

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

499—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

## SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

### THREE STEAMERS SEIZED.

### PORT BLOCKADED.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Yesterday was indeed a day of the most intense excitement in this city owing to the stunning intelligence that the Blancos had seized four steamers—

The Rio Uruguay.  
The America.  
The Rio de la Plata, and  
The Anita.

A few remarkably well informed parties knew that the steamer Rio Uruguay had passed down in front of Buenos Ayres on Monday afternoon, and hence anticipated trouble, but the general public knew nothing of the matter until the Captain of the Brazilian steamer Curumba came ashore; he stated that when a little out of Montevideo a small steamer crossed his bows and sent a shot over the bowsprit, he at once hoisted his flag and proceeded on his way up to Buenos Ayres. The Argentine steamer Goya was also hailed to, she showed her colors, and was let pass; but the steamers America and Rio de la Plata were stopped by the Blanco steamer and at once seized by the Blancos. The little steamer Anita, belonging to Messrs. Russell and Anderson, was also seized and taken back to port, and according to the generally accepted rumour through town, the port of Montevideo was declared blockaded, and those four steamers placed across the harbour to make the blockade effective.

As yet it is uncertain what action the foreign admirals will take in the matter, as these countries were parties to the Treaty of Paris. It is supposed that the seizure of the steamers can only be regarded as an act of piracy. On the other hand it is urged that the Blancos must be treated as belligerents, and that the Oriental steamers are good and lawful prizes. As the blockade in question is, however, calculated to cause immense loss to the neutral commerce of the Plate, the sooner an English gun boat clears the road for ships to enter the better. It is conjectured that the Blancos seized the Uruguay up the river. The Greeks, in their memorable war with the Turks, did the same; and, in fact, the Argentines, under Brown, in the Brazilian war did pretty much the same; but then that was before the Treaty of Paris.—Query. Does the Treaty of Paris amount to anything in the Plate?

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The capture of the Rio Uruguay was effected in a most clever way by the Blancos. A small steamer leaves Mercedes with passengers to meet her at the mouth of the Rio Negro, where she usually calls in the middle of the night, and receives the passengers from up the river for Mercedes. The Blancos seized the small steamer in Mercedes, and having obliged her passengers to land, embarked 150 armed men. When the whistle announced the arrival of the Rio Uruguay she was boarded by the small steamer, and in the darkness the 150 men the latter had on board easily made themselves masters of the Rio Uruguay. They then ordered all the passengers on board the small steamer, and sailing away with their prize, left them to shift for themselves as well as they could. The name of the small steamer is the Chañar, and when the Blancos seized her they gave the command of her to Mr. Salvañac.

### CAPTURE OF THE CERRO.

Montevideo, Saturday.

The following is the correct version of this military achievement:—The fort on top of the Cerro was garrisoned by forty men only. It was taken by Bascurria's Catalanes, who scaled the walls at different points simultaneously, and found the sentries asleep. On the alarm being given the Comandante escaped to the roof, and from there held parley with the assailants, and surrendered. The next day Aparicio gave the prisoners their choice of joining him or going to Montevideo, with the exception

of Com. Mendoza and another officer, they all staid with the Blancos! On arriving in Montevideo Com. Mendoza addressed a letter to the *Siglo* giving his version of the affair, agreeing in substance with the above, and every one is convinced that no charge more serious than of lax discipline can be laid against that officer.

By eight o'clock next morning the whole city had heard the news which, of course, created great excitement. The Blancos looked jubilant and the Colorados furious. When the news was brought to Bustamante, he, like Macbeth, when informed that "Birnam wood had come to Dunsinane," seized upon and all but strangled the unfortunate and astounded messenger.

Stung at last unto action by this bitter blow the 'Gran Partido Colorado' resolved upon a desperate sortie and did what they should have done months ago—marched upon the enemy. Then they would have driven an unarmed rabble before them, now they are met by arms superior to their own; for it is a notorious fact that only last week the Blancos received sufficient arms to render them formidable.

Almost without a moment's warning the inhabitants of Union found the desperate and maddened foe in their midst. The out-posts were carried in an instant, and in the main street the slaughter began. The Colorados did what they accuse their enemies of always doing—gave no quarter. The Blancos had the advantage of firing from the houses, and the Reds of having surprised the scattered encampment by their solid mass.

The glorious old bull-ring (built with a solidity and massiveness worthy of the days of ancient Rome) became a Blanco fortress, and around it the battle raged with the utmost fury; but, although the Colorado cannon was brought up and the most desperate efforts made, it, for once, answered a nobler purpose than of old. The architect of the bull-ring "built better than he knew."

Finding all further effort useless, the retreat was sounded, and the Reds retired. They say they retired in good order, and, indeed, they brought many of their wounded with them; but how came they to forget one of the four cannons they took out? and how is it so many (about three-fourths) are wounded in the back? In round numbers the Reds have lost 100 dead and 200 wounded. Of the Blanco loss nothing positive is yet known, but, as their friends in town give it as one-half of the above figures, and the Reds quadruple it, I suppose it must be about even.

## THE BAHIA BLANCA INVASION.

### CAP. III. CONDUCT OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Some weeks before the invasion two men who had escaped from the Indians presented themselves at Bahia Blanca, the one a deserter, the other a captive. The commander arrested them and after taking their declarations set free the latter and imprisoned the former. These men told of a great invasion that was to take place; and other premonitory symptoms occurred, such as the repeated stealing of horses with the view of leaving the inhabitants afoot. Nevertheless such was the culpable neglect of the authorities, that the Indians were allowed to surprise both the camp settlers and the town itself. The authorities even permitted the departure of two *chinas* (Indian women) relatives of Guayquil, who went to Calucura's *toldo* just before the invasion. Calucura had by a *ruse de guerre* detained for some weeks a messenger of Commander Llano's so as to prevent any news of his warlike preparations. It was the duty of the Comandante to hold the two women in like manner. We learned afterwards that these women advised the invasion, informing Calucura of how destitute Bahia Blanca was of any means for resistance, and indicating the weak points of the town for an assault.

A few days before the invasion the Municipality discussed plans for defending the town, and ordered barricades to be made which the natives

and foreigners were to defend. On the fatal day (23rd) the officer on guard gave the alarm to the Comandante, who put on his uniform and fired a cannon-shot, then mounted a gun at the gate of the fort, (which threatened more injury to the houses than to the Indians in a moment of such confusion) and placed himself on horseback at the head of 120 or 150 men hastily assembled; there were 7 or 8 Englishmen on foot, armed with Snider rifles, and they were invited to get up a horse behind some others. This little force crossed the Naposta which runs at the foot of the hills that command the town, and the Englishmen alighted, forming into line to receive the enemy. The Indians came down the slope, and before they were within musket range the Comandante and his officers took to flight so precipitously that Captain Gil lost his hat, all the men clearing out in like manner and leaving the Englishmen on foot beyond the Arroyo. The latter ran across the steam and miraculously escaped from the Indians, who had delayed to massacre Lieut. Bruno Brito and a policeman that had fallen from their horses.

What was the Comandante's object in this sortie, is more than anyone can comprehend. It could not have been to dispute the passage of the Arroyo, for it is fordable in almost any place, and the Indians had crossed and recrossed it.

Later on the Comandante with some men went to the Lomas del Molino. The Indians were retiring. The captain of Mr. Claraz ventured single-handed to attack a small group, of whom he killed some and wounded others, but was overpowered and butchered in the most horrid manner. No one had gone to his aid.

The Comandante declared he had nothing more to do, and withdrew. A company of Italians, armed and afoot, with the Italian flag at their head proposed to make a reconnaissance along the Naposta, but the Comandante was averse to this. Some Englishmen on foot and other on horseback resolved to go as far as the 1st estancia to see what had taken place; the Comandante's officers tried to dissuade them, but they courageously set forth and soon brought back intelligence that there was no one killed in the *puestos*.

The Justice of Peace, at the suggestion of D. Mariano Mendez, ordered the pulperias to be closed, and no liquor sold, so as to prevent further confusion. Sr. Mendez also proposed to send a courier to Pillahuinco, that the garrison there might intercept the Indians and recover the booty. The Justice of Peace was willing, but had no horses, whereupon a confidential man named Zenon Lastre offered to go if they would give him 2 good horses. The Comandante has always 6 fine horses, fed on hay and corn by the State, but refused to send a courier, saying this would be an act of self-degradation. Mendez offered to pay the man himself if the Comandante would supply the 2 horses, but the latter refused point-blank. It has since been ascertained that if the courier had been sent on the 23rd most of the booty would have been recovered. The Comandante sent a messenger on the 26th, but it was too late!

A soldier may be ashamed of taking to his heels, but not of sending a courier. Major Spica, commander at Pillahuinco, did not hesitate to send a *chasque* to the English settlers of Sauce Grande advising them that he had intelligence of a coming invasion and bidding them all be on their guard. The *chasque* arrived on the 23rd and the signal passed from house to house, but was not in time to reach Hentze's estancia, where the Indians had just killed two Englishmen and sacked the place. Messrs. Mildred and Goodhall were riding over to Hentze's when they saw the Indians beyond the Sauce: returning in haste to Mildred's estancia, where they were joined by three others, they set off on the 24th for Pillahuinco to alarm the garrison.

On reaching Pillahuinco they could not make the Comandante believe their story, till a signal gun from one of the forts convinced him that the Indians had really made a descent. Major Spica and Col. Murga then started in

pursuit, overtaking the Indians and recovering the cattle taken from Sauce Grande. But Major Spica and the Englishmen were as yet ignorant of the invasion at Bahia Blanca. The *chasque* from Bahia Blanca on arriving at Pillahuinco found the garrison had gone out with Murga; on his return to Bahia Blanca he was imprisoned by Comandante Llano, but the fault was not his; he should have been despatched on the 23rd instead of the 26th.

The civil and military authorities displayed the utmost neglect and want of energy; they were not up to the mark; nay they lacked the common sentiments of humanity; they did not even send to pick up and give decent burial to the remains of those who had fallen victims to the Indians. The bodies of Bruno Brito and the policeman were recovered by their friends, that of a Provinciano named Sandobal was half devoured by vultures, till found by his adopted son, who, with two Italians, carried it into town. On the morning of the 24th Brito was buried with due solemnity. According to general usage his companions in misfortune should have been interred with him, but the authorities would pay no respect to Sandobal's remains, which were borne to their last resting-place by 4 Englishmen, 2 Italians, a Swiss, and his adopted son, without any funeral service.

Mr. Hentze and some Englishmen searched in vain for the body of his capataz; the authorities took no steps for the purpose, any more than to recover the remains of two natives that were afterwards found by their friends.

It was expected that the Justice of Peace would draw up a statistical return of the amount of cattle stolen, the amount left behind, the number of persons killed and wounded, and of those carried off captives; but nothing at all was done in the matter.

In presence of such gross neglect and indifference on the part of the authorities the inhabitants resolved upon a public meeting of which the next chapter will treat.

Settler.

### CAP. IV. PUBLIC MEETING OF NOV. 6TH

The inhabitants of Bahia Blanca saw themselves completely abandoned. The Comandante had endangered the district by breaking the Indian treaty and by his rash expedition. The Government, instead of sending prompt relief and reinforcements, was entirely taken up with the war in Entre Rios. Meantime in the absence of troops a little prudent policy on the part of the Government would have saved the situation. Diplomacy is sometimes used with the Indians and it would have been enough to disavow the conduct of the Comandante and send some officer of prestige to renew friendly relations with them. This is just what Colonel Murga has now done, despatching a *chasque* to Calucura stating that the Cacique has no longer to deal with Comandante Llano but with him (Murga) and inviting him to peace proposals. The remedy has come late: if it had been tried some months ago it would have averted a great disaster from which Bahia Blanca will now take a long time to recover, unless the Government lend assistance.

In view of these evils and the incapacity of the civil and military authorities the people resolved to call out their own energies and make a vigorous protest to the National and Provincial Governments. A meeting was called for the 6th of November; it was the largest ever seen in Bahia Blanca, natives and foreigners attending. A deputation of more than 20 Englishmen arrived from the settlement of Sauce Grande.

D. Mariano Mendez opened the proceedings with a short harangue, and was unanimously voted to the chair, Mr. Caronti being chosen Secretary. The deliberations were short and decisive, for everyone came there with the sentiment "deeds not words". It was a proceeding worthy of an enlightened public, for, although everybody had reason to complain of the conduct of the authorities, all personal questions were studiously avoided. The facts were simply dealt with. The Indians had come in and plundered and destroyed nearly the whole dis-

trict; nothing had been recovered except Linares' cows and the sheep from Sauce Grande. The alarm of another invasion was imminent, for the Indians had declared they would come again when the crops were ripe and burn them down.

It was resolved to appoint a deputation of two residents of Bahia Blanca and four of Buenos Ayres to wait on the National and Provincial Governments, describing the wretched condition of Bahia Blanca, and the impending destruction that threatened the honest and laborious settlers who had begun to people that district. The assembled citizens then signed the protocol, after nominating the deputation, and quietly broke up.

When a people understands so well its duties, and displays the necessary energy to adopt suitable measures, it is the obligation of a wise Government to pay heed to such representations, especially in a Republic, where the People and the Government should ever go hand in hand.

It would be very deplorable, if the National and Provincial Governments overlook the interests of a district that has every claim on their attention, and this might lead to popular disturbances, which it is always better to avoid than suppress. Before the meeting of November 6th, there were written proposals for Lynch law; but the moment the public took the matter properly in hand all such unconstitutional projects were forgotten; and everybody now awaits with anxiety the result of the representations of the members elected to wait on the National and Provincial Governments.

SETTLER.

## ANOTHER INVASION OF INDIANS IN BAHIA BLANCA.

Captain Don Juan Molina of the Guardias Nacionales is the bearer of the communication from Colonel Julian Murga, Gefe of the Southern frontier, giving details of the more recent invasion of the 18th November last. About 200 to 300 Indians swept down on the 'poblaciones' on the sea coast between the Guardia and the Sauce Grande carrying everything before them, taking some of the inhabitants prisoners and leaving others naked.

We feel thankful that Colonel Murga was in town on this occasion, who soon mustered a small force, consisting of volunteers, a few Guardias Nacionales and tame Indians, most of them having only one horse a piece.

During the night of the 18th they slept on the Naposta Chico, and early on the following morning came up with the Indians, attacked them, killing eight and retaking all the plunder. Colonel Murga at once despatched a 'chasque' to Pillahuinco, and advised the settlers on the Sauce Grande, (very different conduct from that of Comandante Llano, who left all outsiders in ignorance for three days during the former invasion). The authorities must be fully aware by this time that the Indians have repeatedly expressed their determination to 'dispossess' Bahia Blanca, and also that they assign their cause for hostilities to the outrage committed by Comandante Llano against their tribes, particulars of which have already appeared in print. They (the Indians) have given us to understand that so long as Comandante Llano is in Bahia Blanca they will do all they can to ruin the partido; during the whole of last winter they continued to commit a series of petty robberies, until the shocking event of the 23rd October last. We think they are biding their time and when they can do most damage, viz. at the end of the present month when the crops are ripe, will sweep down upon the peaceful homesteads, burn the crops and commit again fearful outrages upon the unfortunate settlers.

Bahia Blanca promises to become a second Chilivcoy, if the Government does not abandon it entirely, as of late, but why the Government should ignore the interests of the best support of the Republic is a mystery; however should the Government still remain deaf to the entreaties of the inhabitants, every foreign settler will have to leave and find satisfaction through their representatives.

UNITY.



### THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION PALACE.

People in Buenos Ayres have very little idea of the advanced condition of the palace and grounds destined for the coming exhibition of March 1871. It seems, indeed, like the work of a magician, when I remember the aspect of the place last May and behold now the fairy scene that has been conjured up in Peñalosa's quinta under the untiring efforts of Mr. Henry Zimmermann, Mr. Shaw, and the French gardener, M. Bertault. The grounds cover an area of 16 acres English, and are laid out in the most charming manner. The grand entrance is from the Paseo, where Sobremonte's giant poplars overshadow the lake which supplies the city with water: as you enter the grounds by a broad carriage way you see on all sides velvet lawns, flower-knots, fountains &c. The view as you look westward is beautiful, terminating with the palace, which runs from north to south 400 feet. In the centre is a lake with various kinds of waterfowl. On the right is the residence of the Commissary General, with a hot-house attached: the latter is full of rare plants, with a temperature of 120 Fahrenheit. Close by is the aviary, where you find the Condor of the Andes, numerous kinds of doves, poultry, game &c.—and some formidable reptiles. In another place are kept a tiger and other wild beasts. The rockery is tastefully designed, with a multitude of strange stones among which are ferns and flowers apparently thrown by chance. The grand fountain on the east side or chief front of the palace, has a lot of dolphins and emblematic figures. A green bank or terrace leads up to the palace, and it may give an idea of the amount of labor expended on the grounds when I say that some of these velvet lawns are made of grasses planted by the hand, while others are from the seed of rye-grass put down with much less trouble. In only one place did I see an embankment made with sod, and this was not at all so smooth as the rest.

