded his father, the Duke William, Aug. 20, 1839. He was a general of cavalry in the Prussian service and colonel of the 5th Regiment of Westphalian Landwehr. He was dispossessed of his dominions in favour of the King of Prussia by the decree of October 3, 1866, but he received 15,000,000 florins as a compensation, and he possessed an immense private fortune in addition, the revenues of the famous seltzer water being an appanage of his family. He had been twice married, first to a daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and secondly to a princess of the house of Anhalt-Desau-Coethen, who survives him. The Duke leaves three children by his second marriage, the eldest being the Hereditary Prince, now Duke of Nassau, William Alexander, who was born in 1852.

GAS IN CORDOBA.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25, 1870. To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,
Your correspondent dating his letter from Rosario, in this morning's issue, is in error. There is no project of mine for lighting the city of Cordoba with gas, gas fitting being remote from my business.

Yours truly,
A. GRIGOR.

DEPARTURE OF THE IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS.

This corps, consisting of a surgeon-in-chief, four assistant-surgeons, 32 medical students, and over 400 young men of good character, has taken its departure from the shores of Ireland, carrying with it on its great mission of charity the sympathies of this nation towards a people unfortunate at this moment, but who had been great enough at many periods during their brilliant history to have lent their sympathies to many distressed nations; and Ireland hesitates not to acknowledge that at times when the noblest of her sons were driven from the land of their fathers there existed in France men inspired by the most chivalrous sentiments, and who gave to her exiled children a friendly reception and the right to obtain distinction in the service of France. Ireland has on more than one occasion expressed her sentiments in favour of France. On no occasion could such an expression be more opportune than when a great war has been attended with such disastrous consequences to the French army and people.

Ireland regrets the occasion, but her people at once determined to lend all the assistance in their power in the only way open to them. They subscribed with great liberality towards a fund for the relief of the wounded soldiers of the French army. Considerable sums have already been sent to France for that purpose, and a large portion has been spent in fitting out the Irish Ambulance Corps.

The citizens of Dublin, from the beginning of the movement which has been carried to so successful a result, were deeply anxious that the Irish Ambulance service should be one in every respect worthy of the country, and, as might have been expected, there were thousands who wished to see the men in uniform. Accordingly they availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of doing so on Friday in the Rotundo Gardens; and on Saturday when the men were making arrangements for their departure, many thousands had assembled in Cavendish-row and Sackville street where they patiently remained until after two o'clock, at which hour the corps emerged in full uniform from

the Rotundo, and immediately proceeded on their way to the North Wall where the French ship La Fontaine lay awaiting them. They were accompanied by the committee, a member of the Ambulance Corps carried a handsome flag, bearing the Geneva cross.

It was manifest that the committee had made a careful selection, for, without exception, the men are of good form and of the educated class.

An incident which took place is worth mentioning as evidence of the spirit that animates the Ambulance Corps. Several times during the evening persons not belonging to the corps were endeavouring to get on board, intending, perhaps, to remain there till the ship's departure, or to stow themselves in corners of the vessel until she should be on her voyage, and too far out to turn back. One of these persons fell into the river, and without a moment's hesitation Dr. Maguire, a member of the corps, jumped after him and kept him above water until by other assistance they were both placed again on deck. At ten o'clock La Fontaine left her berth amidst the cheers of the thousands who even at that late hour were assembled to witness her departure.

Each member of the corps was provided by the committee with a blue woollen blouse, a hat, a rug, a towel, a gilet, plate, knife and fork, spoon, comb, satchel and prayer book. The ambulances were fully supplied with medical stores, surgical instruments, restoratives, &c.

Tuesday night Mr. Lesage, as one of the hon. secretaries to the committee, received a telegram from Alderman McCann, direct from Havre, announcing the safe arrival of the La Fontaine at that port.—*Freemans Journal*.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Notwithstanding all the precautionary measures which have been adopted, the rinderpest has broken out successively at Brevilly, Moulon, Pouilly, Moulins, Autreville, Beaumont, and Grandpre, near the Belgian frontier, and it is feared that the disease will soon make its appearance in Belgium itself. Baron de Linden, a Wurtemberg Minister of State and now Prefect of the Marne, announces that a thousand head of cattle have perished in the district of Chalons, and alarming accounts of the number of beasts perishing daily in the neighbourhood of Metz are in circulation here. It is said that the soldiers are unable to bury the carcasses, such is the mortality amongst the oxen. The German papers treat the matter as lightly as possible, and declare that only isolated cases have broken out at different stages in the advance of the German armies. They do not attempt, however, to conceal the fact that cattle plague has appeared in several places throughout Germany. It rages at the present moment at thirty villages in Brandenburg, at two in the neighbourhood of Cologne, at 26 in the district round Coblenz, at 49 near Tiers, and 16 in the Palatinat. It continues to spread through Pomerania, and especially in the neighbourhood of Stralsund; and is also on the increase at Schwerin, Wiesbaden, and in the Isle of Rugen. In most of these districts the sale of cattle has been forbidden by the authorities. It was said that a case or two of the plague had been discovered in the great cattle market at Berlin. This remains unconfirmed; but the market—which has space for three hundred head of oxen, 6,000 pigs, 40,000 sheep, and 15,000 calves—has been closed. In the south of Germany the rinderpest has also broken out in one or two places. The Government of Wurtemberg is doing its best to stamp it out. In regions where game abounds, the wild deer are said to propagate the contagion. They are liable to be attacked by the plague, as is well known; and feeding, as they sometimes do, side by side with farmer's cattle, they become infected, and carry the disease from one pasture to another.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

The arrests made on Saturday and the investigations instituted in consequence, have brought to light a vast conspiracy, in which it is believed that not only all the persons of Blanco tendency in Montevideo were implicated, but also, not a few persons belonging to the Colorado party, beguiled by specious appearances that they were labouring for the restoration of peace. The real plan of the conspirators was to murder President Batlle, and facilitate the entrance of Aparicio and the Blanco forces into the capital.

The Tribuna publishes a correspondence between Colonel Angel Muniz one of the most influential Blanco leaders, and General Nicasio Borges, Colorado officer who holds an important command under General Suarez. Muniz tries to persuade General Borges that the Blancos are every day becoming more strong, and that the Colorados must in the end be vanquished; that the former's object is not to hostile their fellow countrymen, but simply to upset General Batlle and his Government, and he thinks that every good patriot should either join the revolution or abstain from opposing it. General Borges answers that the Colorado party are united like one man and are determined to resist the accession to power of such men as Medina, Bastarrica, and Nin Reyes, in none of whom the country has confidence.

The army of General Suarez, by last accounts, was at the Punta de los tres Arboles, to the north of the Rio Negro, where it awaited the incorporation of the divisions of Paysandu and Salto, after which it would begin its march to the south. It is reported to be well provided with horses.

Col. Coronado, who so greatly distinguished himself in the Paraguayan war, and who had been appointed provisionally Military Commander of the Department of Salto, for the purpose of organizing the division that is to operate with Gen. Suarez's army, was preparing to take the field, and had issued a proclamation announcing his departure and the hopes he entertained that the Colorado cause would soon be triumphant throughout the republic.

From here we have but little news to communicate relative to siege operations. An imposing battery, made of stone, is being raised very fast near the English cemetery in Calle 18 de Julio. It is to be from eight to ten varas high, and will command the whole of the right line of defence to the water's edge. This morning the Cerro fort fired upon a party of Blancos who were approaching our left defences, and made them beat a retreat.

Col Muñoz is reported to be in the department of Soriano at the head of a considerable force of Blancos, which was detached from the besieging army at Union.

There is a report that Colonel Maximino Perez has asked for employment under General Nicasio Borges, and some people assert that he has already started for Paysandu. If this is true, it is believed that some 200 or more Colorado exiles at present in Buenos Ayres will return to serve under his orders.

The trials of the much talked of mitrailleuse are said to have been favorably concluded, and that it will be handed over to the Government tomorrow. It is said to have a range of nearly 10 cuadras.

Mr. Duncan Stewart has definitively declined to accept the Finance Portfolio, and it appears the Government will have no alternative but to accept his resignation.

The Tribuna says that the Government has resolved not to accede to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Oldham to open the telegraph wires between this city and Buenos Ayres, suppressing the intermediate stations. This resolution seems very unaccountable.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* announces the capture by a French man of war of the Prussian ship *Angela* with a cargo of hides and tallow from Buenos Ayres, and of her having been towed into Brest.

The following is taken from the Tribuna—

Among the passengers by the *Sindh* is Mon. Douzan, French Charge d'Affaires in this capital. This gentleman is already favourably known in the R. Plate, having occupied before a similar post in B. Ayres.

There was a good deal of animation on Change to-day.

Operations for gold began at 12½ per cent., closing firm at 12. Sovs. ¾ premium.

Exchange, £8000 passed for the Liberia, at 50½ per dollar, payable in gold.

November 24.

Although the Government has not published anything official with regard to the Blanco conspiracy lately discovered, it is known that active measures are being taken to bring to light all its ramifications.

The following is the list of individuals arrested on a charge of complicity in the same:

Carlos Tanchero, Juan MacoJonio, Rev. Juan B. Cuneo, Rev. Antonio Lanzuelot, Rev. Francisco Bistorni, Rev. Felipe Chocomangello, Juan Caballier, Jose Impronta, Leopoldo Tricchio, Felipe Blondos, Elias Pelaez Villadromos, Carlos Alcorta, Jose Maria Perez, Miguel Ericalde, Rev

Nicolas Aguirreche, Francisco M. Gonzalez, Francisco Cordones, Cayetano Cadario, Andres Maquero, Cipriano Silva, Manuel Algodoma, William Manuel Parodi, Saturnino T. Olivera.

It is stated that Father Cuneo has deposed that the plan of the conspirators was as follows:

Several men were to introduce themselves in each canton as recruits, who, on a signal being given by rockets for the besiegers to make a sudden and simultaneous attack on the town, were to create confusion in the various cantons, killing the officers, whilst the rest of the conspirators would attack the besieged in their rear. An attempt was also to be made on the war steamer Coquimbo, some of her crew having already been bribed to favour the attempt.

Arrests continue to be made daily as the enquiry into the affair proceeds. Don Carlos Rodriguez was able to escape from his house by the azoteas when a Commissary went to arrest him. Others, however, have not been so fortunate.

General Caraballo with 35 officers and men that came with him from Paysandu, started this morning well armed with rifles to skirmish with the besiegers.