The palace has at present the exterior appearance of being finished, but when you enter the immense hall it looks very bare, as the decorations are not yet done: nor any of the stalls marked off. It is well lighted and ventilated. On the Western side is the annex for agricultural machinery, and the intermediate space between here and the palace will be devoted to 7 new systems of railway, including wire tramways, wooden railroads &c.; one of these systems is an invention of Mr. Thomas of Rosario, another is that of a native, and all are calculated for the special exigencies of the country. We pay a passing visit to the ostriches, in an enclosed piece of ground. I must observe that among the 'annexes' there is a large garden called Quinta de Santana,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile distant from the Exhibition grounds and devoted to botanical, acclimatization and vegetable productions.

The south side of the grounds takes in a line of hills overlooking the city of Cordoba and commanding an unrivalled vista of the Sierras. The ascent of the slope is zig-zag, crossing rustic bridges and artificial water-falls, and on reaching the top we find ourselves at the zoological department, a structure similar to that of the palace, but the roof is French tiles and supported by wooden pillars leaving all the sides open. In the various compartments there are some splendid llamas, vicuñas, alpacas &c.; also a he-goat that gives milk, a 3-legged pony, and sundry other animals.

The view from this position is alone enough to compensate the traveller who may have come from Europe. On a neighboring height is the water-tank, made of brick and Romancement, which is filled from the Paseo by means of a pump driven by a 6 horse engine of Clayton and Shuttleworth's: this supplies all the fountains through the grounds; and I observed the gardeners with long hose watering all the lawns, flower beds &c.

Mr. Zimmermann has, moreover, a fire brigade attached to the palace. This evening (Sunday) I went by Mr. Zimmermann's invitation to see the fountains play. The Paseo alongside was crowded with hundreds of Cordobese ladies and gentlemen, promenading around the lake, under the shadow of these magnificent trees now over a century old. Entering the Exhibition grounds I was at once struck by the charming effect of the fountains, some of them throwing up a jet 30 feet high, others making "jeux d'eau" in every fantastic shape. How delightful to sit down under these majestic fruit-trees, where embankments of green turf are fashioned out as ottomans and loungers! The cadence of the water is the only sound

that breaks the silence. You fancy that in this glorious climate one might lie down and pass away the rest of one's days in that dreamy state of blissfulness which seems the ideal of happiness in this remote corner of the globe.

I have not time to describe all the 'annexes' in the shape of Swiss cottages, Chinese pagodas, Moorish temples and the like. One of the most important is the Restaurant, a kind of Turkish coffee-house on the east side of the grounds, with extensive arbors under thick, over spreading trees. Mr. Zimmermann showed us yesterday in the cottages near the grand entrance a rich and varied collection of goods from Salta, which would fill a catalogue, comprising products of every kind and description. The clerks were unpacking the cases from Corrientes, which promise to be almost as numerous though not so varied as those of Salta; and I learn that Mendoza and Tucuman have contributed likewise. I saw also ten thousand silk-worms at work, all fed with leaves of the Tartago, a shrub like wild mulberry, very abundant in the Provinces.

The Exhibition cannot fail to be a great success as regards the intrinsic merit, variety and number of articles exhibited. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the labors in getting the place ready, and Mr. Zimmermann has been most fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Shaw and the French gardeners.

### ENTRE RIANO INDEPENDENCE.

The Argentine Constitution secures to every province of the Confederation a perfect municipal independence, and any state that asks for more freedom than that accorded by law seeks license, not liberty. The Entre Riano revolution began with crime, and must necessarily terminate in retribution.—No logic can defend the assassination of Governor Urquiza. Public morality demanded that the National Government should interfere in the internal affairs of the Province, when the man who assumed the post of Governor was the admitted perpetrator of the murder.

Unfortunately the war has lasted so long, that it is evident the National Government trusted more to the justice of its cause than to the strength of its legions. The province of Entre Rios is laid waste, and the ruin which the murder of General Urquiza has entailed is now tried to be cloaked up by the pretext of a war for independence. This city was somewhat startled last week by the announcement that Lopez Jordan had formally declared the independence of Entre Rios, and applied for the recognition of same to the Empire of Brazil.

There is really nothing very new in this question of Entre Riano independence. It has been mooted and talked of since the war broke out. The term, however, seems misapplied;—it is not so much political independence that the revolutionists seek as a license to commit crime with impunity. The excellent note of Minister Borges, which we publish at foot, is a full explanation of the matter, and silences the rather gratuitous statements which have appeared in some of the papers.

The following note of His Excellency Sr. Borges, Brazilian Minister to the Argentine Republic, is an able document, setting at rest all those foolish rumors to which politicians attached so much importance:

To His Excellency Dr. Tejedor,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Brazilian Legation,  
B. Ayres, Nov. 30.

Mr. Minister,

The press of Buenos Ayres has published with notable alterations the occurrence in the beginning of this month of Col. Querencio's arrival in this city on a mission from General Lopez Jordan to this Legation. Your Excellency may remember that the first publication caused me some annoyance, and obliged us to abandon the reserve that we had agreed on. As nothing more was said on the subject I postponed any public statement, both from motives of delicacy and that I thought the Argentine Government desired secrecy. Meantime the press has again taken up the matter, and with such variations, that I feel bound to make the following clear and concise statement:—

On the 3rd inst. I received from Viscount Rio Branco (Councillor Paranhos) advice of the arrival in Montevideo of Col. Querencio, who had come down in a Brazilian steamer with two officers and two soldiers from La Paz. Col. Querencio told the commander of

the Alice that he was bearer of letters from Lopez Jordan to the Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres, but as that steamer was going to Montevideo he preferred going to that port and presenting his letters to Viscount Rio Branco, of whom he solicited an interview from on board.

As soon as I had this advice I transmitted it to you confidentially, not merely from my own impulse, but at the invitation of the Viscount Rio Branco, who wished the Argentine Government to have the earliest news of it. Soon afterwards Your Excellency wrote to me requesting that if Col. Querencio came to this port he should not be allowed to land without permission of Government. Next day (Nov. 4th.) I learned that a Brazilian steamer was entering port, and boarded her, whereupon Col. Querencio presented himself to me and handed me a letter from Gen. Lopez Jordan. It was a kind of credential letter, begging the Brazilian Minister to attach credit to his statements on behalf of the General.

Sr. Querencio then told me that his mission was—to seek the good offices of the Brazilian Minister for peace; that Gen. Lopez Jordan took this step not because he was short of resources, but because the National Government was not properly advised of the state of military operations in Entre Rios, and hence the war seemed interminable; that he sought to avoid the evils of a prolonged civil war and the destruction of so much property belonging to natives and foreigners in the province, adding that, if things were pushed to extremes, Entre Rios might declare her independence.

I asked Sr. Querencio if he were bearer of any terms of peace, to which he replied in the negative, saying that Lopez Jordan only desired to show his pacific dispositions and to solicit our assistance towards crowning the same with a good result.

I then told Sr. Querencio that although I should be glad to see harmony restored among the Argentines I did not think my offices were called for on the occasion, seeing that there was no proposal for me to present to the Government of the Republic. I concluded in general terms to this effect, trusting that the Province would never try to separate from the Confederation, which would only lead to a still more disastrous war.

After this short interview I advised Sr. Querencio to return to La Paz in the same steamer, without delay. The Alice left port at once, with orders not to touch at any intermediate place: Col. Querencio had no communication with the shore.

I returned Lopez Jordan's letter to Col. Querencio, telling him I could hold no correspondence with him.

The Alice also brought me a letter from Viscount Rio Branco in Montevideo, stating that he had granted Col. Querencio the interview requested and heard from him the same declarations, making him the same reply. He added that Col. Querencio wished to go straight back to La Paz, but he told him it would be better first to see me since the letter was addressed to me and I might be able to give him some hints for the attainment of the peace desired.

It is to be observed that the conduct of the Commander of the Alice has not been approved in taking Col. Querencio and his suite on board, although he was animated by good intentions and did not like refusing a passage to individuals who stated they had letters for the Brazilian Minister.

On my coming ashore I advised Your Excellency confidentially of all that had passed. Viscount Rio Branco and I thought it was only fair to let your Government know everything. The nature of the matter required, meantime, that the communication should be confidential, as was my special wish, since it seemed desirable for all. Our wish for this reserve was simply from motives of delicacy. I feel convinced that our conduct was amicable and proper towards the Argentine Government, shewing our sincere wish for the reconciliation of all members of the Argentine family.

In conclusion I beg to assure Your Excellency that the Representatives of Brazil, in accord with my understanding with you, have observed strict silence on the matter. But now that such erroneous versions are published in the daily papers respecting Colonel Querencio's mission, our further silence might be misinterpreted. I therefore inform Your Excellency that on our part we not only forego the bond of secrecy but even beg you will publish this note, and any other explanation you may think advisable, or authorize me to do so.

I have the honor, &c.

ANTONIO P. CARVALHO BORJES.

Government House,  
Dec. 1st 1870

To H. E. Don Antonio P. Carvalho Borjes, Resident Minister of Brazil.

The statement in Your Excellency's note of yesterday is correct in every particular, so far as relates to your dealings with this Government, and in compliance with Your Excellency's wish I have ordered the publication of your note.

I have, &c.

CARLOS TEJEDOR.

### THE BAHIA BLANCA INVASION.

ITS CAUSE AND ORIGIN.

(Communicated).

For some years past, especially during the Paraguayan war, the National Government has kept itself on the defensive with regard to the Indians, enjoining the frontier commanders to avoid whatever offensive operations, and even going so far as to maintain at considerable cost friendly relations with the tribes of the desert. The cacique Calucura received regularly his rations at Azul, and Cañamil got his monthly supplies of yerba, tobacco, sugar &c. at Bahia Blanca. This was a safeguard against Indian forays, and only from time to time did we hear of a few horses being stolen. Settlers and estancieros had no complaints to make, for with a little care they were safe from injury.

Last April the Indian Gorosito, envoy of Cañamil, along with some others, came as usual to receive the monthly rations. Commander Llano, without any motive, violated the treaty by imprisoning the Indians and confiscating all their horses; he cut the ears off the quadrupeds to make them Government horses, and then started with his soldiers and as many volunteers and friendly Indians as he could assemble, to make a razzia on Cañamil and his people. He, moreover, offered 3,000\$ to whoever would capture the Cacique alive, and promised his followers the booty of the 'toldos' and whatever cattle the Indians had; everyone was to help himself.

Cañamil and his people, thinking they were in the enjoyment of peace, were sleeping in their huts when the undisciplined followers of the Comandante fell on them by surprise. Cañamil surrendered without striking a blow, and was taken captive along with his family. The horses, mares and horned cattle were carried off, the ponchos and silver trappings were taken as booty, the women were violated, and 10 Indians, including some children, were put to death.

When the expedition returned to Bahia Blanca with the booty there was a unanimous outcry of indignation; but the Comandante had gained three or four hundred horses, which he at once made 'patrics' of. It was rumored that the Government had ordered the purchase of horses for the garrison, but it would be unjust and absurd to suppose for a moment that the Government would buy horses acquired in this manner.

General Rivas arrived soon after at Bahia Blanca and severely censured the Comandante for his conduct, foreseeing the sad consequences that must inevitably ensue. He was embarrassed what to do with the Indian prisoners, but after some reflection resolved to detain them until he got reinforcements. Unfortunately the turn of affairs in Entre Rios prevented the reinforcements so anxiously expected.

Meantime, Cañamil's tribe, left destitute of food, horses, and every necessary, were driven to thieving for a subsistence. Calucura had vainly pleaded for the liberation of Cañamil and his family. The Indians began to show signs of trouble: it was not they, but the Comandante of Bahia Blanca, who had violated the treaty of peace. Calucura grew uneasy, but waited until a similar razzia was made on his own people, and then hostilities began on the part of the Indians.

Everybody at Bahia Blanca knew what was coming, and begged the Comandante to use a little vigilance. It would have been enough to send two men every day to make a round of the camps outside Sauce Chico, two more from the Naposta settlement outward, and two more in the Saladillo district. Nothing could have been easier than to send a patrol of friendly Indians for the purpose. The Comandante, however, did nothing of the kind, but contented himself with giving Ensign Romero a few men to take up a position on Romero's chacra, half a league from town. The men helped to mind Romero's cattle and sheep, but on two occasions the Indians came up and took away his

horses, even those that were hobbled near the house.

It was nooting before the Indians made a razzia and carried off not only all the Government horses (some 500 in number), but also all the mares and horses that could be found in the outskirts of the town. The sentinel of the fort advised, during the night, the officer on guard, but the latter did not think fit to arouse the Comandante, although the Indians were passing within musket-shot of the fort, in the midst of the quintas and chacras of the town.

This was in the month of July, and as the Indians saw the garrison was completely afoot, they began to make inroads once a week, coming to the outer settlements openly by daylight. They even made a raid to the Rincon of Arroyo Parejo, on the sea-board, where they had never been known to reach since the first foundation of Bahia Blanca, and carried off the cattle of the Linares estancia.

The news of the foray reached Bahia Blanca at noon, and at once a group of volunteers mounted in haste, under the command of D. Hipolito Bramajo, overtaking the marauders about nightfall at the Arroyo Leones. The Comandante followed with his folk, but when he came up all was over. Bramajo had routed the Indians killed 8 of their number, and recovered all the cattle. The Indians got away under cover of the night with several of their number wounded.

Some 10 days later the Indians came down on the Colorado and burnt the houses on Isla Verde, then carried off all the cattle of the 'proceduria' from the chacras of the town. The news came in during the night, but the Comandante took no steps. After a few more days they came again and took away the sheep of Juan Vela and Bozano at the Sauce Chico. It was again during the night that we got the tidings, but the Comandante waited till morning and then sent some Indians to trace the rastro.

Nothing could be more disgraceful than to allow these flocks to be driven off, for they could have been recovered afoot: it took the Indians nearly a whole day to get them across the Sauce Chico. Encouraged by their success the marauders came down, a dozen in number, about 9 p.m. to carry off the cattle of Mr. Claraz, from the Napostas 2 leagues from town. At 10.30 Mr. Claraz presented himself before the Comandante offering thirty or forty horses for whatever men could be spared to go after the Indians, whose number the capataz said could not exceed 15 at most. At 2.30 a.m. the Comandante gave him 15 Indians and 6 soldiers, under the cacique Guayquil. On reaching Mr. Claraz's estancia the Indians refused to change horses and Guayquil said he had no orders to go further. Mr. Claraz then set out with some English and native friends for La Ventana, and found by the rastro that there were not more than a dozen Indians in the foray.

The grand invasion followed soon after, of which hereafter.

Settlers.

### FOREIGNERS IN ENTRE-RIOS.

Guaqueyacu, Nov. 28, 1870.

I wish to make known as far as may be the real state of things in Entre-Rios.

The foreigners of Entre-Rios have doubly to deplore the Franco-German war, as it has diverted all attention from the notorious mismanagement of the National troops sent to suppress the rebellion. It is now nearly eight months since the outbreak.

Operations on both sides have been carried on with such regular uniformity, that lookers on are unable to divest themselves of the idea, that the whole affair has been preconcerted.

The Government troops do not appear to number more than 5,000 men and 1,500 horses.

They are divided into two armies, which move about in a desultory way, one at each end of the province; Lopez Jordan making circuits to avoid them whenever he wishes, having 7,000 men at his command and 10,000 horses; when he wishes to fight he fights, but for only so long as he may wish: his men being thoroughly well mounted scamper off when they begin to get the worst of it; when short of provisions they make a raid on some town and obtain them. All the successes of the National troops so continually reported have only left apparently to the greater security of Lopez Jordan. One surprise was made on the rebels by the National troops, and few hundred men dispersed and their leader taken, but within a week of their dispersal many were back with the rebel army. The engagement at



Arrival of Borneo and Pampa.

Hostilities Resumed, Armistice Ended, Fall of Belfort.

STANDARD Office, Wednesday Morning, Five a.m., December 7.

The steamers Borneo and Pampa arrived in Montevideo yesterday. The Borneo brings English papers to the 4th of November, and the Pampa brings dates from Rio to the 1st of December, with a full telegram from Madrid.

Belfort has capitulated (Belfort is a strongly fortified town on the Swiss frontier, where the lines of rail from Dijon, Dole, and Besancon fall in.)

The Government of Paris has broken off the negotiations for an armistice, and has ordered M. Thiers to leave Marseilles.

Riots in Marseilles on the 3d, quelled by the National Guard, with six field pieces.

Coalition against the candidature of the Duke d'Aosta finally concluded.

The Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshoe at six p.m., on the 2d of November, for Hanover; the Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Monaco started at the same time for Frankfurt.

The bombardment of Niebresarsh and Fort Mortimer is being carried on by three batteries near Altbesebach. London, November 3.

Share Market steady. Consols have advanced 1-16, Money price being 92½ to 93½. New and reduced, 91½. Bank Stock, 232 to 234.

The New French Loan has recovered from ½ to 1 premium.

Discount demand maintained. Money abundant, but for short periods, and the rate for three months' acceptance is now below 2½ per cent.

No alteration in the bank rate of discount.

Consols advanced one-quarter; new and reduced ½ better.

Foreign securities in extraordinary demand.

French Loan advanced 2½ to 2½ premium.

Consols for money 92, 92½. Consols for account 93½, 83½.

New and Reduced 91½, 91½.

Tallow quiet; 4-2-3 on the spot.