A rumor has been current to-day that the Blancos have resolved to raise the siege.

The news from the interior of the Republic do not amount to much. On Monday last General Borges with the division under his orders left Paysandu, it is believed, to go and attack a force of Blancos 1200 strong which has occupied San Salvador, commanded by Colonel Muñoz. A private letter from Salto states that Colonel Coronado had been obliged to shoot a Major and a Captain for mutiny.

The following notice appeared to-day on 'Change:—Merchants and brokers are advised that in consequence of the daily questions between buyers and sellers of gold about the weight of ounces, the undersigned has effected an arrangement with the several banks, a copy of which is appended herewith.

Montevideo, Nov. 23, 1870.

The Manager.

The undersigned managers of banks at present existing in the city have, in order to avoid the constant questions arising between buyers and sellers of gold, agreed by common consent as follows:

Art. 1. We engage ourselves to receive and give ounces of gold that are short of weight four grains.

Art. 2. This engagement to be in force until the Legislature sanctions a law upon the matter.

Montevideo, Nov. 23, 1870.

The names of the managers of all the banks, with the exception of that of Wanklyn and Co., are appended to this document.

The French barque August Durin which had gone ashore at the Piedras del Buen Viage on the 22nd, was got off yesterday by the small steamer Italia, and towed to her anchorage without having suffered much damage.

The operations in gold on 'Change have been animated. Prices opened at 12½, rising to 13½, and closing at 12¾.

Exchange on London 50½, at which rate £5,000 were passed.

We regret to notice the death of the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, announced in the English papers. It is mentioned that the deceased nobleman embarrassed his private fortune (but a small one) to an almost ruinous extent in the magnificent reception he lately gave to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his visit to British India. Nothing like it was ever seen before. We also notice the demise of Balfe, the celebrated composer, whose operas are such favorites on every stage.

The Jujuy revolution is becoming serious. There has been desperate fighting between the provincial troops and the revolutionists, who have triumphed, and are now in possession of the town. Governor Iriarte and Minister Alvarado had only time to escape with a carpet bag and a hat box. They left the town at a furious gallop, just as the enemy marched in on the other side. Latest despatches state that the people of the province are in favor of the revolution, and that 'Por-dre regne a Jujuy.'

The storm on Friday last did immense damage at Paysandu. Several ranchos in the outskirts of the town were blown down, and many people killed and wounded. So violent was the hurricane that the roofs of many houses were blown clean off, and in the cemetery crosses were torn from the ground and carried half a dozen squares away. Strange to say, no damage was done to the shipping in port.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

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

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

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

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

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

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

SOUTHERN do. CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do. And also to any Station on the Line. Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for eight days, in the IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE,

8-CALLE CORRIENTES-8 Tickets for the two first Railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-mentioned, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870. W.M. WILKEN, Secretary.

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COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

BOOKEY AND CREBBIS.

We, the Undersigned, beg respectfully to inform our numerous friends and acquaintances in both City and Camp, that we have established ourselves in this market, according to the regulations of the Tribunal de Comercio, from the date hereof, as

WOOL AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS.

And we trust, by strict attention to all matters left in our charge, and with our experience and intimate knowledge of Camp business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PATRICIO J. BOOKEY, SANTIAGO CREBBIS.

Buenos Ayres, November 28, 1870. No 31 Calle Bolivar.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

INAUGURATION AT VILLA MARIA.

RAILWAY TO RIO CUARTO.

TELEGRAPH WIRES TO CHILE.

Villa Maria, Nov. 25.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock we left Rosario by special train; our company comprising H.E. Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Minister of Interior; Don Andres F. Lamas, representative of the Transandine Telegraph Company, Mr. Weldon, of the London Bank, Sr. Lagos, editor of the Capital, Dr. Olguin, Mr. Perkins, Canon Piñero, Mr. Webb, Don Santiago Calzadilla, Mr. Cooper, Sr. Fillo, Mr. Bollaert, Mr. S. Wheelwright, U. S. Consul, Dr. Allio, Mr. Davis, Mr. Duane, Mr. Slatter, and several others. We reached Bell-Ville at 1 p.m., where a sumptuous breakfast was in readiness, and then proceeded to Villa Maria. The heat was intolerable, about 95 in the shade, and the camps looked dry and much in want of rain. When passing the colony of Bernstadt we remarked a great deal of land under cultivation, and the houses of the Swiss colonists dotted the campagna in all directions. Mr. Perkins says they have over 2,500 acres under tillage. The new colonies near Cañada Gomez are as yet but thinly settled. Some of the Henly colonists have settled down on the lands of the Central Argentine Company; others, to the number of a dozen,

are on the estancia of Don Carlos Casado, who, in honor of the settlers, has named the colony 'La Victoria.'

At Villa Maria there was a lack of hotel accommodation, but Mr. Wheelwright and some others had taken tents, and Sr. Lamas had engaged quarters for a few friends in a comfortable rancho. A ball was to take place at Villa Nueva, beyond the river, some two miles distant, but a thunderstorm came on at nightfall which prevented it, and those who were camped under tents had to take shelter in the goods' station. The special train from Cordoba brought some 200 ladies and gentlemen, including Gov. Peña and family, Minister Villada and family, Dr. Navarro, editor of the Progreso, the Federal Judge, the Criminal Judge, Dr. Cabanillas, Don A. Lopez and family, the Rector of the University, Major Hall, Don Santiago Caceres, Dr. Tuvira, Mr. Todd, of the London and River Plate Bank, Señor Otero, Don Juanario Correa de Caceres, Dr. Moreno, &c., also a band of music and some officers of the National Guard.

The preparations at Villa Maria have been arranged by Mr. Stuart, who is ably assisted by Don Santiago Calzadilla. It may be well here to state that the railway to Rio Cuarto will be eighty-two miles long, and cost £430,000. The wires to Chile will be completed in less than twelve months.

This morning at daybreak the place was astir with preparations for the festivities; the village was gaily decorated with English, Spanish, Chilean, Oriental, American and Argentine flags. At 10 o'clock the Minister of Interior proceeded to inaugurate the telegraph works. Three posts were put up near the station, under the direction of the engineers Messrs. Villanueva and Perez. His Excellency threw in a few handfuls of clay, being presented with a silver spade and pick-axe for the purpose; the Argentine flag was unfurled from the nearest post, and the Chilean and Oriental from the other two. The band played the National Anthem, after which Dr. Sarsfield addressed the assemblage in these words:—

"To-day we inaugurate another work of progress. The present administration has already signalized itself by works of this kind, and if the peace of the Provinces be uninterrupted we shall be able to shew progress in every branch of the public service. We have already opened a railway to Cordoba, laid down wires to Parana, contracted for a new railway line through Entre Rios and Corrientes, and will soon have established a telegraph system from B. Ayres to Rioja, and from the banks of the Parana to the Uruguay and the frontier of Brazil. The wires we now commence are destined to cross the Andes and place us in immediate communication with the Republic of Chile, whereby we can hold intercourse with the Pacific in summer and winter, by night and by day, and draw closer our relations with the sister-republics of the West Coast.

"This iron post that we inaugurate is a more glorious monument than was ever erected to mark the conquest of a new territory or the achievements of what the world calls great men. It is a triumph of science over distance, and we are indebted to Messrs. Clark and the other Chilean shareholders for the realization of this great enterprise, the results of which will be so profitable to the Argentine Provinces and the commerce of the world. This new line will meet another telegraph wire at Valparaiso which will soon be prolonged to the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to the telegraph system of the United States, which will therefore connect us with the European Continent. Let us wish every success and good fortune to this enterprise and to the Company."

Cheers were given for President Sarmiento, Governor Peña, and the new Telegraph Company.

Sr. Lamas said "The enterprise which I have the honor to represent brings to my mind the epoch of independence, when San Martin and Belgrano crossed the Cordillera to give Liberty to the West Coast. Now, as then, the Argentine Republic is united in common cause with Chile, and the object is hardly less noble or patriotic. It is to give a new current to the trade of the Universe, to augment the commercial prosperity of these countries and to keep pace with the spirit of the age, which is one of railways and telegraphs." (Great cheers).

The Minister and other dignitaries, with the rest of the assemblage then proceeded down the line of railway some 200 yards, to the spot marked for the inauguration of the railway to Rio Cuarto. Mr. Stuart, superintendent of the works, and special agent for Messrs. Jackson and Simmons, received the Minister and Governor Peña:

he presented a handsome spade and pick-axe of silver to Dr. V. Sarsfield, and an elegant mahogany wheelbarrow to Governor Peña. At the turning of the first sod the Minister of Interior made the following speech:—

"Ladies and gentlemen. Beside me you see the representative of a powerful and influential English firm who have undertaken to construct for us this new line of railway to Rio Cuarto. Happily the credit of the Argentine Republic stands now so high in the great money-markets of Europe that if we only maintain peace we shall be able to find men and money always ready to carry out our enterprises. But for the war in Entre Rios we should now also be constructing the new line from Concordia to Mercedes. The line we are to-day inaugurating will not stop at Rio Cuarto but traverse the Cuyo Provinces to the foot of the Andes. It will open up to industry those fertile and boundless plains of Rio Tercero and Rio Cuarto where the foot of the white man has scarcely yet trod, and where the virgin soil has never borne the mark of the plough-share. There is an extent of territory, hitherto the hunting-ground of Indians, offering homes and independence to a million of settlers. It is works like that in which we are now occupied that mark the real progress of a nation, and let us rejoice that English capitalists like Jackson and Simmons are willing to carry out such important and costly enterprises. Gentlemen, let us hope that by this time three years we shall be assembled on this same spot to start the first locomotive from Villa Maria to Rio Cuarto (cheers).

Mr. Stuart said—Mr. Minister, in the name of your contractors, Messrs. Jackson and Simmons I present Your Excellency with this spade to cut the first sod of the Villa Maria and Rio Cuarto Railway; also this barrow to wheel the sod from this cutting to that embankment and I wish the line may prove a great benefit to this flourishing Republic.

Hereupon Sr. Calzadilla exhibited a massive gold medal, weighing about 10 oz. with the inscription "Railway from Villa Maria to Rio Cuarto; works inaugurated on Nov. 25th by Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Minister of Interior for the Argentine Republic." This is to be placed in the foundation of the station, but for obvious reasons will not be put under ground until the works are in a more advanced state.

The Minister proceeded, with Governor Peña, to inaugurate the works of the new church, which occupied only a few minutes, and then Messrs. Stuart and Lmas invited all to a banquet laid for 200 covers at the railway station. The banquet hall was decorated with the Argentine, English, American, Chilean, and other flags besides portraits of Queen Victoria, Washington, Sarmiento and Wheelwright. The dinner was provided by M. Audebrand, who keeps the Restaurants of Frayle Muerto and Villa Nuevo, and was served up in admirable style. The cuisine was faultless and the wines of the best vintages. It would be tedious to report the various speeches that followed the Champagne. Suffice it to say that the banquet commenced at 11 a.m. and lasted till 2 p.m. The principal speeches were those of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Governor Peña, Dr. Allio, Dr. Ramon Gil Navarro, &c.

Immediately after dinner the Minister and others hastened to the telegraph office to send telegrams to Buenos Ayres, Rosario and Cordoba, giving an account of the proceedings. Thanks to the diligence of Mr. Maguire and Mr. Jansen (station-master) the messages were despatched with great alacrity. It is only right here to mention also the admirable arrangements of Mr. Cooper and his railway staff, who attended to their numerous visitors by both of the special trains from Rosario and Cordoba. Mr. Webb, agent for Mr. Stuart at Rosario, was also indefatigable.

A grand ball is to be given this evening at Villa Nueva, to which the Minister, Governor and other guests are invited. We shall have no difficulty in crossing the Rio Tercero as there were only 2 inches of water yesterday.

In the morning a special train leaves for Cordoba.

The STANDARD is the only Buenos Ayres paper represented at the Inauguration festivities.

The day following the inauguration of the Telegraph 33 carts left for the Interior with posts, wire and other materials.

Miss Nellie Forrester was unable to appear in Rosario on Sunday night, as she is still suffering somewhat from the effects of her recent accident at the French Theatre.

GREAT NEWS FROM ENTRE RIOS.

ROUT OF THE REBELS.

A part of the National army under the command of General Gelly attacked the rebels under Colonel Raynoso, near Concepcion del Uruguay. The rebels were routed, and many of the fugitives crossed the river and landed on the Oriental coast.

Gelly and his army took possession of Concepcion.

400 Jordanites attacked the National troops at Concordia, but were repulsed with loss.

The Jordanites committed frightful excesses in their flight, respecting neither life or property, and outraging the women.

General Rivas is still following up Jordan.

We give the above intelligence as published by our colleague El Fenix in a bulletin yesterday evening.

INDIAN INVASION.

BAHIA BLANCA.

FULL DETAILS.

Sauce Grande, Nov. 6, 1870.

During the last fortnight we have had nothing but "wars and rumors of wars" down here, on account of the Indians, who made an invasion last Sunday week, entering the very town of Bahia Blanca and burning some ranchos within two squares of the Plaza, where they killed two or three of Linarez' Indians, and captured several women. The 'malones' had nearly two thousand lances, besides the 'chuzas,' who amounted to about 300 between 'chuzas' and boys. They drove off every horse and cow they could see, and several flocks of sheep, those they left being all mixed up in flocks of 1000 or 5000 animals, which they could not get across the arroyo. I happened to be in the town on the day of the invasion, and was awakened in the morning by a cannon shot, immediately followed by two others, the church bells, trumpets, drums, much shouting and galloping about. This was the fourth alarm of the Indians we had had in the last few weeks, and as the others had all been false ones, we took no notice this time, thinking it merely a cry of wolf! On looking out of the window, however, we were told by a gentleman who was passing with his rifle to join the canton, that the Indians were in town and burning the houses; so we all turned out at once, with our Sniders, and marched down to where we saw some fires. We mustered seven Englishmen, and when we arrived at the arroyo we saw the Indians all over the hill, and a small party of them close to the pass, in front of which the Comandante, Llanos, and a number of people were grouped. On the Pampas retiring up the hill, they were followed by the people from the Guardia, who stopped about half a mile from the pass, the Indians being then about a thousand yards off. Some of the Gauchos now came down to us and took us up behind them to have shots at the Indians, but we thought it was only a waste of ammunition to fire at such a long range, and as there was not the slightest discipline among the people who were out with the Comandante, but all advising and proposing, and nobody doing anything but look exceedingly frightened, we thought it prudent to retire to the arroyo, and hardly had we commenced our retreat when down came the Indians full tilt, yelling like fiends. As we expected, the people from the Guardia only waited to fire off their pistols, and then forgetting they carried other arms than 'rebenques,' they turned tail and 'skedaddled' as hard as they could go, only stopping when they had placed the arroyo behind them. The Indians did not seem to care about attacking us, when they saw our rifles, but passed on, and commenced lancing all the Christians they could catch, killing two, and wounding several, one very badly, I should have said mortally, considering he had eight lances through various parts of his body, one having passed through a lung; however, he is now doing well. At Mr. Claraz' puesto the Indians made several charges to take the sheep out of the corral, but were beaten off after losing several men, who were shot by Mr. C. and his brother from the roof of his house; however, they took all his horses, cows, and about 4000 sheep, which he had given on halves to various men on the Pampas. About 700 Indians crossed the Sauce Grande near Mr. Heutze's estancia, where they killed an Irishman named Wilson, took all the horses, &c, broke a reaping-machine in pieces, and cut open the bags of wheat; in fact,

doing as much mischief as they could. They never went near any of the English houses on the Sauce Grande, except Mr. Barber's, where they drove off half a dozen old 'maucarones' which had been left outside as not worth putting into the 'potrero'; but these Indians we fancy must have been Tapalqueños, who had an old grudge against Mr. B. from the last time they were here 'boleando,' and then threatened to leave him on foot. The Comandante of Pillahuinco had sent a chasque to the Sauce on Sunday morning, to advise the Englishmen that an invasion had been announced, but they took little notice of the warning until they saw the Indians; they then fortified their houses by putting barricades up in front of their doors, and placing bags of grain, &c., on the parapets of the azoteas, so that they could shoot without fear of the stone, which the Indians slung with great precision and force. They also had wires stretched across the patio to trip up the Indians' horses in case they came at night. It is reported that the Indians said they would not go to the Sauce, for "los gringos tienen mas plomo que animales," and they had no intention of losing their lives for a few old 'maucarones' and bullocks. To-day there is to be a meeting in Bahia Blanca of all the principal people in the place to settle about sending a deputation to Government to ask for men, &c, to stop the Indians, but I think, now that Col. Murga is 'Gefe de Frouters' we shall be better protected, for good officers are a great deal more wanted than men, not that the people now in Pillahuinco are bad officers to command in civilised warfare, but they don't understand Indian, and their troops are only useful to defend a place, and not to follow up the Indians and exterminate them, which I believe is the only way to get rid of them; as to civilizing them, &c., I believe it is all humbug, and about as possible as taming all the ostriches in the camp. We, the English, are all anxious for Col. Murga to go out to the 'toldos,' when a number of us would accompany him, and I think thirty or forty Englishmen armed with Sniders and revolvers would make a very respectable reserve against a good number of Indians. A Mr. John Beveridge who came here with three other Scotchmen, from Tandil, about the month of April, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, for he left the Sauce on the Sunday morning, and never reached the Guardia; as yet we have not been able to find his body, but a tame Indian is said to have seen his body near the road from the Sauce to Bahia Blanca.

Now for a little news of a more peaceful nature. The crops on the Sauce are looking as well as can be expected, and shearing is going on rapidly, but wool is quite a secondary consideration down here, sheep being kept for sake of their meat only. Unless the Government look a little more lively about despatching the camps, and will give them in 'propriedad,' few sensible people will remain here waiting for a chance to 'poblar,' for as they very justly say, it will not pay them to defend the place and secure it against the Indians, unless they reap some future benefit themselves, and the only real profit to be made is the future value of the land, i.e., when cattle can be kept safely here. When a few influential native estancieros solicit land on the Sauce, I have no doubt they will be despatched at once, but that is more than we poor 'gringos' can expect. But give us good land like this and fair play, and we will soon extend the frontiers, and make them safer than all the forts they could garrison from the Rio Negro to the Azul. One rule this Government should make is, that no person holding a post under Government, either civil or military, be allowed to have any commercial dealings with the Indians.

Hoping you will be able to find space for this rather windy yarn,

I remain gentlemen,

A POOR EMIGRANT.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

The latest from the other side is that Lopez Jordan is marching on Concordia.

Every person in Paysandu in great excitement, as it is rumoured that Col. Manuel Caravallo is marching on Paysandu with a large body of troops, said to be Blancos. It is well known here that he has been recruiting at his estancia for some time, the purpose of which we do not know. The Juez de Paz, Sr. Quintana, has taken up all the rifles in town, and has also been turned out of his office by order of the Gefe Militar.

An Italian was treated very badly on Friday night on one of the small Argentine war vessels here, in consequence of which the Italians rose in a body and called on the Italian Consul, and demanded of this official to proceed on board and demand satisfaction or resign his office.

Saladeristas doing nothing, nor any other person. We have only about thirty troops in town; thank God for it.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The Treasurer of the British Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions, received up to the present date, for the year 1870:

Table listing donors and amounts in Pesos ft. including London and R. P. Bank, Wanklyn & Co., Thos. Drysdale & Co., Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Co., etc.