Wool sales progressing steadily. Argentine, 92.

CAPITULATION OF METZ.

At twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon each of the outlying fortresses was taken possession of by two battalions of Prussian infantry, a squadron of cavalry, one battery without tumbrils, a hundred artillerymen with the complement of officers, and an engineer detachment.

The following is the apportionment of the force of occupation.

The troops occupying—

St. Quentin were found by 15th Infantry Div.	3rd Army Corps.
Plapperville	1st do
St. Julien	do
Quelu	8th do
St. Privat	Hessian Division.

At the same hour a battalion of the 7th Army Corps marched forward and took possession of La Porte Serpenoise, one of the gates of Metz, and another battalion from the same corps occupied the Port Moselle. Two hours before the occupation of the fortress I should observe there were sent forward from each of the occupying detachments an artillery officer and a small body of under officers, accompanied by engineers, to take over the powder magazines and the respective forts, and they sent out the report to the effect that all was in order before the troops were allowed to march in. This precaution was no doubt dictated by a recollection of the catastrophe at Laon.

Berlin, Thursday. The King of Prussia has issued the following order of the day:—

"Soldiers of the Confederate Armies, 'When we took the field three months ago, I expressed my confidence that God would be with our just cause. This confidence has been realized. I recal to you Woerth, Saarbruck, and the bloody battles before Metz, Sedan, Beaumont and Strasbourg. Each engagement was a victory for us. You are worthy of the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. By the capitulation of Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed."

"I take advantage of this moment to express my thanks to all of you, from the General to the soldier."

"Whatever the future may still bring to us, I look forward to it with calmness, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail."

Balloon letters to the 27th have at length got out of Paris. They contradict entirely the German statement respecting the insufficiency of food: nevertheless there is a prospect of scarcity at no distant date. The utmost difficulty is experienced in preventing butchers from keeping back stores besides other trades; most impartial authorities declare the behavior of the entire of the French people most satisfactory and creditable.—The Paris Garde Mobile behaved worst. They plundered when possible, and had eaten some wild beasts in the Zoological collections. Several women and children were said to have been killed whilst seeking vegetables outside the lines. Occasional news was received from Tours. One despatch announced that every available man had left Algeria. A capital supply of artillery was found in the colony.

Strange rumors about the falling of Napoleon's intellect come from divers quarters. It is said that Pietri, the police prefect and the Emperor's confidant, binted at this before the outbreak of the war.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS

The Government has not closed the port, although there is great difficulty about getting lighters, and even English captains have to get special permission to go off to their vessels.

Fighting going on all day yesterday in the neighbourhood of the Cerro, and two or three steamers were cruising about all day firing on that place.

Nothing whatever doing save watching the fighting. Thousands on the azoteas.

The Borneo's passengers landed at 9 a.m.; also the mails.

The Borneo left Rio on the 1st. Neither the Oneida nor Nemesis had arrived.

Nothing fresher from Europe than that brought by the Pampa, Supplies of every description very scarce in Montevideo. The business man in the town is Mr Evans.

Government threatened to put Mr. Oldham and his clerks under arrest yesterday morning if they did not send a message to Buenos Ayres, but wires were cut, and nothing could be done.

Guard came down to seize Mr. Oldham, but he was at the British Consulate.

Custom House closed and occupied by soldiers.

Every moment an attack on the town expected.

Siege around the city tighter than ever.

The Silax brought up the Borneo's mails in charge of Mr. Butcher, and about fifty passengers from Montevideo.

The Blanco fleet lies off the mouth

of the bay, and out towards sea. The blockade is not effective.

Some passengers were sent ashore at the Cerro by Rear Admiral Salvanach, and had to walk a long distance to get back into the city; when they arrived in town many of them were in a terrible plight.

The America returned to Montevideo at half past 12 o'clock on Monday night with news that she had been pursued by two steamers that fired point blank into her, this news of course caused a panic in Montevideo that night, next morning the affair was explained by the appearance of the Rio Uruguay in port with a Blanco flag. She was captured in the Uruguay by the Anita, the Rio de la Plata and Messrs. Lanuz & Finn's steamer Sol were also seized by the Blancos, and yesterday the Blancos were busily employed in arming some of the steamers. Bustamante in view of the new danger, took up the Montevideo, Gen. Battle and Italia, and throwing a few armed men into each, ran up and down the Bay all day firing random musket shots.

The Blancos are coaling their steamers at a coal deposit under the guns of the Cerro. Several lighters and pilot-boats have been chartered by Government, and were hastily armed, but as yet there has been no attempt to board any of the Blanco steamers. The Government sent off the Villeta yesterday to Colonia, to advise the Coquimbo not to leave. The guns of the Cerro opened a tremendous fire on the Villeta, but Capt. Morse stood at the wheel and showed Blancos and Colorados how to manage a ship under fire, and pursued his course steadfastly. The America has hauled down the Oriental flag and hoisted the Italian; a guard of Italian Marine is on board of her, and thus the play goes on.

THE AMERICAN IN PARIS.

GRAPHIC LETTER.

Paris — Evening.

I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war.

The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre at 11 o'clock last night was an awful spectacle I have just witnessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that oil and petroleum, which were spilt about in the brushwood, had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and, before half an hour, were lost in one blaze, which stood out like a fiery wall against the sky. In the light of this vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs' Hill—yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers on of the impending destruction of human life. These common ditches, into which men, women, and children, slain by Prussian balls, are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying places, purchased permanently by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations. War is no respecter of property or persons, of sacred spots or holy places. It slays the young, it pulls down the roof-tree which shelters age and infancy; destroys the wood in which poets and painters seek to commune with what is best in nature, and tears off the veil of earth with which we try to hide the pestilent horrors of mortality from our sight. From the mounds of clay surrounding those hideous trenches which now intersect the Martyrs' Hill, skulls grin out, remains of smashed coffins obtrude themselves, or rags of black cloth—once the undertaker's pride—declare the vanity of all human respectability which has not an upright conscience for its substratum. It seems to me that I have lived more in the last 48 hours, and gained a deeper insight into life and its objects than in all the years I have

lived, and all the books I have taken to read. Those shin bones, thigh bones, arm bones, and vertebrae; that were buried for ever, but which are now mixed up with loose mounds of earth; those fragments of monuments which were unscrupulously knocked down to make way for steel cannon, fabricated for "the Imperial Navy," and that blaze which for miles screws up the country in front of us, are the most striking sermons that I know of.

The smoke and flame ascend, a chiffonier, with an eye to business, or possibly from force of habit, hooks up the ossuary remains of past generations. He is blind, unfortunate wretch! to the moral or picturesque side of the harrowing spectacle. He does not see the sublimity of the judgment which is overtaking the delicately nurtured and the slothful, and the muck-rakers who stopped their ears for forty years and upward to the cries of the poor and needy. Lamartine and Victor Hugo warned modern society about the abyss, over which it danced and feasted with cruel indifference, heedless of the cries of agony which were uttered from the depths below. The chiffonier belongs to modern society, which, like him, will need a great deal more whipping before its conscience will recover from a state of torpor, or its eyes be opened to see what is passing around. Do not think that my palette is purposely charged with garish tints to catch the eye of the ignorant. I tell in sober earnest, and from no desire to 'pile up the agony,' of how women sickened last night when they looked at the burning forest, and screamed with terror when they saw at their feet the wide-open maw of death, ravening for human flesh, and set round, in lieu of teeth, with broken up skeletons of buried bourgeois. The reflections which I heard last night amid the tombs on the Martyr's Hill, where, I should say, about 1,500 citizens were gathered to witness the burning of the forests to the last, were widely different from 'Herbert's Meditations,' or 'Young's Night Thoughts.' It is the way of the Frenchmen, to meet the cruel irony of destiny with gibes. And, as there can be no more cruel irony than that which spurs on men to seek glory in making war on their brothers, jests were freely uttered by blouses and pale-tots. The female element sighed out that it was sad to have all this loss on account of two men. But the males were too defiant to indulge in sighs. The mocking devil was aroused, and they allowed him the fullest swing in the face of that blazing forest, and that yawning grave into which many many of those who fainted, screamed, wept, gibed, or made speeches on its brink last night may be thrown before the week is over. It was by order of the Hygienic Council, the Vice-President of which is M. Jules Ferry, that the gigantic trenches on the Martyr's Hill are being opened, so that the putrid corpses during the siege may not poison the air of Paris. Some of the men who stood round those charnel-houses were loud in their professions of mock admiration of the foresight, the sage provoyance, the zeal for the preservation of public health of which such wholesale receptacles of mortality were an evidence. But would it not be better, urged a shabbily dressed citizen, if M. Jules Ferry could persuade his colleagues that there is no glory in war, and that a favorable peace, however fools might think it dishonorable, would answer hygienic purposes better than those skeleton garnished trenches.

As a preliminary to holding for the kicks lightly a skull aside, picks up an abnormally curved shin bone, on which he proceeds to expatiate in a Darwinian strain. I do not know what disciples Darwin may have in America, but here, thanks to the "Review of Public Instruction", M. Duruy and Mlle. Clemence Boyer's translations,

his followers are numerous in France. A student caused a diversion by proposing to the citizens who were gibing out of sheer bitterness of soul, on the brink of the monster grave, to adjourn to the tomb of Alphonse Baudin.—The proposal was enthusiastically adopted.

Unfortunately, like many other things, Baudin's tomb has disappeared within the last fortnight. It was in vain that the student and the other citizens looked for the grassy mound and cross marking a grave from which the germs of this revolution star ed in November 1868. Sappers and miners, navvies and sextons, employed by military and hygienic committees, have swept both away.

But this did not the less prevent the delivery of fiery orations, in which monarchial and dynastic ambitions were held up to the execration of mankind. In this order of ideas I may mention the complaints made by officers of the Belleville, St. Denis, St. Antoine, Bercy Mobiles at the want of enthusiasm which their men show for the national flag. I myself heard a down-cast commander say that he heard this definition of the word "patrie" from a Mobile of the Quartier des Innocents:

"The sum total of judicial, mercantile, and social iniquities, set in movement to satisfy the appetites of a few worthless persons." Elsewhere I was told that several battalions of the Mobile and National Guard have given notice of their determination not to fire a shot unless some security be given that they do not fight for the Count de Paris and the bourgeois who back him, in the hope of escaping the judgments which have overtaken them for their want of public spirit. A remarkable feature of the review of the day before yesterday was the sulkiness shown by the battalions of the faubourgs when the cry of 'Vive la France!' was raised by those of the Chaussée d'Antin and the Quartier des Champs Elysées.

Brest cannot boast this moment of a chest of sea biscuits. The naval provision stores of that port, of Rochefort, L'Orient, and of Cherbourg have been directed on Paris. I saw this morning the instalment from Brest. It consisted of barrels and wooden boxes innumerable, which charged a long line of waggons. The anxiety felt lest the salt supplies might fall short is dissipated by the arrival of enough to last for three months from Cerotte and Marseilles. But what is still more to the purpose are the heavy marine guns which have come in from the different naval stations, and are being taken to the redoubts at Chaville Montmartre, and the flat-bottomed boats which for miles above and below Paris garnish the Seine. Though far from sharing in the sanguine views of some of my French friends, I cannot but admit that Gen. Trochu may fairly repeat the word confidence, so terribly abused by the Imperial Government.

The country Mobiles attend to their drill with a zeal worthy of the cause for which they expect to fight. One result of bringing them to Paris will be to spread Republican ideas in the country.

Last night, in an omnibus in which I was the only civilian, I fell into conversation with some good-natured, jocular, and successively communicative young fellows from the Marne. They volunteered to tell me that their district was horribly devastated by the war, and that they thought the inhabitants would die of hunger before the winter. I asked them if they were pleased with the Republic. "Oh, they were greatly pleased. Each was now to fight for everybody, instead of for a family." They told me, however, that they did not know what the Republic meant till they came to Paris.—North American paper.



Santa Rosa reported as so great a victory for the National troops would after all, judging from subsequent events, appear to have been nothing more than a feint of Lopez to ascertain the enemy's method of fighting. His small loss of 40 men would probably have been doubly recruited next day. As to the lately reported successes, those who have been in Entre Rios for the last eight months know what value to attach to them.

Is it not a remarkable fact that the rebels are always the assailants? A leader of the National troops is reported to have become aware of an intended attack on Gualeguaychu, and to have sent to the officer commanding there a promise of assistance, if he would hold out as long as possible against odds; a handful of National Guards consequently held out an entire day against the attack of 1000 rebels, and no aid arriving, evacuated the town. Many Gauchos (Blancos) have been heard to say "No es una guerra sino un negocio, los generales se escriben continuamente y se ven."

Gualeguaychu, Gualeguay, Concepcion, and such like towns have had the greater part of their trading population ruined by this constant evacuation and entering.

If the occupation of a town brings with it the impossibility of keeping it, surely it is not worth while exposing a foreign population to the inroads of rebels for what is only a momentary advantage.

Last week an Italian woman and her husband were fired on, the woman being wounded in the arm, for no provocation whatever.

There is hardly a foreign estanciero who has not suffered considerable losses; some have had their houses sacked and their lives threatened, in some parts by Blancos in others by Colorados. Many Entre-Rianos (and some amongst them educated men) have passed to the rebels after first siding with the Government.

In the camp nothing is safe, life or property, against a sudden onslaught of Gauchos. Amongst the foreigners resident in Entre Rios the majority of estancieros are English, who having brought with them a larger capital than is usual with the generality of comers to the River Plate intending to farm, preferred settling in that province on account of the supposed security for life and property; most have now been settled seven years; and after those years of the discomforts and hard work attached to the life, find themselves poorer than at the commencement, with an almost certain chance of ruin by their sheep and cattle diminishing until it suits somebody to bring matters to an end.

Urquiza's government was far from good, but foreigners had quiet. Even with that it is not improbable that they would have solicited the National Government for a change of many things which were fast ruining not only themselves, but the province, and many shrewd guesses have been made that out of those evils grew all the present trouble.

The warning of British Ministers to intending comers to this country was not one bit too soon, or one whit too strong. "There is no protection for life or property in the River Plate."

A rebellion has been going on eight months in the River Plate's finest province, and no apparently competent man has been sent to put it down by force or strategy.

Art. II. The International treaty of 1825 says:—"Merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively." Was it the intention of the party signing for the Argentine Republic, that foreigners in case of a civil war should be despoiled by both sides?

Art. IX. Says:—"They shall be exempted from all forced loans, military exactions or negotiations." The Minister for Foreign Affairs has nevertheless refused to entertain sundry claims.

Art. IX. Says:—"In case of war even between the two contracting parties, protection for life and property is promised equal to that afforded to native inhabitants." Surely such a number of Foreign residents as there are in Entre Rios of all classes, have a right to look to the Government of the Argentine Republic for consideration in a case like the present, and to beg that some regard may be shown to them if not to the native inhabitants.

One of the shadows which lured foreigners to Entre Rios, was the promised protection for life and property, if it is not given, such an opinion will be held in Europe of the Government of the Argentine Republic, as to render it very doubtful whether foreign

labour and capital will long continue to assist this country. I cannot conclude this without strongly deprecating the hasty way in which wrong intelligence is sent to English papers by uninformed persons. The Times of the 19th of October has the following:—

"The advices from Buenos Ayres bring the following:—The forces of Lopez had been completely routed, and there was probability that with this event, tendency to Gaucho disturbances would be finally suppressed throughout this country, which in all parts is rapidly assuming a European character."

I beg that you will give the true statement of affairs in your next mails, anything more un-European than Entre Rios cannot be imagined.

It is to be hoped that the writer erred only through ignorance.

I beg to remain  
Very obediently yours,  
NUDA VERITAS.

THE ENTRE-RIANO WAR.

If the revolution in Entre Rios has ruined that Province, its prolonged continuance is equally damaging to the credit of the nation. A very temperate but severe communication which appeared in yesterday's issue must have convinced all who attentively perused it, that the injury which this paltry struggle has done, or is likely to do, cannot be limited to the Province of Entre Rios. It affects our character as a nation, our morals, as a people, our credit abroad, our treasury at home. It is now becoming infinitely more injurious than the Paraguayan war, since we have no allies to supply with provisions, nor new territory to acquire. It is a small, paltry, miserable struggle too base to compromise, too insignificant to arouse a republican nation from what may be termed 'constitutional apathy. It is a sort of "row in the kitchen" to be put down by the interference of the policeman, a squabble that beyond the limits of the Province should not be even thought of. But if at the outset such was the character of this murderous revolt, it has by an eight months' fidgety campaigning wonderfully changed; the "row in the kitchen" has resulted in setting fire to the kitchen chimney, and the fire threatens to extend to the whole building. Lopez Jordan may be regarded as a species of revolutionary Micawber who hangs about the Province waiting "for something to turn up." Now and then something does turn up, and the Entre Riano Micawber never fails to turn it to advantage. The question is a simple one. How much longer does it suit to allow this business to go on? For if the object is to put an end to it, none can deny that the people must fling aside the apathy with which for the last eight months they have viewed the struggle, and set to, in real earnest, to put out the fire. Our correspondent has called upon us to correct the statement in the Times, to the effect that the Entre Riano war is over, and that the Provinces of the Plate are each day becoming more European. In complying with the request we must add, that on several occasions similar statements respecting the conclusion of the Jordan War have appeared in the American papers, and it has been our unpleasant duty to contradict them.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the American papers has already explained in our columns how he fell into these errors, owing to the repeated rumors published in the native papers of the defeat of Jordan and his army, his flight to the woods with a few followers, &c. The Times of London has fallen into a similar error; but are we to be surprised? How often has the public of Buenos Ayres believed in the very statement which our London colleague has published? How often have the newsboys in the streets sold bulletins by the hundred with the full particulars of the defeat and annihilation of the rebels? Indeed, if the truth be told, the people of Entre Rios themselves are more to blame for the currency of these reports than anyone else. Army correspondents have been prohibited by law; there are very few in Buenos Ayres who have the least idea how affairs are going on in Entre Rios. Official despatches and hurried accounts of battles come down, are published, but few read them. The public is sick of the subject, and, if the country is called upon to support the war, there is, at least, no proviso in the Constitution which compels the citizens to read official despatches that are subject to the flattest contradiction by some discontented officer. Communications, such as we published yesterday, coming from highly responsi-

ble sources, carry more real weight than all the official despatches published since the war began, and, if the half ruined estancieros and shopkeepers of Entre Rios only understood their own interests, they would supply the press of Buenos Ayres with such communications by every mail from that blighted province.