Table listing names and amounts, including W. W. Maramba, Miss Jackson, Edward Gowland, George Gowland, G. R. Walker, Mrs. Miller, R. Hunter, John Underwood, W. R. Brydges, James Mackintosh, Claypole Bros., John J. Maclean, J. R. Davis, R. Hargreaves, John Turner, H. Nelson, C. Cowell, James Dadds, James Rankin, John Simon, R. M. Ramsay, John Angier, Walter Douglas, Two Friends, T. Ion, A. Sutor, W. F. D. Unsey, A. Colquhoun, Joseph Roberts, Edward Luce, W. C. Roberts, C. H. Boulton, D. Methven, jun., Thomas M'Dougal, W. Murdock, W. McKeennie, G. Dowdall, Jas. Hogg, John Miller, W. B. Crosbie, J. McLean, Thos. Allen, Turmesu & Co., T. Stockdale, W. D. Junor, D. Dakin, A. D. Richardson, John J. Kyle, H. W. Lochoro, John P. White, Thomas Wilson, H. C. Nunes, Robert Wilde, J. M., James Armstrong, John Davidson, jun., D. Ross, N. Uedar, C. Butterfield, F. W. Dominick, J. Tompkins, J. H. Cunningham, D. Stewards, T. Jones, T. F. Smith, F. Huiden, J. W. Stewart, George Brown, Robert Perry, A. Crosbie, A. Powell, James Weston, George Willis, Carlos Ramallen, A. Brookfield, A friend, Collections per Station-master Brennan, Great Southern Railway, Gualaquaychu—per Mr. Green, Donation from Mr. Perry per S. C. Munro, Esq., Buenos Ayres, 11th November, 1870.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We publish to-day a letter from our Lisbon correspondent containing an exhaustive resume of the news in Europe up to the sailing of the Atacama from that port. We reserve for tomorrow a highly interesting communication from our "Special" in London. The European press is almost unanimous in condemning the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine at Metz as an act of treason on the part of that commander. The catastrophe has certainly some share in the acceptance of the armistice by the Government of the National Defence. Some European papers say that the immediate effect of the disaster when known throughout France was a universal cry for arms, and a resolve to carry on the struggle. The Prussians evidently think the game is won, for they sent several Landwehr divisions home. In reference to the surrender of Metz, Marshal Espartero is said to have remarked publicly that, "with 150,000 men any commander not a traitor or a coward, could cut his way through the world." As we remarked, the condemnation implied by this opinion is universally shared in. The next steamer due from Europe is the Borneo, of the Antwerp line. She ought to arrive at Montevideo on Friday or Saturday, with English papers to the 4th inst. The Nemesis with Lisbon dates to the 20th may be looked for to-morrow week. "What are we to do with the Coliseum?" is now a favourite question amongst the shareholders of that institution, who are naturally anxious to increase the meagre dividend it returns them. The best suggestion we have yet heard of on the subject is that of a leading English broker, who proposes that the building should be fitted up as a public bath during the summer months, to revert to its original use for concerts, meetings, etc. during the winter. This could easily be managed by scooping out the grand 'salon,' lining it with marble, and thus converting it into an unequalled plunge bath. Sir John Coghlan can guarantee an ample supply of running water night and day. In winter the

bath could be boarded over without difficulty. The idea of our financial friend is a capital one, and worthy of the consideration of the shareholders. Baths are as much required here as tramways were, and whoever sets the ball rolling properly will have as much cause for self-congratulation as the tramway men who are now making fortunes.

At Mr. Patrick Wallace's estancia, Chascomus, on the night of the 13th inst. a man named Michael Scally, employed as peon, disappeared, taking with him about twenty thousand dollars. On the night in question young Mr. Wallace was absent, and the thief, only a few days on the estancia, being invited by the aged proprietor to enter and have supper, watched his opportunity when all were asleep to break open the family chest and extract a 'pagare' for \$20,000 and some ready money. No tidings have since been heard of the rascal, who is about 26 years of age, 5ft. 7in. in height, hazel eyes, rather stout, with red bushy whiskers. We give these particulars in the interest of the public, as it appears this is not the first crime of this kind he has perpetrated. On the last occasion in the Guardia del Monte he had a narrow escape, receiving a bullet in the thigh. Let this mark serve as an infallible sign. All the alcaldes in the country are on the scent, as instructed by the Juez de Paz of Chascomus, who promises a liberal reward to parties giving such information as may lead to the apprehension of the criminal.

Our much esteemed colleague Buena, of the *Telegrafo Maritimo*, was on Saturday last made the victim of a most scandalous robbery. While engaged in collecting the news brought by the Atacama, some unprincipled party, whose name is known, and we trust will be published, if prompt reimbursement be not made, entered his office and carried off in one fell swoop all the money that had been collected from the subscribers that morning. We cannot by any means agree with that accomplished hypocrite Lago in considering a purse 'trash,' and words of commiseration fail us while offering our condolence to our colleague. Poor Buena! They might have better robbed a better man. Some months ago a daring rascal got into the waiting-room of Congress Hall, and made off with the 'castor' of a Deputy from the Interior. The offence was sublime in its audacity; but what is a legislator's beaver to an overworked editor's till? The rogue ought to be put in the public stocks for a month, and then we would say to him:—

If thou didst but consent To this most horrid act, do but desist; And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread That ever spider twisted from her womb Will serve to strangle thee; a rush will be A beam to hang thee on; or wouldst thou drown thyself. Pat but a little water in a spoon, And it shall be, as all the ocean, Enough to stifle such a villain up—I do suspect thee very grievously.

The attendance at the School of Arts Bazaar on Monday evening was brilliant. Many of the objects offered for sale fetched high prices. The most attractive feature of the Bazaar is the amateur music. Mrs. Elortondo, Mrs. Elizalde, Mrs. Woodgate, and several other fair musical celebrities delight visitors to the Bazaar by their finished and brilliant performances. The Italian Band was drawn up in front of the Club-house in calle Rivadavia, and played a charming selection of operatic and ballet music during the evening.

There was nothing fresh from Entre Rios yesterday. There is great anxiety that something decisive should be done to bring this contemptible business to a wind-up, as every day the rumors as to the phase it is gradually assuming are becoming more alarming. This never-ending game of Prisoner's Base, in which no prisoners are taken, must be brought to a close. It is said that Governor Baibieni, of Corrientes, has taken the field at the head of a respectable force of Correntinos, to assist the National Commanders in catching Jordan. We fear it will be some time before Governor Gaudin comes put a pinch of salt on the Entre Riano 'pajaro's' tail. News of a victory by Gen. Gelly, received last night, will be found in another column.

A home colleague gives the following highly important data respecting telegraphy: they may interest any of our readers familiar with the science.—"In regard to the material that can probably be used as underground wires in telegraphy, M. Collette, of the Netherlands Telegraph Administration, thinks thus, as the result of experiments made with asphalt. In 1865 six copper wires, covered with a double coating of gutta-percha, were introduced into asphalt tubes laid

under the streets of Amsterdam, and having an interior diameter of three inches, each being seven feet long, and all joined together. These were worked for two years, and then were found in perfect condition, and the asphalt tubes have three times shown ability to resist accidents which would have ruined utterly cast-iron tubes. During the five years since these asphalt tubes were laid in Holland, they have given entire satisfaction, and in January of the present year the Netherlands Telegraph Administration laid ten and one half miles of them, forty being the maximum number of wires introduced into the tubes having three inches internal diameter.

It is said that the famous 'mitrail-leuse' that was to 'broyer' the Blancos off the face of the earth, burst on its last trial, wounding the constructor, who was standing behind it, so badly that one of his arms will have to be amputated.

The legitimate government of Jujuy has petitioned for the interference of the Federal power against the revolutionists who are still carrying all before them. Minister Alvarado has been captured by the rebels and is held in custody.

Two tramway cars had a graze the other day at the crossing of the lines in Calles Cangallo and Callao; they were going 'half speed' at the time, or the consequences would have been serious.

The Chaco Indians are said to be contemplating an invasion on a formidable scale; the National Government has been duly informed of the preparations and designs of the savages.

An Italian was lately found dead in the middle of the carriage way in Calle Charcas; his heart was pierced through with a dagger. No clue to the perpetrators, as usual.

We call attention to the figures in our city article respecting the exports for the present month contrasted with those of November 1869; they speak volumes, and show a falling off equal to nearly £200,000 sterling.

The 'temporal' in Montevideo on Sunday caused some damage to the shipping. Several vessels ran foul of each other, and a boat with two press reporters on board was upset while attempting to get out to the Atacama. The 'specials' were saved by a boat from a Brazilian man-of-war. A rumor was at once spread by some evil intentioned persons that Mr. Standby O'Gorman was in the boat and had been drowned. It was, happily for our readers and ourselves, a pure invention. O'Gorman swims like a fish, and whatever be his ultimate fate, was evidently not born to be drowned, witness his two miraculous escapes when the war in Europe first broke out.

The Rosario papers state that the competition amongst the various companies now running steamers to and from Buenos Ayres and that port has developed a large increase in passenger traffic. Hundreds now run up and down merely for the pleasure of the trip. Some of the steamers have, we hear, again raised their fares a little from the extremely low figure to which the sharp opposition forced them.

The trade of the port of Rosario shows a satisfactory increase. There is at present by no means sufficient accommodation for the landing of either passengers or cargo. In view of this state of things, the Port Captain has ordered all steamers to haul into the middle of the river the moment they land their passengers, so as to allow other vessels to make use of the pier.

Miss Nellie Forrester made her first appearance in Rosario on Sunday evening.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday at the Irish Convent. His Lordship the Bishop of Aulon had gone to the convent to confirm some of the young girls attending the school, but the people in the neighbourhood hearing he had come, flocked in great crowds to avail themselves of the opportunity as well as to receive his blessing. It must have been gratifying to his Lordship to witness such a testimony of sincere feeling as was shown him from all classes of persons in that distant neighbourhood. After administering confirmation he repaired to the schools and distributed the prizes to the young ladies who have most distinguished themselves in their studies and application during the year. His Lordship had some kind and encouraging word for all, which enhanced very much the value of the gift. After the distribution of the prizes the young girls played and sang some very pretty hymns. The opportunity was availed of by the kind amiable Bishop to express in few and

touching words the great pleasure it had afforded him to have been present on such an occasion. The expression of his sentiments was equally gratifying to the good sisters as encouraging to those children who have the happiness to be under their care.

Colonel Gainza returned from Entre Rios on Saturday, and has resumed the War portfolio.

A batch of prisoners is reported to have lately escaped from the prison in Rosario and joined the Entre Rios rebels.

The Custom House Mole is about being repaired and furnished with additional facilities for landing merchandise: the latter are much wanted.

Messrs. Eduardo Costa and Francisco Portela have been named by the Provincial Government to represent it at the opening of the Cordoba Exhibition.

His Majesty King Orelie Antoine has got into 'hot water' in Patagonas. Some little unpleasantness with the Justice of Peace there will probably lead to the exiled sovereign suffering the indignity of arrest.

Meat in Chile has risen to an extravagant price in consequence of the prohibition to import Argentine stock, owing to epizootia lately rife in Mendoza.

The operation to which we referred in a late number was, we are informed, performed yesterday by Drs. Alston and Finck, assisted by Drs. Amodeo, Riva and Gallarani; several other members of the profession, distinguished for their scientific abilities, were also present. The tumour was enormous (about 60lbs.), and presented many difficulties which were severally overcome, the operation being performed with perfect success, the patient up to the latest report doing well. The termination of the case is watched with the greatest interest. This is the second operation of the kind performed on the southern continent of America, both by Dr. Alston. We understand that this gentleman regards the present case as peculiarly unfavorable, in consequence of the time lost before the operation was advised, thereby increasing to a high degree the risks attending an otherwise incurable disease, besides placing the statistics of this celebrated advance in modern surgery in an unfavorable light.

The School of Arts Bazaar opened at the La Plata Club on Sunday evening. The weather was not particularly favorable, nevertheless the attendance was good and the receipts fair. The elite of our native society attended, and on no occasion do we remember seeing a more attractive muster of the fair sex: nearly all the leading 'bellees' in town, married or single, were present, and the effect of their toilettes was 'ebullissant' to the male beholder. There is every reason to hope the bazaar will prove a decided success.

A colleague says the water works at Montevideo will be in working order early in the ensuing month.

It is said the Provincial Senate will run the pen through all the increases in official salaries proposed in the Budget for next year by the other House. Some of the officials are very inadequately paid; on the other hand there are many who can manage very well on their present stipend.

A Monsieur Verdier has just taken out an Argentine patent for a new system of marking at billiards.

The Nemesis, the next boat of the Pacific line due at Montevideo, is a chartered steamer, and so remarkably fast that all naval men here say she will beat the Royal mail boat (the Onéida) on this run out. If so she will be here this day week.

The Henly Colony is now completely dissolved, and all its members have dispersed. Two of the former colonists have made an arrangement with Mr. Tjiens, the owner of the land, to look after the crops, which are looking in splendid condition. Of the flax crop only the seed can be turned to account, as there is no machinery to work the stalks, and, even if there were, the water is too hard to be of any use. The cattle, however, are allowed to trample it, and the 'biscachos' are also very troublesome. Nine of the former colonists have started on their own account at Sr. Casado's estancia, and others have gone to Frayle Muerto and different parts of the country. Mr. Henly is at present residing in Rosario; he has given up the Algarrobito estancia, and is talking of starting afresh on an estancia two leagues from town.

Three good men and true are spoken of as candidates for the Lord Mayoralty this year, Eduardo Olivera, Vicente Casares, and Mariano Acosta. The Presidency of the Municipality is a thorny post, but any of the above gentlemen are competent to fill it with success.

Our Lisbon correspondent writes:—
"The Nova Scotia arrived here this morning from your port—a long passage; she got free pratique. When I was running along the Black Horse square trying to pick up the latest, who should I meet but Griffiths and some old liver plate faces. Of course the first thing that was spoken of was the war. This is the second steamer that was allowed free pratique from the Brazilian ports, &c., the first being the Freneb. mail, which arrived here on 24th inst."

We notice amongst the passengers per City of Rio Captain Gibbins R.N., brother of our old friend Dr. Gibbins. We salute him, and hope his visit to the Plate may prove of the pleasantest kind.

The banks in Montevideo have made arrangements for taking light gold, charging a proportionate discount. This will prove a great convenience to retail trade, as the amount of light gold in the sister city is considerable.

The *Republica* wisely urges the Government of this country to use every effort to attract to our shores some of the enormous emigration the war in Europe is causing, and will cause on a gigantic scale. Money spent in bringing bone and muscle from Europe is well expended; it will repay the country a thousand fold: but it seems impossible to convince our easy-going statesmen of this fact, or to shake the fixed principles they hold on the subject of spontaneous immigration.

Don Antonio Balleto of the *Fenix* newspaper, joins the Argentine Legation at Rio, as attaché, vice Don Jorge Mitre, whose premature death caused such wide-spread regret in this city lately.

The passengers of the City of Rio are anxious to publicly express their thanks to the commander for his great attention during the voyage, and furthermore to testify to the splendid qualities of the steamer City of Rio, one of the finest steamers trading with the Plate. Captain Gibbins, R.N., one of the passengers, states that during his twenty-eight years' experience he was never in a worse sea than when crossing the Bay of Biscay; the City of Rio was put to the test, and behaved splendidly. With such ships as the City of Rio, and with such an excellent seaman and polished commander as Captain Hairby, the travelling public to the Plate have nothing to fear, and the company may rest secure of the most widespread support.

The famous STANDARD barometer which we sent to Europe for repairs some months ago, was returned to us by the City of Rio. We are now in a position to predict hail, rain, snow or sunshine with unerring certainty, for any period not longer than six months off. At present the glass seems to indicate dry summer, with a regular deluge in the middle of autumn.

Earl de Grey and Ripon has publicly expressed the opinion that the fall of Metz must lead to peace. The Swiss Government has received official information from Algeria to the effect that the rumoured revolt against the French is a pure falsehood.

The Topographical Department has reported in favour of an Observatory being erected on the roof of the University; the plans will be at once drawn up.

There is nothing fresh from Entre Rios. Jordan is determined not to leave a horse in the province that the National troops can make use of. His scouts are out in every direction driving the horses on every estancia before them. Jordan is believed to be marching on Concordia.

Sig. Puiggari has reported to the Provincial Government on the way he considers best to dispose of the 'vasura' of the city. He recommends a change in the system of collecting the 'vasura', organic and inorganic matter being separated, and afterwards utilized, the former as manure. The Governor has laid the report before the Municipality.

Since the beginning of the present month 2,139 immigrants have arrived here.

We perceive in the Scotch papers to hand by the Olbers that several iron schooners intended for River Plate traffic have been launched on the Clyde, but we could find nothing about Mr. Fulton Mendez, or the Corkscrew. We may hear something about it by the Pacific steamer to-day.

A large contract for army clothing has just been concluded by the Minister of War with several local firms.

A petition signed by the most respectable inhabitants of the North side of the city has been presented to Governor Castro, begging that something may be immediately done to

protect that quarter of the town from inundation in rainy weather. It is now eight months since the last inundation which did so much damage. At the time a great cry was raised; hundreds of peons were set to rip open streets and dig ditches in out of the way places, to carry off the water; wonders were to be done in hydraulic engineering, but here we are, as we were then "Time enough" is the fatal weakness that lies at the bottom of all our troubles. There is "time enough" for everything in this country, but the abundance of it is only made use of by the talkers.

We regret to announce the death of Don Laurinto Lapuente, the celebrated poet, which sad event took place yesterday. His remains will be conveyed to the North Cemetery for interment to-day; the funeral cortege leaving 458 Calle Chile. His late residence, at 10 o'clock a.m. Sr. Lapuente had only just returned from Europe. His death will be universally deplored throughout the Republic.

Gen. Caballero, one of the most distinguished officers in the Paraguayan army during the late war, arrived at Montevideo in the San José from Rio, and while the transport lay in the bay went on shore to pay his respects to Viscount Rio Branco. His Excellency arrived here yesterday. Professor Martin, the celebrated drawing master, showed us yesterday a likeness taken by him from a photograph of the President of the Republic, which he intends presenting to His Excellency. The portrait was done with a single pencil stump, and is a masterpiece of drawing. The likeness is strikingly good, and the delicacy of the shading is most remarkable.

Mons. Gerard, ex-artist of the Alcazar here, has been suddenly stricken with paralysis and total blindness in Montevideo, and a subscription is being opened in that city to raise a fund for his support.

It is not only in South Africa that mineral treasures are cropping up just now. At Caracoles, in Bolivia, people have gone half mad in consequence of the reported discoveries in that district of gold and silver mines of great value.

The following are the import and export returns of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870. They show an enormous increase over the previous year:—

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie val.)	Foreign exports
June 30, 1870	462,356,163	420,518,931	30,127,104
June 30, 1869	437,314,255	325,925,643	25,173,414

The *Telegrafo* announces the total wreck, on Sept. 30, of the Cincinnati off Chilote, Chile. The vessel was bound from Callao to Genoa with guano. Her crew, numbering sixteen, were saved in the boats, and arrived safely at Chilote.

Papers received per Poitou state that considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshöhe recently by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

An English gentleman resident here is about to start a River Plate Stud Book, with the view of supplying a proper source of reference as to pedigree, the want of which has been so long felt by those desirous of breeding superior horses. The Stud Book should be supported by all farmers and estancieros, to whom it must prove most valuable.

It may not be known that there are eight kinds of kisses mentioned in the Scriptures: the kisses of salutation, valediction, reconciliation, subjection, approbation, adoration, treachery, and affection. A misanthropic subscriber remarked to us yesterday that whichever of these may have been "a la mode" in Methusalem's time, the penultimate is that most in vogue at present. It is but right to add that the holder of this extreme opinion is a bachelor, crusty, though not old, and slightly bilious when the north wind blows. From kissing to matrimony is but a step; and in scanning our exchanges per Poitou we find an important innovation (our friend above mentioned would call it a much needed improvement) has been introduced into fashionable alliances. Our authority is the *Court Journal*, which says: "No honeymoon" is the last marriage announcement, following the 'no cards' of the nobodies."

The apathy shown in some quarters of the Republic as regards the success of the Cordoba Exhibition is much to be deplored, but is capable of part explanation through the disturbance in business caused by the Entre-Riano rebellion and the war in Europe. Strange to say, the metropolis has as

yet sent nothing whatever to Cordoba for the National Fair.

We have several times called the attention of the police to the number of starving and houseless dogs at large in the city. We return to the subject, for the nuisance is getting insupportable. Night, noon and morning the streets are infested with wandering curs that bark at ladies and children, snap at horses' heels, roam in and out of patios and open drawing-rooms, and now and then introduce their teeth to any plump-looking passing leg. The Dog Days are approaching, a certain proportion of the animals will get mad, and we shall have sad accidents if vigorous measures are not at once adopted. Our Chief of Police will add to his deserved popularity by ordering immediate steps to be taken for the repression of this very serious and dangerous nuisance.

On Thursday we received a letter from Mr. C. H. Bollaert of Rosario in reference to some communications lately published in this paper respecting the Henly colony. Mr. Bollaert says: "I beg to say that I have not made any statements either in favour of Mr. Henly or the Colonists, having been merely requested to make up an account, copy of which I enclose for your information, and which you may publish if you think proper."

We received a telegram from Chilicoy yesterday morning stating that the reported losses of wheat through the late rain are greatly exaggerated. Our agent says that fully three-fourths of the crop will be saved.

We understand the failure of the Rosario bank of Santa Fe has caused immense inconvenience in that town. Nothing is yet known as to the assets of the establishment, but it is said that indifferent management for a considerable time past was the main cause of the collapse.