We have no wish to reproduce a paragraph that appeared in the Panama Star and Herald respecting the state of the River Plate, the Jordan war, and the Blanco revolution; but we advert to the matter merely to show how injurious this Entre Riano war is proving to the credit of the nation. The National Government should certainly resort to new measures to put down this revolution; and, perhaps, the best and most effective step would be to name General Bartholomew Mitre as Commander-in-Chief and permit Gen. Gelly to retire. Some such change must be made to put an end to this wretched campaign. General Mitre could not decline the post: he is, perhaps, the best and fittest officer for it; his party in this city, which is highly influential, would unite with the Government party to put down the revolution, and the country would be a gainer by the nomination. The Entre Riano war has, so far, proved exceedingly damaging to the reputations of many of our military men. Either the public was led to expect too much, or they lacked the elements or talents to achieve success; but there have certainly been shortcomings somewhere; for, spite of all our generals—all our levies—all our resources, the Entre Riano war is as fresh as ever, and the whole province is going down to hopeless ruin. It is in theory contrary to every moral principle to make terms with Lopez Jordan; but if the Entre Riano war is to drag along next year as it does this, better any compromise than such a ruinous, wretched humiliation.

WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM VALPARAISO.

November 18th.

A Valdivia newspaper furnishes the following particulars respecting the movements of H. M. the King of Arauco:—

"A person who left this city for Tolten in the steamer of the 2nd inst., writes that in consequence of the steamer not being able to touch at Queule he disembarked at Lebu, in order to continue his journey by land. He says that on the road between Lebu and Tolten he came very nearly meeting Orelie, who had fled from the Indians, and was endeavoring to effect his escape at Lebu; the Araucanians, however, overtook their fugitive King, and carried him back to Arauco, doubtless with the intention of exacting from him the fulfilment of his promises."

It is reported that Messrs. Siewerts and Co., of Caldera, have obtained an exclusive privilege from the Bolivian Government, for the construction of a railway from the coast to the mineral district of Caracoles.

The steamer William Tibbetts was announced to sail from New York on the 1st ult., via St. Thomas and Para, with emigrants for Bolivia. The William Tibbetts is chartered by the Bolivian Colonization Company, of which Mr. A. D. Piper is the president. The cabin fare, including meals, is fixed at \$100, and passengers going out to settle will receive 320 acres of land as a free gift from the company. It is proposed to despatch a steamer every two months.

On Saturday last the American whaler, Martha Wrightington of Nantucket, then lying on the bank, sighted some whales in the offing, in consequence of which the crew lowered their boats and gave chase. On the first boat coming up they found a cow and a calf, and they immediately fastened on to the cow, expecting the calf to remain, as is usual; but in this case they counted without their host, for apparently the calf thought a swift pair of fins was the better part of valour, for he abandoned his mother to her fate. On cutting her up she turned out 63 barrals of oil, but being a humpback, instead of a sperm, the oil is not of much value in proportion. The foregoing confirms the report we published a short time ago, that there were plenty of whales on the coast at the present season.

A revolution has broken out in Potosi, headed by the commandant of that city, General Rendon. Shortly before the 'pronunciamento' took place General Lauza arrived from Sucre with a battalion of soldiers; the former was made prisoner and the latter joined the revolutionists. There is every probability that the movement will extend southwards. The revolu-

tionists are said to be well provided with money and arms. General Melgarejo has moved with his army on Oruro, and he is reported to have adopted energetic measures with the object of suffocating the revolutionary movement, but it is very doubtful if he will succeed, as there is a very general feeling of discontent throughout the country, to which his late decree for raising a forced loan of \$1,000,000 has not a little contributed.

The Panama Mail of the 27th ult. has the following paragraph respecting the laying of the submarine cable between Colour and Jamaica. "Cable being successfully laid. No telegrams whatever are exchanged. Nothing but tests allowed on the Cable until they reach Jamaica. These tests are applied every five minutes. It is thought their average speed is about three miles an hour."

H. B. M. corvette Charybdis, sailed for Coquimbo on the 13th instant.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

An earthquake shock was felt throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec on Thursday forenoon. The shock appeared to travel eastwards. In Quebec some chimneys fell, and two persons were injured by the falling bricks. General alarm was felt, the people rushing into the streets. At Montreal the shock was also very severe; the judges and others in the law courts ran out precipitately, and the bells rang with the vibration. In Toronto the shock was less severe, but was distinctly felt. The steeple of St. George's Church was seen to sway; walls were shaken, and furniture moved from its place. At St. Catherine's Church some windows were broken. The shock was felt at Quebec at 11.50 a.m., and the vibrations lasted between thirty and forty seconds.

A later telegram says the shock extended throughout New England, and from Quebec to Detroit, through Canada and the Middle and Western States. No serious damage was done, but buildings in numerous cities and towns were materially injured. North American paper.

THE CLOCK OF STRASBURG

On the fall of Strasburg the very first care of the commanding officer was the renowned clock which, strange to say, has escaped. The following description of this world-renowned clock may interest our readers:—

The great clock at Strasburg is one of the wonders of the world about which travellers are very apt to romance a little, making it more wonderful than it really is. But for all this it is an extraordinary piece of mechanism, and its performances entitle it to rank high in the records of horology. All these who pass through Cheapside witness hourly—nay, four times an hour—with some degree of wonderment, the activity of a set of figures which strike the chimes and the hours outside the house of one of our most enterprising citizens. But these are wonderfully simple operations as compared with those of the celebrated Strasburg clock, of which the citizens are justly proud. Before detailing these performances and describing the clock, it may be as well to refer to the history of this ingenious piece of mechanism. The clock stands in the Cathedral, its origin dating as far back as 1352, in which year it was put up under the patronage of BERTHOLD DE BUCHEK, then Bishop of Strasburg. Of the artist's name nothing appears to be known; he must, however, have been considered a prince among clock-makers in his day, for the clock appears to have been a highly successful work of art for the period. It was divided into three parts, the lower portion exhibiting a universal calendar. In the middle part was an astral globe, and in the upper division were the figures of three kings and the virgin carved in wood. At the striking of each hour the three kings bowed to the Virgin, while a carillon carolled a cheerful tune, and a cock crowed and clapped his wings. In course of time, however, this clock got out of order; and in 1547 its repair was committed to the charge of Dr. Michael Herr, Chretel Herlin, and Nicholas Prugnor, 3 mathematicians of repute. They died before their work was finished, but it was taken up by Conrad Dasipodius, a pupil of Herlin, and who completed his task in four years. The clock went well until the year of the great revolution, when it struck for the last time.

Nearly fifty years passed, during which time the great clock gradually fell into a very dilapidated state. It

was then resolved once more to restore it to its former working condition, but this was found impossible, as the works were eaten up with rust and verdigris. At length one Schwilgue, an artist and mathematician of Strasburg, offered to repair, modify, and reinstate the clock, which task, it is recorded, he commenced on June 24, 1836, and finished in four years from that time. It is stated that Schwilgue received an order to construct a similar clock for a cantonal capital in Switzerland, but his townsmen, jealous of the horological fame of Strasburg, put out his eyes, and thus prevented him fulfilling the order. We have no authority for this statement, and therefore, can only consider it in the light of one of the travellers' tales to which we have already alluded. The mechanism of the new clock was placed by Schwilgue in the old casing, the number of the figures having been increased, and their appearance being improved by jointed limbs. The quarter chimes are struck by figures representing the four ages of man, which move in a circle around a skeleton mower. The hour bell is struck by a genius, a figure of an angel at the same moment turning an hour-glass through the narrow neck of which the sand is kept perpetually running year after year. Everyday at noon a procession of the twelve postles takes place around a figure of the Saviour. Each one in passing inclines towards the central figure, which, when the circuit has been made extends its hands as in the act of blessing. During the procession a cock flutters his wings, opens his beak and crows three times. The clock shows the month and the day of the month the sign of the zodiac, the Dominical letter, the sidereal time, the Copernican planetary system and the procession of the equinoxes. Its mechanism is so perfectly elaborated that it marks the 29th day of February in every leap year. With this perfection of detail no wonder that the citizens of Strasburg are proud of their Cathedral clock, and no wonder either that travellers are neither slow to visit it nor to enlarge its performances to an extent somewhat beyond its real capability.—Mechanics' Magazine.

THE GERMANS AT VERSAILLES

A letter from Versailles in the Cologne Gazette says:—"The majority of the shops are open. Salt, butter, milk, and meat, articles of luxury in districts which I have just traversed, are here, if not in excess, at least in sufficient quantity. The inhabitants in their hearts may wish us at the devil, but the Gallic lionine defiance is so far subdued that they deem it proper to conceal their patriotic feelings. Of course, as the siege works are carried on with the usual care and caution, the inhabitants fancy our affairs are going on badly, and as the progress we are making is not proclaimed in flaming bulletins, they begin to think that General Trochu, with his Mobiles, is already too much for us. A with the mobilisation in July, so our siege works are steadily carried on. The adopted plan is rigorously executed, even though there is a danger of its again exciting the arrogance of the French. The strictest orders have been given to avoid every useless combat and every unnecessary loss of life. According to all competent judges, it would have been easy to storm some fort or other before this if the necessary sacrifice of men for such a purpose had been incurred; but here lies the humane element, as I may call it, in the German policy; that of renouncing momentarily brilliant results if there is the certainty of reaching the end in a somewhat more round-about way. Nothing serious will be undertaken until the 400 siege guns are in position. Till then the French may enjoy the pleasure of venturing, now on a spasmodic sortie from Mont Valerien on the Lafitte mansion at St. Germain—now of launching shells on isolated outposts—now on the eminence of St. Cloud, from the so-called Florey's 'caannonier,' on the Seine. Our troops are mostly well protected, and the losses, therefore, insignificant. Lamentable cases, indeed, happen occasionally: quite a hail of grenades are suddenly poured on the reconnoitring patrols, but the bad 'materiel' of the French prevents any really important consequences. In three or four days the whole siege train will be in position, and then begins the real siege of the capital. The besieged must already be deprived of many wonted comforts, and, through the skilful counsels of a German architect, the waters of the Ourcq Canal have been cut off, so that they have only the muddy Seine water."



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 be 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—S

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.

TO RENT.

IN THE PARTIDO OF CHIVILCOY, within six leagues of the Railway Station. LAND of the best description for Sheep or Chacras.

For particulars apply at 65 Reconquista. 81 14p d7

TO OUR READERS.

In view of the importance of the European news brought this morning per es. Borneo, we forward to our Country Subscribers with this week's number a Special Supplement Sheet.

We beg those of our Subscribers who may not receive their Paper regularly to apprise us without delay.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

PEACE IN MONTEVIDEO.

So accustomed is the River Plate public to a continuous state of warfare in the Banda Oriental that it is difficult to imagine that splendid but unfortunate country at peace with herself and her neighbours. Nevertheless it seems that peace between the Blancos and Colorados is not only possible but probable. It appears that General Aparicio wrote a letter last week to President Batlle, offering to make terms; after a delay of some days President Batlle replied to this letter in a conciliatory tone, and according to the advices received yesterday, there seems every probability that peace will be arrived at. Many attribute the willingness of the contending parties to come to terms to the rather menacing attitude of the Argentine Government respecting the 'Jenny' question; how far correct this may be we do not take upon us to say, but on the very highest authority it was stated yesterday that the Blancos and Colorados are about to make a compromise. What the terms are, none save those in the secrets of the Cabinet seem to know, but after all the terms are immaterial. What to the people of the Banda Oriental are party triumphs? So long as peace is secured, the object is attained and the country satisfied. What cares the estanciero, or chacrero, or saladerista, which party holds the reins, so long as the country is quiet, trade unmolested, and life and property protected.

All parties when about to enter office have their programmes; peace, industry, and immigration are the stereotyped mottoes of every banner. We well recollect when the present party entered, the bright hopes and prospects that we were told dawned on the country; with what curiosity and expectation we all watched the opening of the new political drama. For months before we had read in every journal the programme, and in fact we thought we knew the play-bill off by heart—Constitutional liberty, peace, protection of the country's interests, free banks, cheap money, fostered immigration: in fact, a species of political millennium. But such is the contrast between their programme before office, and their performance

when in power, that we can only compare it to the substitution of the laughable farce of Box and Cox for the tragedy of Othello. It is true that all the actors announced were on the stage, but if they appeared in new characters they wore the dresses of their predecessors; the machinery was the same, and their attempt at innovation proved even worse than downright imitation.

The triumph of party in the Banda Oriental is only important so long as it secures peace. It is the interest of the country that the strong party should be in power, inasmuch as it lessens the possibility of revolution and chronic South American anarchy. Personal interests give such a twang to Oriental politics that party triumphs can rarely be pure, and as seldom beneficial. The triumph of principle has really little to do with the triumph of party in such a country as the Banda Oriental. All profess the very soundest principles: none act up to them. The members of a party or faction gain by a change, but the general community wins nothing. If, indeed, the gains of party triumph could be shared by the public, the constant Oriental disturbances would be susceptible of extinction; but individuals are enriched, whilst the country is impoverished, by every political change; and to seek any higher benefit for the Oriental public than peace, by the proposed compromise, is to betray a political ignorance unpardonable even in a new arrival.

Political success, in Montevideo, means simply the elevation to office of parties who have for certain reasons been too long kept out. It partakes in nothing of the nature of a moral triumph—the most lasting and the most enduring for a free and enlightened people. The party out, or the party in, may be rebels or patriots, just as it suits the times to call them. They may be good enough in their way; but Oriental politicians, as a class, cannot be accused of those generous impulses which practically advance the cause of commerce, civilization and truth.

Broadcast indeed have the seeds of misfortune been sown in the hapless Banda Oriental, and a worse seed never fell in a more fertile soil; the harvest appears to be perennial, and many who reap have never sown, as also many who have sown have never reaped; but the crop of misfortune never misses, no matter who harvests; and, until the noxious plants are plucked up by the roots, rational affliction and trouble must follow with the immutable regularity of nature. Come this party or come the other into power the suffering people of the Banda Oriental know too well the now established visitations of trouble and disorder, nor can we cling to the least hope that the amicable arrangement now to be concluded between the Blanco and the Colorado can have any higher result than an armistice, to conclude the instant some discontented military man fails to draw his pay or receive a promotion which the country denies him. Nevertheless, let us at least hope for the best; let us dream of a new and economic administration, of a higher political creed in the Government House than repudiation and accumulated deficiencies. The present administration may have had its difficulties to contend with, but it certainly has had some staggering shortcomings. It will be blamed by the historian as the *out at elbows administration*, which, failing to make both ends meet, passed the deficit to posterity, an administration memorable in the Plate more for its misfortunes than its successes, and claiming the gratitude of faction, the contempt of the people.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

The noblest work that Argentine statesmen can point to is the Central Argentine Railway, and yet no public work in the country has been beset by so many difficulties. When the scheme was first mooted, the bulk of the capital was to have been raised in this country, the legal residence was to be here, and the Company was to be in every sense an Argentine Company; but after a while it was discovered impossible to raise three quarters, or one-half, or even a quarter of the capital of the Company, £1,600,000 sterling. At the outset the shares were subscribed for in the Plate liberally enough, but then the deposit to be made was exceedingly trifling; as the various calls were made the shareholders fell off, shares were forfeited, and but for the timely assistance of the Argentine Government and the high reputation and splendid credit of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Wheelwright, the contractors, the

Company would have collapsed, and the whole enterprise failed.

Mr. Wheelwright finding that the bulk of the capital must necessarily be raised in the London money market, and that according to the strict rules of that market, to effect this the legal domicile of the company must be in England, applied to the Argentine Government to legalize the domicile of the Company in the market where the greater part of the capital was subscribed; and the Argentine statesman then at the head of affairs, Dr. Rawson, recognizing the vital importance of the question and the justice of the claim; at once reformed the law, enabling the Company to have its legal domicile in London, conditional on the Company having a Resident Director here, and for the purpose of suing and being sued, also having its legal domicile here.