A letter from Salto gives some details of the fight in Jujuy. The rebels had 300 men, the Government 400, nevertheless, the latter were beaten, dispersed, or taken prisoners. Gov. Iriarte, when he heard "the Campbells were coming," said he preferred living to fight another day, and disappeared without more ado; he is now at Angostura de Arias with several of his party. The victorious revolutionary troops were to make a triumphant entry on the 12th inst. Order has not been disturbed, and it is hoped there will be no more bloodshed.

There is positively nothing new from Montevideo. The siege goes on, but with the exception of the occasional popping of rifles in the trenches and utter stagnation of business there is little to show the town is besieged. People are getting tired of staring at Blanco sentinels from the azoteas, and have worked themselves into the trust-in-Providence-and-dry-powder state of mind. General Caraballo and all the officers of his lately formidable army have joined the Montevidean Garde Mobile, and keep on the move from morning till night, popping away at the enemy's outposts from behind hedges and trees or other cover. Up to the present their 'bag' is an indifferent one. A 'bull' dealer, who is in heavily for a rise, spread a rumour on the Bolsa on Thursday to the effect that the besieging army was beating a retreat. The 'ruse' failed to affect securities; paper still went down; brokers went out to learn the news, and the lame duck fell to the ground. Such is the quantity of provisions being supplied to Montevideo from this side of the river that all the markets are easier.

There is no further intelligence of any importance from Entre Rios. It is said that Jordan is within a short distance of Concordia with the bulk of his army. General Gelly remains at the scene of the last action with the rebels, in which the National General is said to have lost nearly two hundred men, and a strong body of them is in his immediate vicinity.

Some of the morning papers assert that the cattle plague is raging with great violence in Rio Cuarto. Our brother editor who is at present there, will probably send us news on this point in a day or two.

Advices from Parana represent the rural population of the department as reduced to the greatest poverty by prolonged drought and the ravages of war. There is scarcely a head of cattle left on many of the estancias; those not driven off by the contending armies are so thin that they are unfit to slaughter.

The Opera Company at present performing at the Colon Theatre leaves at the end of the month. There remain but two performances. This company is really amongst the best we have ever had here, but during its stay it received but a tithe of the patronage it well merited.

The traffic on the tramways increases daily, and thanks to the in general careful management accidents are few. A very serious one was on the point of occurring, however, on Wednesday last on Sr. Lacroze's line. A lady with more courage than discretion jumped out before the car stopped, the consequence being a summersault on the pathway, and an exhibition of frilled petticoats, erinoline, &c., that was very distressing. We are happy to say the imprudent girl was more frightened than hurt, but fatal accidents will be frequent if fair travellers are not more cautious.

We hear there is a 'cafe chantant' to be established at Flores; this means 'can-can,' and we can scarcely believe this African dance will obtain a footing there.

In consequence of a lady being seriously ill in the neighbourhood of our office we may not be able to announce the arrival of the Atacama, should she come in to-day, by sounding our war gong. The public are, however, by this time fully aware that the news from Europe always gets to our office first. The invincible O'Gorman is at his post—Stand by again!

The army under General Rivas in Entre Rios is supposed to number 2,500 cavalry, 1,200 infantry, and a regiment of artillery, a respectable force if well handled.

We hear the America is all right again, and she will leave to-night for Montevideo. This vessel is the favorite with all travellers to and from the sister port, and deservedly so.

It appears by the official reports that the Indian chief Guampa was enticed into Fort Union and there barbarously slaughtered, with several of his tribe; no matter what excesses the tribes may have committed this is not the way to deal with them; it only serves to exasperate the others.

A new baking powder, compounded on a system specially recommended by Baron Liebig, has just been introduced here. It is most favourably known in England and the States. This powder can be had at the German bakery, No. 1 Plaza Lorea. An advertisement in reference to this article appears in another column.

We commend to Governor Castro, and indeed, to the public of this city, the attentive perusal of the following paragraph, taken from a late Loudon paper. The 'can-can' is now permanently established on our stage, and, sad to say, is patronized and enjoyed when the drama, lyric or otherwise, is neglected. The late venerated Dr. Escalada made a vigorous effort to have it suppressed when it first obtained acceptance in this country, but the good prelate was laughed at by 'liberals' in the nursery and 'roués' in their dotage. It is the youth of the country that such a demoralizing exhibition particularly harms; and we would be glad to see Governor Castro imitate the wise move of the English Lord Chamberlain. To the rising generation we would repeat the words of the Bard of Avon:—

"But I can tell thee that in each grace of these There lurks a still and dumb-discursive devil That tempts most cunningly; but do not tempt." The following is the paragraph referred to:—

"An official intimation has been forwarded to the managers of several of the London theatres, requesting them never again to allow the 'can-can' to be danced on the boards of their establishments. It is stated that the request has been made to the theatrical managers in consequence of the disapproval by a very high personage of the 'can-can' style of dancing, which it is believed might create a very demoralizing effect upon the minds of the young."

We saw several neatly taken photographs of the Cordoba Exhibition Palace and grounds yesterday. The gardens seem charming, but as for the Palace we were really 'flabbergasted' on beholding it. We intend to take a few more looks at it before describing it for our readers. The eye requires time, and a good deal of it, to become accustomed to the exterior beauties of the structure.

We have three steamers just in from Europe, and we find on looking over the passenger lists many well remembered names, amongst others Doctor McDonald, Mr. F. W. H. Wells, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Neild, Mr. Hargreave, and Mr. Livingston from Rio. To each and all we extend a hearty welcome, and hope that their cherished feelings for the Plate have in nothing suffered by either sea-sickness or absence. Some have been away for years, others for a shorter period. All as they passed up the mole will have confessed to the truth of the saying that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." One Scotch Argentine on landing exclaimed, "Buenos Ayres, with all thy faults, I love thee still!" and chimed

as he went along. "We may roam through this world like a child at a feast."

Captain Marr of the *Astara* was presented with a very complimentary address by his passengers on arrival here. Capt. Marr has long been known as an able seaman and courteous commander—and we are not surprised at the additional proof of public approval he has just received.

Sr. Puiggari has returned from England with all the necessary apparatus for disinfecting the saladeros, for which operation, and the manufacture of guano from the refuse, he has obtained a privileged concession. The machinery will be at work in a few weeks.

Objects of art and 'articles de vertu' continue to pour in for the School of Art Bazaar, which will certainly open next week.

The *Verdad* gives the number of gas lamps in the city at 2,164, and those in which oil is used at 1,453.

M. Cambaceres has sent \$15,000 to the Fund for the French wounded, \$10,000 of which were from his private purse.

The farmers of Chilicoy are making a collection of cereal seeds of various kinds to send to the Cordoba Exhibition.

Accounts from Salta state that several consignments of wine made at Cafayate are on their way to this city, with the view of seeing if a trade in the article can be established.

The number of fortresses now being besieged or masked by the Prussians in France is 12; the number taken or surrendered is 11.

Colonel Gainza arrived at Parana on the 18th. A salute was fired from the batteries, and the whole garrison was under arms to receive him.

The *Prensa* says it knows on good authority that that portion of the rebel army commanded by Lopez Jordan in person has a baggage train of sixty bullock-carts. The rebel forces can not be in such a bad plight as some represent them.

Some Italian gentlemen in this city are organizing a demonstration for the day on which Rome is declared the capital of Italy.

A colleague mentions a fearful outrage committed on a young girl in the Southern quarter of the city. Her assailant afterwards cut out the victim's tongue. The perpetrator of the crime is in custody; but what security is there that he will be punished?

Some of our contemporaries already allude to the carnival of 1871. The subject will be worn threadbare by next Lent, if we begin on it so early. It is not so very long ago since the last echo of 'Le Carnaval est mort' died away, and it is too soon yet to cry 'Vive le Carnaval.'

At the last two sittings of the Provincial Chambers there was no house, although Honorable Deputies are perfectly well aware that there are many important matters claiming instant attention.

The siege of Montevideo drags along. As yet no sorties on a grand scale, but we hear the garrison intend trying their 'mitrailleuse' on the Blancos in a day or so. The only feat of arms worth mentioning since the siege began was performed on Tuesday by the commander of the Second National Guards. The brave officer sallied from the trenches with a few men, crept through the quintas, fell on the rear of a strong advanced post of the enemy, dispersing it, and inflicting a loss on the foe of five killed and seven wounded, besides capturing several horses. On the return of the company the commander was put under arrest, as he had strict orders not to sally from his post. There was a good deal of skirmishing along the whole line on the same day, and several cannon shots were exchanged, but without effect.

Some idea of the appalling losses of France in the present war may be formed by scanning the following figures. They are taken from the French journal, *Le Pays*, which would scarcely lean to exaggeration when making such a calculation:—

War armaments from 1868 to 1870 £10,000,000; fortifications destroyed that will have to be rebuilt £60,000,000; losses of muskets, cannons, and other war material destroyed or captured, £60,000,000; destruction of buildings and fields by both sides £30,000,000; total or partial ruin of manufacturers and other proprietors, £10,000,000; war indemnity of Germany 100,000,000; losses in consequence of the influence of these disasters, £80,000,000—total £460,000,000."

The North American mail packet *Merrimack* was sighted at Rio as the Olbers was weighing anchor to leave that port, just in time to allow the mails from the States to be sent on.

THE FALL OF METZ.

(Daily Telegraph.)