Upon this basis the Company was formed in England, and upon this basis it has been worked to the present—we may be excused for adding, with the most signal success. A question of very high importance has suddenly sprung up, owing to the English Government levying income tax on the dividend paid to the Argentine Government as shareholders to the extent of 17,500 shares, or say £335,000 and also on the dividend belonging to shareholders residing in the Plate, which may be set down at 6000 shares, or £120,000.

The opinion of the Argentine Attorney-General and the decree of the Minister consequent on that opinion we give at foot; doubtless it will appear obvious to any impartial party that the claim of the British Government for income tax is untenable, inasmuch as the spirit of the income tax is to collect a revenue from income derived from any source in the British realm or on a foreign revenue enjoyed by parties residing within that realm. In both cases the claim fails: first, because the works or enterprises from which the revenue is derived are in a foreign land and unprotected by British law or British institutions; and secondly, because the parties entitled to or enjoying said revenue are not residents of the British realm, but domiciled abroad, and in no way enjoying British protection or the privilege of British law. Therefore, the tax upon all sound principles of law cannot apply to dividends of an Argentine company and enjoyed by an Argentine community.

In the case however, of the Argentine Government as shareholders of the Company, there is a double reason why the tax in question is untenable, namely that the shareholder is a Sovereign government, and it has ever been the policy between nations to exempt each other from all taxes. Wheaton, perhaps the highest modern authority on this question, lays down the rule, that all property of a foreign nation is exempt from local taxation, although admitting that the rule leans towards an exemption in favor of purely municipal taxes; but no English lawyer of any standing will advance the doctrine that the Argentine Government subscribing for shares merely to assist the construction of a railway in its own territory, can as a Government be liable to an English tax.

As regards the changing of the legal domicile, and the transferring the books, &c., from London to the Plate, it requires far higher authority than the mere edict of the Minister to effect. The shareholders who subscribed for the stock paid their money upon the strict understanding that the management of the company should be in England. The contract between the company and the shareholders must be respected, and cannot be disturbed by any 'ex post facto' decree of Minister or Government. The decree of the Minister, therefore, in this respect has to be carried before the Supreme Federal Court, where we feel quite certain the rights of the foreign shareholders will not only be fully respected but protected.

Yet, in consideration of this question, perhaps, after all, it is wrong to take a purely technical or legal view. The subject is one in which the credit of the country abroad is so much at stake that it is much to be regretted it has been raised. The Argentine Government is, and for many years to come must be, a borrower in the English market; and all such questions as the present should be avoided by all statesmen who look to the future of the nation. The matter in dispute is so small that it is unworthy of the importance which the Minister has given to it; and if the Argentine Government felt the payment of the income tax onerous, sooner than raise a question so much calculated to injure the credit of the nation amongst the Eng-

lish capitalists, the Minister should have sold the shares, and refunded to the Treasury the impost so much required for other purposes.

Moreover it must further be remarked that, The Central Argentine Railway Company, in the eyes of the English law, is treated and regarded as an individual, and any equities which may belong to the shareholders are only as against the Company, of which they are members, and not against third parties. Again, the Argentine Government has duly recognized the Central Argentine Railway as an English company, and as an English company it is clearly liable to income tax; all these and many other views, the question is susceptible of; but whatever may be the law, or the equity of the case, the dispute is to be deplored, since it is calculated to do immense injury to the credit of the Government in the London market. We give at foot the opinion of the Argentine Attorney General and the Government decree, reserving for some future occasion a further expression of opinion on the question.

B. Ayres, Nov. 30, 1870.

Most Excellent Sir,

I think the British impost levied upon the dividend of the 17,500 shares held by the Government in the Central Argentine Company is evidently unjustifiable.

The income tax can only be imposed upon English capital or capital employed in England for the simple reason that all laws, and much more so, any law of taxes cannot have any force beyond their territory, or affect capitals that neither exist nor give income in England.

The capital subscribed by Government, and that contributed by Argentine shareholders, has never gone out of the territory of the Republic, it has been invested in a work constructed here, and it is where it produces an income. The English Government can have no right to impose any burden on such income.

What has given rise to this anomaly is that the accounts are held in England and the dividends are declared there. But in no case would such a motive justify it, since the tax is not levied on the accounts but on the net income, which is not produced in England but in the Argentine Republic.

The motive is founded upon the violation of one of the most essential conditions of the concession, which establishes that the Company is bound to have its domicile in the Republic, which means that here must be its head office, its books and accounts; and this is the proper way to deal with a road of the Republic, the proceeds of which are collected here.

This condition has been violated, and the accounts are kept in England in pounds sterling, which occasions another serious loss to Argentine shareholders, since the proceeds being recovered in hard dollars, must be converted into pounds sterling, and then reconverted into dollars, causing losses on the double exchange operations.

In view of the above I am of opinion that Y.E. must protest against the payment of the income tax, and insist on a strict compliance with the contract on the part of the Company, obliging it to establish its domicile in the Republic, and consequently its offices and accounts.

FRANCISCO PICO,

December 5, 1870.

Seeing the preceding report of the Attorney General of the Nation, the Executive fully agreeing with its conclusions, protests against the payment of income tax unduly exacted upon the dividends of the 17,000 shares of the Central Argentine Railway Company for which it is inscribed, and which the Directors of the Company have deducted from said dividends.

In consequence whereof it is hereby declared that the Executive will not in future pay such income tax, and the Resident Director of the Company is to be notified that said Company is bound to keep its offices, books and accounts in the Republic, and that the dividends are to be declared here in hard dollars.

Let this decree with a copy of the above report be communicated to the Finance Minister in order that he may renew the protest about the deduction of income tax on receipt of the dividends, and to the Resident Director of the Argentine Central Railway for his knowledge and guidance. Let it be published and archived in the National Register.

SARMIENTO. Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF PARAGUAY.

SWEARING THE CONSTITUTION

We have the *Situacion* of the 29th ult. from Asuncion. The new Constitution agreed to by the Paraguayan Convention was duly sworn with the accustomed solemnity at the Plaza in front of the Cathedral, in presence of the public authorities, foreign consuls, the Brazilian and Argentine generals, etc.

The newly elected President, H.E. Cyril Anthony Rivarola, is a man of much energy, tact and integrity. He was a sergeant in Lopez's army, and fell prisoner at the battle of Lomas Valentinas. He has formed his Cabinet as follows:—

- Foreign Affairs, D. Miguel Palacios.
  - Interior, D. Rufino Taboada.
  - Justice, D. Jose M. Collar.
  - Finance, D. Juan B. Gill.
  - War, D. Salvador Jovellanos.
- The Vice-President of the Republic is Caius Miltos, and the other offices are filled as follows:—

- President of Supreme Court, Dr. José Rosario Miranda.
- Junior Judge, Dr. Juan Silvano Gedyo.
- Chief of Police, D. Otoniel Peña.
- Inspector of Arms, Colonel Pedro Recalde.
- Attorney General, Juan Antonio Jara.
- Accountant General, Thomas Greenshield.

President Rivarola issued a proclamation calling on all natives and foreigners to have confidence in the new order of things and aid in advancing the interests of Paraguay and her relations with the exterior world.

Many people are surprised that Don Candido Barreiro, one of the cleverest men in the country, does not figure in the new Government. It will be remembered that he was educated by Lopez in England, in all the higher branches of classical and legal learning, and afterwards acted as Paraguayan Minister at Paris and London.

Mr. Greenshield publishes a notice that all claims against the late Provisional Government must be sent in to the Government house within 10 days.

The merchants and traders are said to intend offering the Government some money to meet the most urgent expenses. A new Girl's School was to be opened on the 1st inst. Great preparations are afoot to celebrate Christmas Day, which is also the anniversary of national Independence.

LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

Paysandu, Dec. 2.

The Jefe Politico Militar, Sr. Burges, and Comandante Arteaga left yesterday in the steamer *Guarda* to pay a visit to General Gelly y Obes at Concepcion. They have returned; but what the purport of the conference was nobody knows; but it is surmised that it was in reference to a large body of troops that made its appearance opposite here yesterday on the Entre Riano side. No one here knows whether they are Blancos or Jordan's soldiers. They marched last evening in the direction of Colonia, or, perhaps, into the interior.

News from Salto says some random firing was heard in the vicinity of Concordia.

Everything is quiet here. Colonel Caraballo did not make his appearance here last Sunday, as expected, and it is rumored by the knowing ones that he has marched in the direction of Salto; but I have just been informed that he is still in his estancia, east of the Cuchillas. His family are still in town.

The troops of General Suarez last week took 250 unshorn sheep out of the corrals, 25 milch cows, and 35 of the best horses, from the estancia of Mr. Lynch, and refused to give a receipt for the same. Mr. Lynch's estancia is situated 45 miles E. of Paysandu, and he is one of the kindest and most hard working men in the Department.

A great many deserters from Jordan's and the National armies have crossed over to this side, and are lurking in the woods along the banks of the river. Mr. Thomas Drysdale arrived here on Wednesday, and has paid his peons up to the 1st December their usual monthly pay \$20 f; but for the future has reduced their pay to \$16 f. Great dissatisfaction is felt among the peons at this reduction, and several have left to seek employment in other parts of the camp.

The Italians are quiet, as their Consul promised to demand satisfaction from the Argentine Government, Shearing is nearly finished, but very little wool coming in.



There is very little doing in shipping.

Capones, 80c. Novillos, \$6. No murders have occurred since the soldiers left town.

The storm did considerable damage. The wall of the new cemetery was blown down, and a new barraca at the port destroyed. Shipping received very little damage except the loss of a few small boats.

BROKEN PROMISES.

During the President's tour of last January His Excellency was so struck with the progress of the English Colony at Bell-Ville that he promised in future to allow all agricultural implements and machinery to be admitted duty free.

Nothing can be more praiseworthy than the spirit of liberality which induced the President to order a measure so eminently calculated to protect the rising industry of the country. Nothing, however, can be more injurious to the Government than the distrust sown among English settlers by seeing themselves afterwards deprived of the benefits they expected from the President's promise.

"Gentlemen, May I ask you whether you know something of the promises made by Minister Gorostiaga to all farmers of the Frayle Muerto district when President Sarmiento visited these colonies last January?"

"The promise was that all agricultural implements should pass the Custom House free of duty. On the strength of said promise, I sent my bill of lading to Consul Hutchinson, just before he left for England, and he wrote me stating that all was right, that my implements should be introduced free of duty."

"Now I find that the Custom House officers of Rosario have charged me full duty."

"I should like to know what it means, whether promises are delusory, or are the Custom House clerks abusing such?"

"By making inquiry into these details you will do a great favor to the English colonies."

"Truly yours, J. LLOYD."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The dispute between the Government and the Central Argentine Railway, respecting the payment of income tax, is attracting attention, and we devote a leader to its consideration. The difficulty, though happily one that can never endanger the good relations between Great Britain and this Republic, is in some ways one of a Gordian kind.

The Vice President of the Republic, Dr. Alsina, leaves town to-day to assist at the festivities to take place at Lujan to-morrow. These annual rejoicings at this favorite camp town always attract hosts of visitors from the metropolis; and we are probably under the mark in estimating at 5,000 the number of those leaving Buenos Ayres to-day to attend the fetes.

There was quite a 'scare' at the San Felipe Theatre in Montevideo on Saturday night. The house was tolerably full, and the performance quietly proceeding, when an order came down from the Government-house to clear the theatre. Great confusion existed for a short time, as some wags raised a cry that the Blancos had got into the town, and were in the next square. The house was cleared in a 'jiffey,'

every one scampering home as fast as his legs could carry him.

We find an extraordinary case of longevity mentioned as occurring at Ceara, in Brazil. On the 13th of last October Don Miguel Jose de Souza expired at that place, at the age of 116 years, leaving over 100 descendants, down to the fourth generation. This completely eclipses the venerable Mrs. Fagan, who died lately at Giles at the age of 106 years.

Don Mariano Billingham is about to introduce a novelty on his trainway line, in the shape of funeral cars, which will afford facilities for interments at a much cheaper rate than the present system affords. This idea has been generally received with much favor.

Four new cars for the Buenos Ayres Tramway Company were landed yesterday. They have not arrived a moment too soon, as the traffic on this line is increasing daily.

News has been received in England, of magnificent waterfalls—far exceeding those of Niagara—which are reported to exist in Demorara, British Guiana. They are said to be on the upper part of the Potaro River, three days journey from the colonial penal settlement, and within 100 miles of the capital of the colony. Although so near, comparatively, to European settlements, they have hitherto remained unknown to civilized men; and are but rarely visited by the Indians, who have not appreciated their marvellous character. The falls consist of two leaps, one being a perpendicular fall of 770 feet, and the second over 50 feet. The volume of water measured in the dry season is 28 feet in depth, and nearly 100 yards broad. The Government of the colony have undertaken to open up the neighbourhood, and give facilities to visitors.

A new trade is springing up between the Plate and New York, viz., that in pianos and gongs. Four magnificent instruments of the first kind were landed yesterday for a well-known musical depot, and we hear several of the latter, on the model of the STANDARD gong, but, of course, on a smaller scale, have been ordered for many hotels, schools, and other large establishments in town.

We received information yesterday of another Indian invasion at Bahia Blanca, and publish a letter containing details of it in another column. The present Comandante is, according to the writer, very unpopular with the Indians; indeed, all accounts represent him as not up to the mark. Col. Murga displayed considerable energy in dealing with this last invasion which, though formidable, was on a much smaller scale than the former. The Bahia Blanca settlers fear a raid when the crops are ripe, in fact look on it as certain, and the Governments of the nation and the province will incur a heavy responsibility if they neglect to adopt precautions against a danger of which they have already been forewarned. All the foreign settlers have firmly resolved to shake the dust from their feet and abandon the place, should the culpable neglect of the authorities lead to another catastrophe. Such a necessity following the Plymouth Rock Colony failure will give a severe blow to the better class of English emigration to this country.

We take from a Rio colleague the following highly interesting particulars respecting the law lately passed in Brazil relating to the marriage settlement of H.R.H. Comte D'Eu and his illustrious wife:

"The act No. 1,904 of October 17, 1870, relating to the patrimony of the Princess Imperial and the Comte d'Eu provides as follows—

"Art. 1. There is hereby established for Her Imperial Highness Donna Isabel Christina and her august spouse, in accordance with their matrimonial contract, a patrimony in lands, consisting of two parts, each of 49 square leagues, one of them in the province of Santa Catharina, and the other in the province of Sergipe, or in any other province of the Empire if there should not be a sufficient quantity of land in the latter. The lots may contain a minimum quantity of six square leagues.

"This patrimony shall include the premises purchased for the residence of their Highnesses, and shall be considered national property, with the provisions of the said matrimonial contract.

"However, the sale of half the lands is permitted to colonists who will settle on and cultivate them, but the net product of their alienation shall be employed in bonds of the funded public debt of the Empire, which bonds shall be inscribed as unalienable in the 'grand livre' and shall be part of the patrimony of their Highnesses.

"The said lands shall be surveyed and plotted at the cost of the national

treasury; but the subdividing for sale shall be at the cost of their Highnesses; in case of which the net proceeds shall be invested in unalienable bonds.

"A credit of 35,000,000 is granted for that purpose to the government. Act. No. 1905 contains identical provisions in relation to the patrimony of their Highnesses the Princess Donna Leopoldina and the Duke de Saxe. Their 96 square leagues are to be selected in the provinces of S. Paulo and Espirito Santo. Ninety-six square leagues contain about one million three hundred and thirty-four thousand English acres."

The startling news of the capture of the America reached town early yesterday morning. This vessel left Montevideo at her usual hour on Monday evening, but when a short distance from port sighted the Coquimbo, which brought her to by firing several shots across her bows, subsequently, it is surmised, towing her into port as a prize. Nothing conclusive respecting the seizure of the America could be ascertained by telegraph yesterday morning, as the news came under the head of political or naval intelligence, which both Whites and Reds have agreed in prohibiting. The Coquimbo also compelled the Goya and the Curumba to heave to for a moment, but on showing their respective ensigns they were allowed to proceed. In another column will be found reference to the capture of the America and three other steamers.

We have had an opportunity of comparing Martell's Brandy with the vile imitations sold by the enterprising Italian, who is now reposing after his toils in the shady precincts of the Hotel del Gallo. The forged labels are clumsily executed, and the fraud can be detected at a glance by any person of ordinary perspicuity. It is only in the camp districts and in the provinces that this new 'industria del pais' can supplant the genuine article, and there need be no alarm felt by the many acquaintances of Messrs. Martell in this city. There is always a supply of the genuine old brandy, and a glance at the label and capsule will ensure the delivery of the right article.

From the beginning of the new year important reforms in the way of keeping the accounts in the Contaduria-General and all offices under its control will be inaugurated.

The pompous list of Cabinet Ministers of the new Paraguayan Government shows the incalculable love of high sounding sham in South America. The number of Ministers, including one for Foreign Affairs, is calculated to provoke a smile. Their own affairs are about as much as the Paraguayans can mind at present, and to do this three good municipales and few dozen policemen would be sufficient. President Rivarola ought to be called Lord Mayor, and his ministers made town councillors; but in this case there is much (pay and perquisites) in a name.

A serious conflagration might have occurred in San Miguel Church on Sunday evening but for the courage of a lady, who, seeing some of the altar ornaments take fire, tore them down before the flames could spread.

We received yesterday another communication on the subject of Sunday auctions, condemning severely Philo's letter on the same theme. Should we publish it, we shall take the liberty of 'diluting' some of the expressions, which are of a strength that would have horrified the late Lord Chesterfield.

The Nemesis is hourly expected in Montevideo. Should she arrive, the gong will give a warning note when our bulletins are ready, which we need not remind our readers has never been far from the first moment, since the war broke out.

A gentleman owning a large estate in the partido 25 de Mayo writes to D. Eduardo Olivera to the effect that he has at present ninety Indians shearing on his estancia. He finds most of them tractable, industrious and orderly.

The three o'clock down train was allowed to leave the Moron station on the Western Railway on Saturday last, although it was known that a goods train from Chivilcoy was almost due. The result of this oversight would have culminated in a disaster awful to contemplate, but for some men on the line. They immediately signalled the passenger train to stop, as the goods train was approaching. Was the telegraph out of order, or the station master at Merlo (Moron mad, that such a collision should be for a single moment possible on a railway with only one line of rails?

Professor Gould writes from Cordoba on the 30th inst. to the effect that he expects the roof and turret for his Observatory will arrive from the States in about five months. He has in con-

templation the publication of a work on Uraunometry, giving a complete list of all the stars visible in the Southern Hemisphere, their distances from the earth and each other, the amount of light they emit, etc. A similar work was published by the celebrated German astronomer, Argelander.

The Honorable Mr. Henry T. Blow, who has so ably represented the United States as Minister at Rio during the last two years, is about to visit Europe with his family, on a short leave of absence. Mr Blow while in Rio earned the appreciation of all, and maintained the friendly relations between the U. States and Brazil at a most satisfactory point. The Rio papers in reference to his departure speak in complimentary terms of the Minister's abilities and success.

We notice a new delicacy and remedial agent invented in England—oxygenized bread, a piece of which, taken into the stomach, suffices to excite a most agreeable sensation in the epigastrium, and a furious appetite. It is prepared by pumping out the air in bread and replacing it with oxygen. As it dries up quickly the oxygenated bread has to be kept in close boxes covered with paper impregnated with carbolic acid.

We are given to understand that 'sarampion' is prevalent just at present at Lomas de Zamora and adjacent places. Its attacks are not confined to children, to whom it is known to be much less dangerous than to adults.

The foundation stone of the new church lately projected by the Jesuit Fathers in Calle Callao was laid on Saturday last with great pomp. The assemblage was one of the most distinguished and numerous we have ever witnessed in this city. There were upwards of 200 elegant equipages belonging to the leading families of Buenos Ayres drawn up outside the college. President Sarmiento had been asked to act as 'Padrino,' but H.E. was not present, nor was the National Government represented at the ceremony. The Minister of Government attended on behalf of the Provincial authorities. The name of Don Domingo F. Sarmiento was carved on the foundation stone as 'Padrino,' and in the absence of H.E., Don Felipe Llavallo stood as proxy, Mrs. Armstrong acting as 'Madrina.' Messrs. Marco del Pont, Monasterio, Escalada, Fresco, and several other notabilities took a prominent part in the proceedings. Copies of the Nacion, Tribuna, STANDARD and other journals were deposited under the stone. The ceremonies were of the most solemn kind, and were conducted with the impressive effect usual to the Society of Jesus.

The auction at the Arrotea quinta on Sunday proved that the anxiety on the part of a certain class of our public to acquire eligible building and chacra lots within an easy distance of town has not abated. The attendance was enormous, and the rush to the railway carriages at the Constitucion terminus reminded us of a squeeze at Waterloo Bridge station on a Derby morning. The special train, which started at half past ten, consisted of thirty carriages, and an equal number of vehicles were in attendance at the scene of action. Mr. Rodriguez is evidently in favour with whatever deity presides over auctioneering. His 'grands coups' are always successful. The land sold realized nearly \$700,000—more than 100 per cent in advance of what was paid for it six months ago. We regret to say that order was not a prominent feature in the conduct of many of those present. Owing to the immense attendance and its vigorous appetite, lunch fell somewhat short, and a batch of disorderly persons endeavoured to supply themselves by slaughtering the proprietor's young pigeons and other fowl; but the unseemly act profited them nothing, as means of cooking the birds failed them. We also hear that knives were drawn two or three times, but, happily, nothing fatal resulted. With the exception of these unpleasant 'contretemps' the Arrotea auction sale passed off most satisfactorily.

We received yesterday from Mr. Henly of Rosario a private letter which contained the following postscript:—"If you want proof of how flax will grow in this country you should see the crop we sowed at the Colony. It is the only green thing to be seen for miles, and will be fit to harvest in about a month from this time. With 500 acres of such (the quantity we ought to have sown), I would have reaped two-thirds of my colonists the first year. If it paid Mr. Hughes to give £14 per acre for flax on the ground; what would it have been worth to us?"

The destruction of Mr. Gregory's corral at Chascomus last week by fire was a much more serious affair than first supposed. Shortly after the flames were first discovered all the valuable timber was in a state of conflagration that precluded the smallest hope of saving it. The inhabitants of the town were greatly alarmed fearing the fire would spread to their dwellings. Sparks fell in showers in every direction; but the wind was fortunately blowing towards the open campo, and Mr. Gregory's premises alone escaped before the devouring element. A gentleman from the neighborhood informs us that the flames were distinctly visible at six leagues from the town, and many galloped in from their estancias or sent 'chascos,' believing Chascomus was in a blaze. The accident created intense excitement in and around the town.

Had the fine steamer commanded by Captain Peel, which now lies in our port (i.e. more or less in our port) been called the Robert Burns, or Charles Dickens, we should not have continually asked whence her name was derived. Such men who write well about what all think and feel to do, are known to the bulk of mankind, as the word painting is a reflex of feelings which are universal and indigenous. The graver labours of scientists, although they pervade and influence the daily work of the world, have their source unseen and popularly unknown. Those who thus work must look for fame only among their sympathetic peers. The life of Olbers is deficient in those incidents which make biographers, we must therefore content ourselves enquiring friends with a brief summary. Heinrich Wilhelm Matheas Olbers, was born at Arbergen near Bremen, on Oct. 11th 1758, he was educated for the medical profession, and successfully practised as a physician; the passion of his life was astronomy, and to this engaging science he devoted half of his life in conjunction with Bode, Gauss, and other eminent men of the period, and the results of their labours are to be seen in the works of Olber and his coadjutors. He established the most complete observatory in Germany. Olbers died at Bremen on the 2nd March 1840.

Passengers lately come from the partido San Pedro speak very highly of the school founded on his estancia by Mr. R. Cobos. He has ceded one of the splendid houses on the estate for this object furnished, and also provides the schoolmaster's board. The Provincial Government gives a small monthly subsidy towards the salary of the master. It is a remarkable feature of the school that several grown-up Gauchos attend regularly, and that excellent result obtained by Mr. Cobos ought to be an encouragement to other estancieros to do likewise.

Australia is being put in a state of defence, so serious is the apprehension of a renewal of the Eastern question. The Mediterranean and Greek trade is also seriously affected from the same cause. The Nemesis may bring important advices relative to this question.

The death of Brigadier General Martinez at the advanced age of 85 years is announced. The deceased officer was the oldest in the Argentine service. His distinguished career commenced in 1810, and from the War of Independence onwards his feats in every part of S. America will be handed down to a grateful posterity. The late General throughout his long and honoured life never took any part in politics; and the proudest epitaph on his tomb will be the absence from the list of the victories he won and shared in, of any name recalling the civil strife in which his country has so frequently been engaged. General Martinez' funeral took place yesterday morning. The cortege left his late residence in Calle Piedad about 10 o'clock. The President's Guard headed the procession; then came the hearse with the coffin enveloped in the Argentine flag, followed by about 500 carriages. Amongst those in attendance were General B. Mitre, ex-President of the Republic; General Ros, Colonel Guido, and a host of Generals and field officers whose names we were unable to ascertain. During the funeral the Recoleta Fort fired a gun every quarter of an hour.

The National telegraph line to Cordoba will be finished early in the ensuing month.

New York city contains twelve public parks, covering an area equal to half that of this metropolis. The Custom-house of the great northern port yields £20,000,000 per annum to the Union Treasury.

Dr. Avellaneda leaves for Cordoba on Saturday next, to inaugurate the machinery trials at the Exhibition. They commence on the 15th.



It was rumored on Saturday in official circles that the question relative to the seizure of the steamer Jenny by an Oriental man-of-war, near Martin Garcia was likely to lead to a rupture between the Argentine and Oriental Governments. The latter declares that the Jenny is a good prize, and refuses to give her up. It is generally believed that Mr. Thompson, late Argentine Consul General in Montevideo, resigned because his views, which were favourable to the Oriental Government, did not meet with the approval of his chief, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Should the latter's opinion meet with the support of the rest of the Cabinet, the matter may lead to some difficulties.

We understand that a private company is being formed to run an ox-car service between this city and the mole at San Fernando. The promoters state they can deliver goods in town at cheaper rates than the Northern Railway, and in about the same time, as that required for loading and unloading at the Retiro station is saved.

Jujuy calls for National Intervention in what we may call her domestic affairs, and the Federal Executive has named the Governor of Tucuman as its representative to fulfill the thankless duty. The Commissioner named by the National Government is said to be a very able man, well fitted for the task before him; and there is fair ground for hoping that he succeed in preventing the fire now raging in the National kitchen from extending to the pantry. Another 'little war' in Jujuy before the Entre Riano difficulty is settled would be a very serious affair.

The impression is very general here that we shall have no more war news from Europe; in other words, that the fighting is over between Germany and France, and that diplomacy will now take up the work of reconciling the exhausted belligerents. We have had enough and to spare of horrors from the other side of the Atlantic since the memorable night when a telegram to the STANDARD announced the first battle, with the ominous addendum: "MacMahon retreating in good order on Nancy." The Germans have quaffed the cup of victory to the dregs (and they are thick in such draughts) since then. It is thought that a Congress of the Great Powers will settle the quarrel; but the failure of all previous attempts to settle great questions in this way leaves an unpleasant doubt as to whether we have as yet seen the end of the bloody war of 1870.

A subscriber in Rosario writes to us as follows:—"In another week I shall have about 500 fanegas of this year's crop of wheat for sale. Could you or any of your subscribers inform me if there are buyers for it in Buenos Ayres, and what might be the highest price they will offer for it delivered in Rosario at any of the moles or Barracas, ready for shipment. Should the price be acceptable I can offer to supply within a month two or three thousand fanegas, the fanega, be it understood, is of nine arrobas, and grain excellent."

The following interesting information respecting the management and routine of markets in France has been forwarded to us by a subscriber. Our authorities and dealers in town and country markets will find valuable hints therein. "Every village has its weekly market, where farmers and their wives bring their produce for sale. The police regulations in these markets are strictly enforced, the various products are classified before the market begins, each person is bound to keep his assigned place, and not allowed even to uncover his goods and much less sell before the bell rings, under a fine of five francs. At the ringing of the bell the bustle to uncover, the rush of buyers and the chattering are worth while to witness. The dealers and merchants take up their stand outside the market, where they send all the products they purchase. The seller has a ticket given him, with the purchase price on it, and is paid on the delivery of the goods at the dealer's stand. It seems almost incredible that even in some village markets, within two hours such a vast amount of business can be transacted with the greatest order and decorum. Some merchants will purchase from two to three thousand pounds of butter, others twenty to thirty thousand eggs, or some thousand heads of poultry &c., all of which are taken to the warehouse to be sorted, packed and perhaps forwarded the same day either to London or Paris. The current price for every commodity is fixed and known immediately after the market opens, and depends entirely on the demand and supply. With what advantage to all classes might the Argentine Republic follow this example."

Great preparations are being made in Belgrano to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of the Patron Saint of the place on Thursday 8th inst. Several resident gentlemen have taken the matter in hand, and are co-operating earnestly with the Municipal authorities in collecting funds to defray the expenses of fireworks in the Plaza in the evening. There will be 'sortija' in the afternoon, and a ball at the Juzgado de Paz after the fireworks. If the weather is propitious no doubt Belgrano will be very animated on the occasion.

Several of our contemporaries have stated that Mr. Sarmiento had been asked to be 'Padrino' to the new Jesuit church, the foundation stone of which was laid yesterday, and accepted. The latter part of this statement is incorrect. Mr. Sarmiento replied, that although grateful for the honor intended, he regretted being unable to accept, on account of his position as President of the Republic.

Minister Avellaneda leaves for Cordoba on Thursday or Saturday next as representative of the Government at the opening of the machinery trials to take place on the 15th.

We salute our colleague *La Discusion* on its attaining the first anniversary of its birth, and wish it a continuance of prosperity.

A new German paper, the *Deutsche Nachrichten*, was started in Valparaiso on 17th of November.

Mr. Edward G. Gordon, who started lately the illustrated paper *Dos Mundos* in Montevideo, has become editor of the *Ferro-Carril* also of that city.

Our versatile correspondent Klidde sends us an interesting letter from the Banda Oriental, which will be found in another column. His charitable anticipations as to what the Colorado Government will do with the three million loan must unfortunately be postponed 'sine die'.

The *Capital* of Rosario continues to take a 'couleur de rose' view of affairs in that town, and says that 'before another month has passed credit, confidence, and tranquillity will be all restored.' The number of new houses building is very great, and the Municipality is paving the streets at a wonderful rate. The crisis so long afflicting this plaza is evidently passing away, though its effects continue to be severely felt by small traders.

We hear that the householders in Plaza Victoria are endeavouring to secure the services of a military or other band, to play during the summer months, three times a week, in that square. We hope the idea will be carried out. Some amusement of the kind is badly wanted for our citizens, and a similar enjoyment might be afforded by those living near the Plazas Retiro and Parque.

A shocking mad dog case has occurred, a little girl of three years being bitten and torn to death by a cur in a raging state. We trust the police will proceed with the work of destroying all wandering dogs as vigorously as possible.

Dr. Ezequiel Paz, late editor of the *Reforma*, in Rosario, has closed his connection with that paper.

We understand our friend Bernheim of the *Republica*, is one of the most active and intrepid in his regiment of National Guards at Paris. Since our colleague has taken to campaigning he has acquired a profound contempt for a good dinner, and has become a formidable customer with the Chassepot. In case hostilities should be renewed we hope the Krupp shells will spare our plucky confrere.

The present is the proper season for parties ordering seeds, as both in Europe and the United States they will shortly be ready for sending out.—Seeds of the most suitable kinds for hedges and plantations should be now looked after. Every one having friends in any tree-growing country might gently hint to them how acceptable a package of seeds is to any one in a country like this; hardly anything could come wrong, while others might make a profitable business of importing seeds of all kinds, but more especially tree seeds. The Rural Society could not better employ itself than by introducing seeds of every possible variety, and distributing them to all applicants at a moderate charge; in fact this might become one of its most useful departments, and no doubt would soon add greatly to its number of members. Government itself would greatly promote the interests of the country by offering every facility for the introduction of seeds, and making it generally known that they would pass duty free and without delay. This is one of the most important points for those having influence to urge, as nothing is more likely to deter private individuals from sending for the seeds so much needed than the obstacles of

the Custom House. To have to 'petition' that a small package may pass duty free is more trouble than it is worth; while to have seed potatoes mixed in the vain attempt to discover smuggled gold watches not only destroys their value, but prevents repetition of orders. To obviate most of the difficulties and to be able to supply the crying want of timber, and relieve the country districts, more especially, from the monotony of the eternal poplar and willow, the Rural Society might greatly extend the attempt it has already made. In the meantime every one might be adding something which by exchanging or distributing would add to individual usefulness and be for the country's benefit.

A sacrilegious robbery took place a few days ago at San Pedro Church. Many of the sacred vessels of gold and silver were stolen by thieves, who are supposed to have hidden in the church while divine service was going on. No clue of the robbers has been discovered, as there was some delay in informing the police.

The repeated failures to get a 'house' together in the Provincial Senate are attracting much comment. The Budget and several other matters are brought to a dead-lock by this singular apathy on the part of the Chamber.

The *Prensa* says the Argentine Legation is about to be withdrawn from Chile.

A horrible crime is reported from Tapalque, a girl of 10 years of age killing in the most cold-blooded way her sister, aged 12. The latter was fast asleep when the child murderess crept up to the bed, and dashed her brains out with the butt of a loaded whip. The murderess and her father have fled to the Indians, and it is believed the child was made to commit the crime by her unnatural parent.

A letter containing money was picked up in a leading street on Friday. The owner can have it by proving his identity at No. 32 Calle Belgrano.

The Rural Society made an excellent move in addressing a circular to all the agriculturists and lauded proprietors in the camps of this province inviting them to attend the machinery trial at Cordoba on the 15th inst. It is much to be wished that all who can will avail themselves of the opportunity. No matter how minute and accurate a description of such things may be, a practical farmer would learn more from a glance at a machine at work than a dozen 'special correspondents' could tell him. The machinery trials will be the most attractive part of the whole affair.