Metz la Pucelle has yielded at last! The French 'Army of the Rhine' has laid down its arms. One hundred and fifty thousand men, including sick and wounded to the number of twenty thousand; are included in the capitulation; with three Marshals of France—Bazaine, Canrobert, and Lebœuf. Such is the momentous news yesterday telegraphed by King William to his Queen at Homburg, with the almost suspiciously quiet remark, 'This is one of the most important events of the month'. History records no greater even since first men organised themselves for mutual slaughter. Captures and capitulations there have been, in times gone by; Blenheim, and others of the Great Marlborough's battles, showed their long rolls of prisoners taken in fight; the surrender at Ulm, the most brilliant achievement of any of Napoleon's campaigns after Italy, was universally admitted to be the 'biggest thing' of the kind in its way. But, when poor bewildered Mack gave up his army and his fortress to the impetuous Corsican, there were but 27,000 men to defile before the conqueror on the Michelsberg, and stack their arms; and only the other day, when Strasburg fell, it was thought but a trivial incident in this stupendous war that 17,000 men should march out and lay down their weapons at the feet of the victor. Sedan had made such mere counting of heads unimpressive, formidable as the tale would have seemed in any previous war. There the disaster of Ulm was multiplied nearly fourfold: 90,000 French soldiers, eager for fight, full of patriotic passion against their enemy, and of bitter vindictiveness against the commanders who had led them to defeat and shame, submitted to be led away into captivity; while an Emperor gave up his sword with the rest. The inclusion of Napoleon III. in the catastrophe of Sedan doubtless combined with its suddenness, and its sweeping character, to lend it an effect which the capitulation of Metz will scarcely produce. The cessation of Bazaine's heroic resistance, and perhaps even more heroic endurance, has been for weeks a foregone conclusion. After the great sortie of the 7th inst. had failed—through the bravery and devotion of two German Landwehr Regiments, who perished almost to a man in withstanding the attack, and for whose deed a tribute of grateful praise will mingle with the jubiliations of Fatherland to-day—it was plain that escape was hopeless, even to the bravest and best led troops, through the firily-knit cordon of the besiegers. The negotiations recently conducted by Bazaine, had prepared every one to reckon the capitulation as a mere matter of days; that its fall was only a question of hours. But the universal anticipation of contemporaries, though it may blunt the momentary impression of the event, cannot affect its rank in history. The capitulation of Metz, with its 150,000 armed men, constituting the flower of the French army as it was under the Second Empire—with its countless array of field and wall artillery, including a goodly proportion of the famous mitrailleuses—with its matchless works of engineering skill, in which Vauban took his pride, and on which Cormontaigne founded his renown,—with its arsenal, its foundry, all the establishments that made the city the first military workshop, as it was the first military bulwark, of France—with its Maiden fame and its Herculean strength—is simply an event to which, for magnitude and importance, the warlike annals of civilised man afford no parallel.

Great indeed is the power of General Famine! To no other force does the German Monarch directly owe the triumph of yesterday. Yet, in the immediate causes of the triumph we must not lose sight of causes somewhat more remote, but not less effective. We do not mean to fight over again the three great battles around Metz—Courcelles, Vionville, and Gravelotte,—as they have been christened by the victor. But it is impossible to assist at the closing scene of Bazaine's campaign without recalling its commencement. The battles of Worth and Spichern, on the 6th of August, had destroyed the French right and shattered the centre. MacMahon and DeFaily with the First and Fifth Corps were driven southwards upon the route that leads from Strasburg by Saverne to Nancy. Frossard, with the Second Corps, retired painfully upon Metz; and towards the same friendly shelter the whole French left was drawn in, the Third Corps under Bazaine himself, the Fourth under Ladmiraal, the Sixth under Can-

robert, and the Guard under Bourbaki. Protected by the great outer work that made Metz not only a fortress, but an entrenched camp of the first magnitude, the troops were reorganised; but valuable time was lost, and the sole course which it was wise and safe to follow—to retreat upon the Meuse, leaving a corps in Metz, besides the garrison, to harass the enemy's communications, or else compel him to leave a far heavier masking force—was adopted too late. Not until Sunday, the 14th, was the resolution to retreat taken; but then Steinmetz had come 'aux prises' with the French between the Nied and the city; while Prince Frederick Charles was swinging his powerful army round to the left to strike the Moselle above the city, and cross in time to interpose between the French army and its point of retreat—Verdun. Steinmetz, with the bull-dog fearlessness and tenacity that have brought upon him a disgrace, we think, undeserved, caught the French half in retreat across the river, and fastened on their rearguard with such vigour that half a day was lost to them—half a day won for their enemy—ere they could shake off his grip, on the very glacis of the forts.

Next day the Army of the Rhine advanced but one or two miles on the road to safety, while Prince Frederick Charles had a great part of his army across the Moselle, actually on the march towards Mars-la-Tour, between Bazaine, for the Emperor had now left him to his own resources, and Verdun.

It is now an old story to tell how on the 16th a few German regiments threw themselves on the French advanced guards about Vionville, and held them, at great odds and fearful cost, until the heavy main columns had climbed the plateau of the Woivre from Coruy and Gorze, and come up to say grimly to the retreating Marshal,—'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.'

The next sun rose on an army imprisoned, and on another army that had won a stupendous triumph by sheer dint of boldness and bloodshed against troops till then counted the best in the world. And in prison has the Army of the Rhine remained ever since.

The long misery and mortification are ended now. How far, and in what way, does the fall of Metz make for peace? The event comes most opportunely, to impress on the minds of the men who are charged with the destinies of France the hopelessness of further war.

Seven German corps, numbering, after all the losses of the siege, not fewer than 160,000 men, are set free for operations in Central and Southern France. Nothing that has yet been effected against the besiegers by the ill-trained and imperfectly organised troops of the Paris garrison has shown that more troops are needed around the city. Nothing that has been accomplished by the Armies of the Loire, of the East, and of the North, need make the German leaders suppose that the troops of Von der Tann, Von Werder, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, are insufficient to prevent the enemy from molesting the besiegers, or even to break up all hostile resistance outside the fortresses. The German troops engaged in active operations away from Paris already number at least 90,000. Add to these the 160,000 made available by the fall of Metz, and we have 250,000 tried soldiers, who can either join the army around Paris, or follow the feeble assemblages of hostile troops into the furthest corners of France. If the eyes of the Provisional Government are not obstinately closed to the facts—if their judgment is not irrevocably thwarted by the memory of their arrogant declarations—they must acknowledge that in a military sense France is conquered. And the appeal to the moral forces of the country, if it drew forth but a weak and partial response when the great sieges detained all but a fraction of the invading armies, is much less likely to prove effective now—when the only army left to France's marched beyond the Rhine as prisoners of war, when the bulwark of the north-eastern frontier is in German hands, when a quarter of a million of men are free to march through the length and breadth of the land, overthrowing its armies, occupying its cities, draining its resources. Without some hope of success, and without a country suitable for its operations, no people is very likely to undertake a guerilla warfare; and, whatever a few hot-headed youths here and there may do, the people who have something to lose may, without lack of patriotism, now confess defeat. We cannot but think, that, if the surrender of Metz had been timed to happen exactly when it did, it could not have fallen out more op-

portunately. It takes away from the Provisional Government the sole valid excuse for maintaining that, in a military point of view, any solid hope of success is left to France.

GREAT EARTH QUAKE IN ASIA

OVER THREE THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Batang, on the confines of Tibet, China, and Barmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles.

The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid.

Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the adjoining British district of Cachar.

A shock at five in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished.—The large and splendid Lamaserat, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash.

The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers, and 2,812 'common people'.

A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pung-mou-tang, the place at which Mr. T. T. Cooper met Ser Suggut Sing, the Nepaulese Ambassador in 1858.

The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses, that robbers, like wild beasts, run everywhere.

To conclude, in the Bishop's own words—

"The imperial highway from Peking to Lhasa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dzein by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."—*Bombay paper.*

THE RIO CUARTO INAUGURATION.

EN ROUTE FOR VILLA MARIA.

Rosario, Wednesday.

We arrived here this morning per Captain, having over 100 passengers aboard, including the Minister of the Interior, Sr. Lamas, Miss Forrester and her husband, M. Airec, Sr. Santana, &c. The little steamer was crowded, but Captain Horton did his best to make everybody comfortable. A disagreeable occurrence took place yesterday after dinner, just in front of Baradero. An Italian passenger took his luggage and threw it overboard, then began to divest himself of his clothing, and in like manner throw one article after another into the river until almost naked. There were about twenty ladies on board, who got a great fright, but before he could do any injury the waiters had seized him and taken him down below, where he was detained for the rest of the voyage. We narrowly escaped a collision last night at San Pedro, the little steamer Tala grazing our bows, but causing only the breakage of a few timbers and a scare to some of the sleepers.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield looks in excellent health; he seems to enjoy travelling. To-morrow morning we leave by special train for Villa Maria. Sr. Calzadilla has just come in from there after arranging the details of the inauguration. There is to be a banquet and ball, to which all the notables of Cordoba and Rosario are invited. Sr. Lamas has a very handsome pick-axe and spade, silver gilt, with ebony handles, for the inauguration of the telegraph works. The engineer, Sr. Villanueva, is a Chilean, of considerable experience in his profession. I have not yet seen Mr. Stewart, superintendent of the Rio Cuarto railway works, but I suppose he is at Villa Maria.

Rosario looks very well. I hear there is great activity going on at Cordoba; there are three projects to light the city with gas, one of them by Mr. Grigor. All the private houses are being fitted up to serve as temporary hotels during the Exhibition. After the inauguration of Villa Maria we are going to Cordoba to see the palace and grounds, now all but finished and ready to receive the goods.

The want of hotel accommodation here in Rosario is much felt; we could not get a room this morning at the Hotel de La Puz, which was full. Meantime the passenger traffic with Cordoba and Buenos Ayres is very great. Every steamer from below brings over a hundred passengers.

We shall hardly find much to see at Villa Maria. Sr. Calzadilla says that place is more triste than it was thirty years ago. Some of our party are going on in a coach to Rio Cuarto (28 leagues) a journey of two days. There are at present no Indians on the road.

I have just seen a friend who rode by the scene of the Healy Colony this morning. He says the 'bisachos' are eating up the flax which has come over ground. It seems there was no fence or protection of any kind.

Since the 19th inst., when the Bank of Rosario failed, there have been strange disclosures, and all manner of rumors are current. Business, however, has assumed a better tone, and there is more confidence in the existing banks.

M. Airec, the Franco-American Leopard, is going to perform here with his troupe, but Miss Nelly Forrester is unable to take part, having still a contusion in the wrist which deprives her of the use of her right hand; she is, however, in other respects quite recovered.

Among the passengers per Capitan were three Franciscan friars, who seem bound for the Interior. We had also Mr. Schaffter, who is engaged on some bridges for the National Government: he showed me a pen-and-ink map of the Gran Chaco done by a Mr. Hildebrand, an engineer who accompanied Col. Du Graty during his two years' expedition, making forts from Santa Fé to Santiago del Estero. This map if published would throw much light on the route of the proposed Gran Chaco Railway.

Rosario seems at present in the enjoyment of a lull in politics; they are paving some of the streets and especially the steep descent to the port. The tramway is not yet begun, pending some resolution of the Municipality.

The special train leaves at 6 a.m. to-morrow, and we are to halt at Bell-Ville for breakfast, reaching Villa Maria by 2 p.m. The inauguration comes off next day, Friday.