Sr. Balcarce, Argentine Minister at London and Paris, writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the failure in launching the Montevideo loan has not in the least affected Argentine securities, which are all at a high figure. Sr. Balcarce alludes to the fact that the loan of £10,000,000 to France, lately subscribed on the London market, was done at a lower figure than the last Buenos Ayres loan.

We're glad to hear the police have resolved on dealing with the dog nuisance which for a month past has assumed dangerous proportions. The old system of throwing poisoned meat in the streets is, we believe, that resorted to for clearing off the surplus canine population; and although there are strong objections to a practice that caused some accidents to children last year, it is better than running the risk of a hydrophobia epidemic. The number of people lately bitten by stray dogs is much larger than agreeable, and some of them were only saved by their promptitude in having the wound at once cauterized with hot iron. Mothers and those in charge of children must now be more than usually vigilant, as in consequence of the want of inventive genius in dog-murder at the Policia, youngsters who are allowed to play in the streets are exposed to a poisoned Seylla or fatally mad Clary-bdis.

A Belgian war correspondent takes the following terse, flattering view of the Prussian army. "As the perfection of mechanism, it cannot be surpassed. It is the most terrible machine for the purpose of destruction that has ever existed, and it destroys quietly, without passion, simply as a matter of duty. It is wound up to go for a certain time, and never gets out of order; c'est de l'horlogerie a mitraille. It is an array of business men who calculate to a nicety what they may lose by the inspirations and blows of the enemy. As for its picturesqueness: imagine Brennus in a tunic and spectacles and you have the Prussian army."

Mr. Disraeli was offered £15,000 for the copyright of *Lothaire* by his publishers which he refused, as also

another bid of £4,000 for the right to publish it in a 'feuilleton.' The ex-Premier has already sold 7000 copies of his work at 30s. each, so would appear to have acted wisely in declining the offers.

The new theatre at Barracas will be inaugurated towards the end of the month.

We remark that our leading native colleagues have abandoned the practice of writing Reviews for Europe for the mail steamers. Whatever the literary and commercial merits of those compositions may have been they were necessarily wasted on the desert of paper on which they were printed. In Europe, Spanish is unfortunately, little known out of Spain, and a packet review in Latin would have a far better chance of perusal, supposing French, German, Italian and English editions were not to be had.

The favourite steamer *Susan Berne* has been taken off the Paraguy route, and is now lying up at the Tigre. We understand that Captain Muir, in company with some merchants in Rosario, has bought the *James T. Brady* with the view of running her between the Tigre and Rosario. The vessel is to be fitted up in magnificent style, and is expected to be ready in a couple of months. All the furniture and fittings have been ordered in England.

A gentleman just come down from the Interior informed us yesterday that our war gong has attained a provincial celebrity second only to that of the museum. We can well believe this, for since its arrival we have had to display an incredible amount of resistance to the importunities of country subscribers, begging for 'one little tap' on the mighty instrument. It is impossible to convince our provincial supporters of the awful consequences a false alarm of news from Europe might cause. Those who wish to hear the gong must manage to be in town on packet days.

We take the following paragraph recording an extraordinary case of longevity at Giles from our colleague the *Weekly Telegraph*—"We hear with regret the death of the oldest woman in the Argentine Republic, Mrs. Betsy Fagan, nee Magin, aged 102 years, native of Westmeath, Ireland, and resident here since the year 1848. She has been living latterly with the members of her family in the partido of Giles, and was in robust health almost up to the day of her demise, having ridden on horseback only a few weeks previous to this event, to the Capilla, some four leagues distant, and had perfect possession of all her faculties up to the last moment. Her husband, William Fagan, who died at Lujan a few years ago at the age of 106, belonged also to a long-lived race. Two weeks before his death he was ploughing; and could perform an average day's work, even at his advanced age. He never drank nor smoked, and lived a very sober, quiet life, carrying with him, like his better half, the esteem of all his friends to the grave."

We regret to learn that Governor Castro has just suffered a sad family bereavement, one of his children, an interesting little girl of 4½ years of age, having expired on Thursday night of typhus fever. We offer H. E. our sincere condolence on the loss he has sustained.

There is some dissatisfaction in Paraguy at the elections taking place on the very day the Constitution was sworn to. Sixteen Deputies to the Convention signed a protest against it. Mr. Bareiro resigned because the Constitution was sworn to without being sufficiently promulgated. A sun-dance was gaily and splendidly decorated during the fetes which passed off brilliantly and without any accident, excepting the fall of one of the jockeys during the races, his horse bolting through the crowd and causing a temporary "sauve qui peut."

A subscriber in the west, whom we beg to thank sincerely, sent us yesterday several valuable paragraphs, amongst them the following, on the wheat harvest in his district. We wish all our friends would "do likewise."—Reliable information on important subjects is always a service rendered to the public and a personal favour to ourselves, for which we always feel obliged.

The nights of the 12th and 13th ult. were not more remarkable than disastrous. After a season of genial showers and sunny days the western districts were subject to two of the severest frosts which old residents state have been known at this season for the last 17 years, ice being taken out of the pail on the morning of the 14th nearly an inch in thickness. In these two nights the foreshadowed joys and envious calculations of many an enthusiastic agriculturist, along with his crops, were blighted; wheat, maize,

beans, and potatoes which a few days before gave such luxuriant promise, are now pitiful to look at, being changed from the cheerful and natural green to a yellow or blackened hue, in some cases perhaps only retarding, but in many it is to be feared proving ruinously fatal to the harvest. Should this sudden visitation have been general, we may look forward to an alarming advance in prices of these necessities of life, probably such as has not been experienced for a long time. Before exciting the cupidity of speculators, it may be well to wait for reports from other and may be more fortunate localities, as an advance of wheat to \$400 or 500 the fanega is too much to hastily conclude, yet such is already mooted, which is strengthened by reports of swarms of locusts in the north. The western farmers at least have experienced a sudden and disastrous check; what the full consequences may eventually prove, at present no one can say."

It would be highly advantageous to have an exhibition of poultry in B. Ayres once a year on the principle of the English poultry shows, at which all classes would compete for prizes. The benefits to be derived from this easily present themselves, as independent of its attractive character as an exhibition, it would become a means, by purchase or exchange, of greatly improving the breeding stock of the country, which, by so much breeding in-and-in, is naturally deteriorating. Purchasers would through this medium be made acquainted with the possessors of the best stocks, whose value would be greatly enhanced in the competition thus created, while it would induce many amateurs to import new and highly to be desired kinds of pure breed. Many people, in purchasing fowl for stock, overlook the respective merits of peculiar classes for the table or for laying, and are utterly regardless of the superiority of one race over another; but when seen side by side in competition, it is only fair to presume, a taste would be engendered for the best kinds, which would soon spread through the country even to the remotest corner.

We received yesterday some samples of growing wheat from the western partidos. They looked promising; and the very serious damage (now universally admitted) that the crop in this quarter has suffered from the late bad weather is, consequently, the more to be regretted.

The *Verdad* says that four agricultural machines have been sent from this city to the Cordoba Exhibition. This is the first contribution sent from Buenos Ayres to the National Fair.

The same paper says the total length of the Tramway lines within the Municipal boundary is twenty-three leagues, counting those now working and in contemplation.

The Ides of March next have evidently something in store for the National colleges, for the Minister of Instruction has ordered the Directors of these establishments to send in before that month a 'mem' of the cash on hands, and an inventory of all the furniture and effects in each college. A similar order has been sent to the National library.

Yellow-fever is said to have again broken out at Callao. The port authorities here and in Montevideo will, we trust, save us by their vigilance from an attack of this plague.

The Bishop of Cuyo has arrived at Cordoba on his return from Rome to his diocese. This is the prelate spoken of as the probable successor of Doctor Escalada.

Dr. Carranza, Criminal Judge, accompanied by two of the most active and intelligent of the Police Commissioners, went by an early train to Mercedes a few days ago, returning the same evening. The learned judge made the trip in consequence of something suddenly turning up there in reference to the late robbery at the Provincial Treasury.

Chiarini with all his troupe goes to Cordoba during the Exhibition. Dr. Velez Sarsfield has promised to let the whole company travel for half fare.

The total proceeds of the School of Arts Bazaar reached \$200,000 mpc, a truly astonishing result, considering the fair only remained open three days.

Almost every house in Cordoba is being fitted up with the view of letting some of the rooms to tourists during the approaching Exhibition. The good people of Cordoba expect at least 40,000 visitors.

The new English church at Rosario is completed. The subscriptions of the principal English residents have been on the most princely scale, some of them exceeding one hundred pounds. The Central Argentine Railway Company subscribed £250.



The elections in Paraguay have resulted in the return of Sr. Rivarola as President of the Republic, and Sr. L. Miltos as Vice-President. Great rejoicings took place in Asuncion on the 25th ult. in honour of the event and the swearing of the Constitution, to commemorate which latter a monument is to be raised. The newly elected President granted an amnesty to 42 persons confined for minor offences.

In our column of yesterday devoted to the Cordoba Exhibition Palace, we omitted to mention when speaking of the beauties of the fountains, &c. in the gardens, that the services of Mr. Charles Dawney, the resident Engineer of the Wafer Works of this city were kindly lent by Governor Castro to the Exhibition Commission, and that this gentleman designed the water supply—fountains, engines and pumps, &c., as well as sent his own workmen there to carry out his instructions. We therefore consider that inasmuch as this gentleman's services were gratuitous and honorary to the Exhibition Commission, he certainly is entitled to the credit and praise due for this part of the work, if to nothing more. We hear that Mr. Dawney has also been directed by Mr. Olivera, the President, to design a Dynamometer for testing the ploughs and other machines at the Exhibition, and we must candidly admit that no better or more suitable person could be found in the Plate for this, inasmuch as more than 17 years experience with the Consulting Engineers to the Royal Agricultural Society of England at their Shows and Trial Raids, must have given this gentleman a considerable knowledge of these matters. We congratulate the Exhibition Commission upon having obtained the services of so experienced an engineer, and we consider that such services should not go unrewarded.

The want of rain is much felt in the Santa Fe and Cordoba camps, nevertheless, Mr. Krell's estancia at Cañada de Gomez is in excellent condition, and his wheat is being gathered in. We understand the enterprising proprietor is sending out from London a large consignment of farming implements and machinery of the newest principles.

Temple's new hotel in the Sierras of Cordoba is nearly finished. It is situated at La Calera, near Consul Hutchinson's charming valley of Quitilipe. It is expected that the Consul's project of a Sanatorium will be put into shape next year. Both these localities are about three and a half leagues from the city, and a railway is spoken of.

We regret to state that Dr. Gordon, for many years H.M.'s Vice Consul at Cordoba, is lying very ill, with slight hopes of his recovery. He is the oldest English resident in the Interior, having settled in Cordoba as far back as 1825.

Passengers just arrived by the steamers report great camp fires on some of the islands above and below Rosario. The conflagration at night is described as very grand.

Great fears are entertained for the Ro Cuarto frontier. Some settlers thereabout say that the garrisons have been so much weakened that it is very possible we may have to report another great foray of Indians before long.

Friday was the lady's fifth birthday of H.M. Dom Pedro Segundo, Emperor of Brazil, who has so wisely and happily ruled the destinies of the Empire during the last thirty years. In few countries have the principles of civil and religious liberty, or the cause of popular enlightenment made such progress as in this model State of South America. But for the Paraguayan war it would have been difficult to measure the development that must take place in every branch of national greatness, and still we find that in a period of five years (1864-1869) the trade and shipping returns of Brazil were almost doubled. The system of public instruction owes much of its efficiency to the constant labors and unremitting attention of the Emperor, who is also patron of many literary institutes, and one of the ripest scholars of the age. His Majesty speaks with fluency and elegance all the polite languages of Europe, and encourages the fine arts and learned men of all countries. He has consolidated on a firm basis the empire founded by his august father, Dom Pedro Primero, and can stand comparison with the best monarchs of the age. He is beloved by his people, whose tastes, character and feelings he has so successfully labored to elevate and improve. In his domestic relations Dom Pedro Segundo is as happy as his good qualities of head and heart would seem to deserve. No wonder that Brazilians should feel proud of him, and wish him a long continuance of a reign that has proved so prosperous and enlightened.

THE LATE DREADFUL INVASION AT BAHIA BLANCA.

CAP. II.

After Commander Llano had broken the peace and commenced hostilities against the Indians Calfucurá assembled the Chileno and Ranqueles Indians and made a swoop on the Tres Arroyos, in the month of July, carrying off a number of men and women captives, with the view of exchanging them for Cañumil and his family. The Indians declared they would make no terms with the Comandante of Bahia Blanca, since he had violated the treaty. Cañumil and the other captives were removed by order of Government to Blanca Grande, and there exchanged for the Christians. By this rash and inexplicable act the interests of Bahia Blanca were sacrificed. So long as Cañumil was held prisoner at Bahia Blanca there was not much room to fear a great invasion, for the Comandante had notified Calfucurá that at the first inroad Cañumil and his people would be shot. The surrender of the cacique, however, guaranteed the peace of the whole frontier except Bahia Blanca.

As soon as Cañumil was set free, Calfucurá hastened again to assemble the Chileno and Ranqueles to march against Bahia Blanca, putting his son at the head of the expedition.

To show how improperly the Comandante had acted in seizing Cañumil (who was always the most friendly Cacique towards the Christians) it is sufficient to mention that by the statements of all the prisoners it appears Cañumil, on hearing that the Indians were gathering, went to Calfucurá's *toldo* and begged him to desist from marching on Bahia Blanca; he said he had been well treated during his captivity, and had numerous friends there, adding that no one was to blame but the Comandante and Ensign Rufino, that the inhabitants could do nothing, and that Ancalao, the chief Cacique of the friendly Indians, with many others, had urgently begged him to do no injury to the partido of Bahia Blanca. This noble conduct of the Indian chief contrasts strangely with that of the Comandante.

The intercession of Cañumil was fruitless. On Saturday, October 22, a force of 2,000 or 2,200 Indians had reached the Sauce Chico and encamped there, their scouts on the high ground taking in a view of the chacras and quintas of the town. They saw gauchos here and there catching partridges and *piches*, but abstained purposely from chasing them. The military authorities were much to blame for want of vigilance, nor can the lack of horses be pleaded, since twelve or fifteen would have been enough. If two men had been sent out they must have brought word that the Indians were coming, and if they did not return this would have been sufficient warning. The settlers would have been on their guard, the sheep and cattle would have been saved, and we should not have now to deplore the death of the poor fellows who were surprised in the camp.

Before daybreak on the 23rd, while it was yet dark, the Indians pushed on for the town, and a group of them came up to Mr. Dodson's house, near the cemetery, to take the horses that were tied at the *palenque*. Five Englishmen were sleeping inside, and as it was dark they could see what was the matter, but thought it was friendly Indians. It was not till after sunrise that they heard alarm guns from the fort. At the same time another band of marauders had gone to the Linares estancia, burned the ranchos and lanced a woman and some men, one of whom died soon after. The heights around were black with Indians.

Another body of them descended into the Bañado of Ximenez, broke down the sheep corral and lanced the shepherd (a Corsican); it was now day-break and they turned to the chacra of Rufino Romero, some 2 miles outside the town. This officer and his men were so little on their guard that they would have fallen victims but for a Basco named Juan Elizabe who was coming in from the camp, mounted on a favorite race-horse, and gave notice that a group of horsemen (as if coming from town) was in sight. With the aid of the Basco and 9 or 10 others the sheep and cattle of Don Rufino Romero were saved.

The facts have been strangely twisted in trying to make it appear there was a fort at Rufino Romero's chacra, but even had there been one its only utility would be to protect Ensign Romero's cattle. It has also been stated that the marauders attacked Rufino first and the town afterwards, and that it was owing to Rufino's vigilance the town was saved. This is not the fact. The Indians were simultaneous in their

attacks on all points and the party sent to Rufino had orders from Calfucurá to take him alive, since he is accused of having made frequent forays on the Indians and advised the Comandante to make the expedition against Cañumil.

The Indians swept both sides of the Naposta, burning the ranchos, besides a waggon, a sheep corral &c., and plundering all before them. Only at one *puerto* did they meet a resistance; it was that of Mr. Claraz who with his brother held them at bay and saved all the sheep in the corral.

A ban of five or six hundred Indians, separating from the rest, set off for Sauce Grande, passing Mr. Hentze's estancia, where they killed the English capataz and plundered everything; they destroyed the mowing-machine, burned the sheds and ranchos, and scattered about the barley, wheat, flour &c. After crossing the Sauce Grande they continued their destructive route to Quequen Salado, ravaging and murdering as they went along. Commander Spica of Pillabunco relates that in one place they shut up 5 people in a rancho and burned them alive.

The invasion had begun before daylight, and at 3 p.m. the last of the Indians retired from the farms of Claraz and Real de Azua on the Naposta. Some took the direction of Ojo de Agua, where they burned a corral and rancho, others went towards the Sierras, and others coasted the Naposta. They wrecked the establishments of Fusoni and an American named Arnold, and set fire to Mr. Corby's house and one of Claraz's ranchos.