ARGENTINE MINING.

"The Mineral and other Resources of the Argentine Republic," by Major Rickard F.G.S. (Longmans and Co.)

Of late years La Plata has been regarded almost exclusively as a field for agricultural enterprise. The stories which were once current of its mountains rich in precious metals have been forgotten in the details given by our countrymen of their successful farming in the Pampas of the South. In fact, grazing has been found so profitable a pursuit that it has hitherto absorbed nearly the whole working power of the Republic. The result is that the contributions of the Argentine Republic to the metal markets of the world are by no means commensurate with her resources.

President Sarmiento is anxious to promote a more general system of immigration, and especially to secure skilled English colonists, whose energy and intelligence would accomplish as much in the northern as they already have done in the southern provinces. It is with this object that Major Rickard, who is Inspector General of Mines in La Plata, has been commissioned to supply the British public with the full information as to the resources of his country and its advantages as a place of settlement. He admits that hitherto the tedious contest with Lopez and the turbulent character of the gauchos and Indian tribes have been formidable obstacles to the growth of confidence in the minds of capitalists, but he gives us good reason to believe that the Republic is entering upon more peaceful and prosperous times.

The country has made extraordinary progress during the last five years. If this progress be substantial as well as rapid the "Great Republic of the South" will soon realize all the favorable vaticinations of which Major Rickard makes it the subject. His book impresses us with a sense of the thorough honesty of the author, and his estimates of the mineral wealth of San Luis, Mendoza, La Rioja, and Catamarca seem free from exaggeration.

That the mountain regions of the Republic teem with precious ores may be accepted as a fact, but the climate is trying, the means of communication very imperfect, and in some districts both food and fuel are very scanty; it is obvious, therefore, that the country is quite unprepared for any but real

working men, inured to hardships, and determined to wrest from a reluctant nature some of the secret stores of wealth. Major Rickard's book is well worth the attention of emigrants and capitalists, and of all who are interested in the progress of a young country; its value would be largely increased by the addition of maps.—*Pall Mall Budget*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Another terrible calamity has fallen on the Anchor line of steamers. On the night of Wednesday week, the Cambria, a fine vessel of 1997 tons, while on a voyage from New York to Glasgow, was caught in a severe gale off the north coast of Ireland and driven ashore on the rocky islet of Innistrabull, ten miles off the Donegal coast. She had on board about 170 persons, part of whom succeeded in launching and getting on board the four life-boats. Only one of these boats has yet been accounted for, and it is feared that the remaining three have foundered. The boat which was picked up contained but one passenger, Mr. J. Gartland, and the dead body of a female, the others having been drowned through the capsizing of the boat. His account of the calamity is as follows:—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, the Cambria, which was under canvas and steam, and proceeding at a rapid pace, struck on the Innistrabull Rock, and the vessel immediately began to fill with water. A large hole had been made in the ship. The engine fires were put out, and the crew and passengers rushed on deck. Four boats were let down, into one of which Mr. Gartland got, along with about fifteen other passengers. The boats drifted from the wreck, and Mr. Gartland cannot say what became of those which parted from him. The boat in which he secured a seat was almost immediately capsized, and after regaining consciousness he found himself grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted. He succeeded in getting into the boat, and he then discovered the body of a lady under the seat. The lady had no doubt been drowned during the time the boat was upset. Mr. Gartland spent the night in the open boat, tossed by waves. He was picked up at half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning by the steamer Enterprise, whose captain, Mr. Gillespie, cruised about a considerable time, in the hope of rescuing others.

The Cambria was a new vessel, having only been built last year at Port Glasgow. She was under the charge of a careful and experienced commander, and it is believed that the disaster was caused through the light on Innistrabull being obscured by the spray.—*London News*

While gossiping with a knot of visitors yesterday about theatrical matters, the 'can-can' naturally turned up at the heel of the hunt. All agreed that its suppression in England is a move in the right direction. An American gentleman who was present, mentioned that our American relatives disposed of it in equally prompt fashion about a year ago. The first blow levelled at it was decisive. Several French residents hired the Fourteenth Street Opera House for a private ball. The 'can-can' was in full swing when the police burst in and cried "hold, enough!" The company pleaded that the theatre was their private property for the night, but to no avail, some of the noisiest remonstrants being arrested. It is a regrettable fact that this ungraceful, indelicate dance has been allowed to get a 'pied a terre' here. We wonder if Governor Castro has ever paid a visit to the theatres where it is permitted? We think not, or he would stop it with a stroke of the pen. Within the last few days we have received several communications on the subjects of Can-Can and Sunday Auctions; one relating to the latter we publish in this issue. We intend to publish some of those referring to 'French Dancing' next week, but wish to add that we object strongly to the 'devergondé' tone of many of the letters sent us on this subject. Some of them are of the 'rude Corinthian boor' stamp.

A few days ago one of the sacristans of the Piedad Church detected a woman in the act of purloining some of the sacred vessels from the high altar. She remained after the congregation had departed, kneeling before the altar praying with the greatest apparent devotion. When she thought the coast was clear she made her swoop, but was instantly detected and handed over to the police.

ON 'CHANGE.

There are no less than six ultramar steamers here now—the City of Rio, Astarte, Ptolemy, Sindh, Isabel, and Olbers coming up—unverthless there is cargo for all.

The wool is beginning to come in now a little faster from the country. On the Western Railway two freight trains come in daily.

The City of Rio experienced very rough weather coming out. A fine Hobbidos horse and mare, a fine two year old bull, and about 150 head of live stock all perished on the voyage.

Mr. Nield, Mr. Lawson, and some others were welcomed on 'Change to-day, after their tour in Europe.

The sale of 9,000 fine mestiza sheep with wool was reported to-day at 20 per head, sold by the cut.

One of the new steamers on the Southampton Royal Mail Packet Line is called the Moselle, instead of the Park, as at first proposed.

The wool markets were active to-day, and hourly all the wool offering sold. In the South Market there were some very good sales, and even in the North Plaza one lot from the partido 25 de Mayo sold for 62.

Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following:— At the Plaza very few new arrivals. Sold— 3 carts of very light and fine wool without bellies 55 to 60

There was a good deal said on 'Change about Messrs Waring Brothers & Co.'s offer to construct the Transandino railway for their own or Government account.

The Olbers, Capt. Peol, came up this morning, and her letters and papers were delivered early—the papers as usual team with the most interesting news from the war.

sensibly declined, also freights. Mr. Newton reports that cartmen, who last year charged 12 mpc per arrobo offer this year to take the wool in for 8 mpc per arrobo.

The business done in the South Plaza to-day was not to say large.

Perhaps the most important business spoken of to-day on 'Change was the sale of Deetjen and Co.'s well known wool, from their estancia San Juan, Banda Oriental, at 4 pats. on board.

Everything has risen in this market on the receipt of the Atacama's mails, except Bonds. The Bond market is, without the least animation.

The chief topic on 'Change to-day, was the new Municipal Bonds which were offered on sale. The Bonds bear 8 per cent. interest and 4 per cent. amortization.

The National Government yesterday decreed the 'habilitacion' of the San Fernando wharf, or, in other words, declared it a port for the purposes of trade.

The arrivals in port to-day were chiefly remarkable for the entry of a German vessel from Rio. British barque Appendice from Liverpool.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Coliseum came off, but with a very poor attendance. It was proposed and carried, that henceforward the Coliseum should not be limited to concerts, &c., but rented for other purposes.

Messrs A. Bullrich & Co. report of the sale of the house No. 176 Belgrano, between Calles Piedras and Chacabuco—8½x67—for the round sum of 435,000 mpc.

Captain Hairby of the City of Rio left the mole at 2 p. m. on Sunday, his detention having been caused by the severity of the weather.

The Nemea, the next Chilean steamer may be looked for here on the 6th prox. It is thought she will make the quickest passage to the Plate on record.

The Hipparchus so well known in the 'Plato' has returned to England from China and may shortly be expected in the Plate.

The auction sale of La Rocha's lands at Moron, some in the town and some running up to the gate of Ohio Park, came off on Sunday.

The Chilean Mails received this morning have brought the following:— Wrecks on the Chilean coast during 1869— During 1869 there were lost to the Chilean coast the following vessels:— Cochabamba, N. A. ship.

The Freight Market has participated in the general dullness which has characterized the past fortnight, and rates, if anything, are a shade weaker than at the date of our last report.

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The shearing at Mr. Newton's estancia is now over, and the wool, 300 bales, ready for shipment. The damage done by the late frosts in the Magdalena and Chacabuco districts has been very severe.

At the Station a good many arrivals, and a good deal sold at the following prices:— 1 pile of 1000 arrobas at 46

National Bonds ruled a shade firmer to-day. For cash there was nothing done; for the end of the month 10,000 at 64½.

Argentine Bank shares have improved; 20 sold to-day at 9½ premium.

One of the most important topics on 'Change to-day was the sale of a whole manzana or square in the parish of San Cristobal, near the South market.

The auction sale of land at Moron on Sunday attracts notice, inasmuch as the prices obtained were infinitely higher than those at Mr. Temperley's auction at the Lomas.

The mails from Chile per Liberia came up yesterday; there is really nothing very important from the West Coast.

Latest advices from Rio give exchange 23½ to 24. Sovereigns 10.100 to ten mil-reis.

These tables are of the very highest importance, and taken from Messrs. Woodgate's excellent circulars, can be relied on.

Freights.—A large business has been done this month in tallow and wool, and as arrivals have been very limited, rates have advanced.

Charters. Viking, in port, for orders sales at 20s. and 6¢ Telegraph, do. do. Tallow, 35s. and 5¢

The South wool market ruled active to-day. Dry hides, camp and matadero, \$117 to \$150 pesado.

Wheat, 115 to 195 per fanega. Barley, 120 to 140. Maize, 110 to 120. Flour at the mill, 32 to 36 ar.

Almost everything offering sold, and very little left in market report. Our special reporter gives the following:— North Plaza, Nov. 29, 1870.

The saladero export business of the fortnight is as follows:— The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are, 27,000 ox hides at 37½ rls.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are: 84,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 88,000 hides.

TEMPERATURE. November 23—Wednesday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 62.

BIRTH. September 10, at Old Broad-street, London, the wife of Rufino Varela, of a son.

DEATHS. November 22, at his residence, No. 23 Calle del Parque, of chronic bronchitis, Casimiro Villogas, Esq., aged 93 years.