Five Englishmen with Snider rifles made a stand at Mr. Rolf's house and drove off the Indians 6 times; at the 7th assault they had to capitulate, having only 30 cartridges left, while the Indians had bags full of stones which they threw with slugs at the Englishmen. Mr. Rolf was wounded, and the moment was critical, when a chief rode up with a musket in his hand and said—"If you let us take away the sheep we will spare your lives." Mr. Rolf was going to reply with a rifle-shot, but the others prevailed on him to desist; accordingly they kept their 30 cartridges as a guarantee for their lives.

We have seen what a gallant resistance the settlers made against the marauders. In another chapter will shew what was the conduct of the authorities, military and civil.

Settler..

ENGLISH CEMETERY IN CORDOBA.

The city of Cordoba was the scene a few days ago of the saddest spectacle that can be imagined in a Christian country. The lamented Dr. Rutherford fell victim to a lingering illness at the early age of 32, and as the authorities would not allow the interment of the remains, his friends were obliged to send the corpse to the railway station the same evening, for removal by the morning train to Rosario. In the latter place Mr. Cooper who had been apprised by telegraph, had made the necessary preparations, and the coffin was borne to its last resting place with the becoming honors.

Hitherto it has been customary to bury Protestants outside the wall of the cemetery, and we learn that the remains of a German woman were interred in this manner some months ago, her relative placing a slab or monument to mark the spot. Shortly after the place was desecrated by some ruffians who tore open the grave and threw the coffin some distance. We could earnestly wish to think the horrid tale an invention, but unhappily the case of Dr. Rutherford and the frequent insults to which even foreign Catholics are exposed in Cordoba shew what dreadful fanaticism prevails there.

The newspapers of Cordoba have nobly protested against such doings, and we have before us the *Eco* (commonly called the clerical organ) which takes up the matter in a way that reflects the utmost credit—

"An English gentleman (says our 'colleague' dies among us, and his remains have to be sent to Rosario for interment! This is horrible, and will damn us in the eyes of all foreigners. We should reverence the dead, whatever may have been his religious principles. We should not deny a resting-place to those foreigners who have labored among us for years and given us the benefit of their learning, industry and talents. We ask no man's passport when living, nor a certificate of his baptism before his settling among us. Why then should we oblige his remains to be sent elsewhere for interment? The Constitu-

tion guarantees to every man, native or foreigner, the fullest religious liberty. The tomb is sacred and inviolable in all countries, but if an occurrence like the present be repeated we shall be covered with lasting and well-deserved opprobrium."

Another Cordoba paper, the *Progreso*, comes out in the same spirited strain of manly protest. Most of the well-informed men in the city are inclined to take the same Christian view of the subject, but the women are said to be rampant fanatics. We know not if this be true, nor on whom the blame should most severely fall, but Cordoba has certainly forfeited, for the time being, all claim to be considered an enlightened city.

It is now about six years since we had occasion to call public notice to the want of an English cemetery at Corrientes, and the want was very soon supplied, thanks to the open-handed generosity of the English merchant princes of B. Ayres. How much benefit their charity has done can only be estimated by those who formerly had the pain to see a fellow-countryman's remains thrown into a ditch and desecrated in the name of the law.

Wherever an English community exists and pays taxes both to the general Government and the local authorities, it is only right that the Municipality should be obliged, on the requisition of 12 foreigners, to provide a separate cemetery for dissenters.

As regards Cordoba it seems the Municipality have now offered a site gratis provided the English residents will fit in. Most of the necessary funds have been subscribed, and it is proposed to pay the Municipality something for the ground, rather than take it as a gift. We may assure Messrs. Lloyd, Todd, and the other English residents of Cordoba that they will find their countrymen in Buenos Ayres ready and willing to aid the good work.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Colonia,

It seems an age ago since I last saw a STANDARD; we are so completely hemmed in here that if this paltry war does not soon come to a close, we, the civilized foreigners shall rapidly go backwards till we get behind the natives and become the objects of pity to the gaucho. Yet notwithstanding cut wires and closed ports, the startling intelligence of the seizure of Napoleon burst like a thunder clap on the Banda Oriental, and the hammering of the Prussians at the gates of Paris came sounding in our ears like the mysterious wind.

You will see I write this letter from Colonia, whither I have been obliged to come to get a 'vale' from the Jefe Politico for 1000 capones, which he sent for the other day. All the estancias along the coast have suffered in a like manner, and I suppose after the soldiers have devoured all the capones they will commence at the ewe flocks. We are the most patient lot of people in the world. I hear that the Government has managed to obtain a loan of three millions sterling for the professed object of redeeming the currency, but I think they should take a slice of it in the first place to redeem their character, by paying for all the horses, cattle and sheep they have borrowed from the poor people in the camp.

We are not pestered with any soldiers just now. We receive periodical visits from Major Tolosa and party who keep 'bobbing or robbing around.' They are the free children of the camp, and have a great dislike to being shut up in any 'chiquero' as they call a town.

The horrible 'seca' is at last broken, and high time too, for the cattle were beginning to die, and very little hope was entertained for the crops in the ground.

The shearing may be said to be finished, although there are still some single flocks with the wool on. This year the wool has turned out exceedingly well, and it is a pity that owing to the great war, the market is in such a drooping state. Sales have been made here at 24 rs. paper the arroba.

The military seem to be very plentiful here, bugles are sounding and drums beating at all hours of the day.

KLIDE.

LATEST FROM FRAY BENTOS.

Nov. 27, 1870.

Gentlemen:

The publication made in the STANDARD on the 5th inst. under the head of "Dreadful News from Fray Bentos," has burst like a bomb-shell amongst your quiet readers of the STANDARD; we have been quite surprised with this publication.

The Entre-Riano shot by Major Arena's men, in the act of running away, died immediately, and on the following night another Entre-Riano was shot in the leg by one of the worthy body guard of your respected Receiver, shot also in the act of running away; he was taken to Gualeguaychu to have his leg amputated, but gaugre having taken place, he died. Mr. Liverpool says nothing about this.

Mr. Liverpool asserts that this has been brought on this usually quiet town by the writings of discontented residents who, he says, he is informed wrote to Gen. Caraballo about Blanco meetings, loafers, deserters, &c., and that, a Blanco has not been here since the commencement of the revolution, and lastly he adds, our authorities never permitted loafers in the town.

What has been done to several assassins, thieves, and forgers of false coin, these last having been taken the second time in a few months? one being in prison, the others are at large, with a photographer of \$20 Bank-notes; these are privileged gentlemen in Fray Bentos.

Why did not Mr. Liverpool write to the STANDARD the very interesting and premeditated assassination perpetrated on the person of Mr. Joseph Eargain, the proprietor of the Hotel Progreso, by a visitor, &c., in February last?

However something is gained by the publication, very interesting to all the English residents hereabouts, especially we of the 'Extract of Meat' establishment having given all our votes, the writer included, for the election that took place here some months ago for a Vice-Consul to H. B.M.

Yours,  
BENTONIAN.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

Friday,

Since the affair at the Union we have not had much fighting. All kinds of extraordinary rumors are afloat, and counter-revolutionary and new political combinations are discussed on all hands. Col. Bustamante, Military commander, publishes a contradiction in to-day's *Tribuna* of an alleged interview between him and Don José Maria Muñoz, who is spoken of as a possible candidate to succeed the actual President. Don Candido however has the candor to admit that he has a high personal regard for Mr. Muñoz.

In the absence of Goyo. Suarez and his army so anxiously expected to relieve the city, it is gratifying to have letters from that General to the effect that he and his men are in excellent health and spirits, somewhere about Salsipuedes Chico, only 12 days march from here. He writes in contemptuous terms of the Blancos and promises to send them to the right about when he comes up.

For the last two days the Government has displayed renewed energy in issuing decrees and ordinance. It is not only the bakers who are now put under the ban, but the newspapers, and as the city is declared under the state of siege any editors writing or publishing articles of a political tendency are to be summarily dealt with. Another decree pardons all parties hitherto arrested for conspiracy but banishes them from the Republic. Some clergymen have been shipped for Buenos Ayres. Colonel Echague has resigned the post of Military Fiscal. Pedro Cuneo has been banished to Brazil, and on leaving the prison he complained that some of the jailers had stolen his sermons.

The *Tribuna* says that Lucas Moreno is to be chief of Staff to Aparicio. It seems the fight at Union was after all hardly a very brilliant victory for the Government troops; they evacuated the place so hastily as to leave 3 pieces of cannon behind them.

In produce 3000 American hides at reserved rates. Paper-money 12½ discount.

The lighters now bring in daily about 100 horned cattle and 200 or 300 sheep and pigs. No sign yet of the London steamer *Borneo*.

Arrivals.

Amsterdam, Nelly, sugar.  
Rotterdam, Ida, sugar.  
Cadiz, Volturio, Firenze, and Ascension, salt and immigrants.  
Barcelona, Elvira, wine.

Major Goldman, formerly of the Confederate army, is getting a machine made in Rosario, of 20 horse power, to crush the auriferous quartz found in the Sierras of Cordoba. He has already 200 tons of quartz, which he calculates will give him five to eight ounces per ton. The machine is capable of crushing 15 tons per diem, and is being made by the eminent founder Mr. Ross of Rosario.



ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, Nat. Bonds) and Price.

2500 do ... 66
3000 do small lots ... 48
Shoepskins firm and looking up.

Dec. 2 1870.
The Ptolemy, Captain Hayes, cleared to-day with 720 bales, 4,600 hides, and the balance of her cargo waiting in Montevideo; she leaves the Plate with a full cargo for Antwerp.

The farmers in the Interior complain greatly about the conduct of the Custom-house officers of Rosario in charging duties on agricultural implements which have been imported at no considerable expense on the strength of the promise of the Minister of Hacienda, given at a public banquet at Frayle Muerto, when H. E. stated that henceforward all agricultural implements would be admitted free of duty when imported direct by the farmer.

The sale of 4 squares of land in Flores was announced to-day at reserved rates; the land sold adjoins the beautiful quinta of Mr. Nield, and is admirably situated for country residences.

The advice from Montevideo this morning was of a startling nature, and the fight at the Union was much talked of on 'Change. Some merchants who arrived this morning state that although at first the Government troops gained an advantage, they were surrounded suddenly by the Blancos and driven out of the town with considerable loss.

From Entre Rios there was nothing whatever new. There are several dealers and estancieros from Entre Rios in town, and they report the state of affairs up there as most wretched.

Our special reporter in the North Plaza gives the following—
Sold at the Plaza.

Table with 2 columns: Description (From 60 to 65 carts, From 12,000 to 15,000 arr.) and Price.

In the South market about 10,000 arr. sold from 45 to 57, but less animation than in the North market. Wool is now coming in pretty fast in both Plazas.

December 3, 1870.
The Bond market keeps rising. Several out-siders bought largely, but the brokers say there are no bonds offering.

The market closed very firm, and parties who pretend to understand the market are of opinion that prices will probably improve before the end of the year.

The exchange market ruled very active to-day. Bills were done at 49 1/2, 49 1/4, and 49 1/8, and freely offered in francs at 5.22. Respecting the Carabassa bank bills advertised to in yesterday's issue, we learn that we were misinformed as to the rate at which they were raised, 48 1/2 being the highest rate at which the Carabassa bank paper had been passed up to this morning; but the rate of exchange has a decidedly upward tone, and takers hold back in anticipation of higher rates.

Money ruled very abundant to-day and discount brokers report that there is very little employment for capital. First-class paper can be discounted at 7 per cent. per annum. There was a very active movement in money amongst the barraqueiros to-day. One well-known wool washer and barraqueiro paid away large sums for sheepskins shipped to the States.

The news from Montevideo to-day was thought by some to be significant. It is rumored that Aparicio has made proposals to President Batlle, which many think will lead to peace. On the other hand, many of the brokers consider that the question between the Argentine and Montevidean Governments on the subject of the steamer Jenny is a very serious one—so serious that it was rumored this afternoon that the Argentine Government is on the eve of declaring war against the Republic of the Uruguay, and will do so if the Jenny is not at once delivered up.

The arrivals in port to-day were as follows:—Vill del Salto, from Montevideo. Sin Cristobal, from Salto. Esmeralda, from Rosario. British barque Kathleen, from Montreal to Hale Dutch brig Ceres, from Paraguay to Freyer. German brig Gustaf, from Liverpool, to Luzerston. The latter vessel is the German barque that has been lying in Montevideo with the tramway cars and steam omnibuses.

There was a slight drop in the North wool market to-day, from 4 to 5 per arroba. Wool is now coming in very fast, and the greater portion with 'car cilla'; really good lots are scarce, and in demand. One fine Magdalena lot, 1,000 arr., sold to-day for 68, being the highest price yet paid this season for wool.

The auction sale of building lots in Flores, near the market, comes off to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock. An express train will bring the bidders back gratis. The land is well situated, and will probably sell well, owing to the new tramway works. Flores proper is doing as a good speculation.

The commercial advices from Chile to-day were as follows.

Our market continues very flat, and although some buyers from the Argentine provinces have been making purchases, these are on an unlimited scale to produce any effect on the market.

WHEAT.—We can only advise the following insignificant sales—300 fanegas at \$3.25, here, in stout bags; and 900 do. to complete a cargo for France, at \$3.32, in stout bags, o. b. coaster. We quote to-day the latter rate, in stout bag, o. b. coaster and \$3.32 hectolitre, in bulk, f. o. b. Tomé, and it is probable that one or two cargoes will be placed.

Flour.—A slightly improved demand had the effect of checking the downward tendency referred to in our last, as may be seen from the following sales:—22,500 quintals Santiago at from \$6 to \$6.50 for local and coast requirements; 1,000 do southern at from \$5.75 to \$6 for do. do.; and 35,000 do. southern at \$6.80 for export to the east coast; all these prices being subject to the customary 5 per cent. discount. We quote to-day \$5.90 to \$6 for second class Santiago, \$6 to \$6.50 for superior do.; and \$5.80 for best southern, placed here.

At the Station about 15,000 arrobes, 43 to 52 in the Plaza 40 carts 44 to 60, Some 10 carts of fine wool with bellies sent in deposit.

Our special reporter South Plaza gives the following. Inferior classes of wool in no demand, prices from 40 to 45.

Fino ones much looked for; large sales to-day from 55 to 68. Dry hides firm, few arrivals, 150, 153. Sheepskins up, good 156.

Horsehair firm, 174; horsehides 50. Grease in shipping condition at auction in pipes 14 1/2, bordel-sas 13 1/2.

Wheat—Sudden rise in prices to-day, 230-250. Maize, 100, 115. Barley, none. Flour, mills, 32-36.

Chilian flour, 30, 32. At the San Fernando wharf 5 vessels discharged this week.

The auction at the Lomas was much spoken of. The sale attracts great attention, and will probably go off well to-morrow (Sunday).

The Barneo from Falmouth with dates to the 4th is looked for in the morning. The Nemesis is looked for on Tuesday.

We received the following from Valparaiso, under date of 7th Nov.—'Prospects for the wheat crops are generally fair, and a more than average yield is expected; when the harvest is got in, we hope to see prices that will allow of export to Europe, but at present farmers' ideas are much too excited.'

'Exchange has fallen to 44 1/2 for Bank and 45, commercial bills 30 per cent. Freight 42s 6d to 45s, coast to Liverpool direct.

Dec. 5th, 1870. The Bond market was slightly flatter to-day—prices opened at 66 cash, and 66 1/2 for the end of the year, but in the afternoon prices fell off, and closed at 66 1/2. In the liquidation room sales were made at 66 1/2.

Exchange in the morning ruled weak at 49 1/2, but in the afternoon grew much firmer, and some bills were passed at 49 1/2, which may be regarded as the closing rate of the day.

The news from Entre Rios was not satisfactory, and amongst the brokers it was freely said that advices had been received announcing the probability of another engagement.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following—Constant from Cardiff—Viajero from Barcelona—Elena Drago from Cadiz—James Primrose from Montreal.

Paper money 12. Home Debt 33 1/2. 20 000 arr. wool rumored to have been sold at Colonia at 2 1/2 pats. gold placed on board.

Nine barrels offered for cargo of salt in the Uruguay. The sales in the wool plazas to-day were as follows:—1000 arr. good wool, M. Duggan, at 52.

1500 do with car. 48. 2500 do do 50. 1500 do clean 51. 2500 do Peyredieu & Bradley 54.

Good wool in the South Market to-day sold at last week's prices, but inferior lots are fully 67 per arr. down.

Very little sold in the Plaza, nearly all the sales at the Station; about 100 bullock-carts in South Market.

The sale of 100 Gas Shares reported in the native papers last week at 70 premium was an error, on such sale having been made. Gas shares are worth 90 premium, and Bolsa shares 100 premium.

The locomotive on the extension of the Southern railway will on or about the 15th inst run out to Ranchos.

The Barneo so long expected is not yet reported at Rio. The Nemesis is looked for to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

The re-sale of the house and lot on the Casajema's quinta in Barracas, by Sr. Ferrera to Sr. Nepler, is reported for \$180,000, bought last month by Sr. Ferrera for \$150,000.

The estancia now sold adjoins one of Subiauro's estancias, and is splendid land. The price paid is simply for the land, there being no stock whatever on it.

The result of the numerous real estate auctions on Sunday was rather favorable. The great auction at the Lomas de Zamora, the Arrotesa quinta, came off in the presence of the greatest concourse of bidders ever witnessed at a country auction. The whole property was sold, every thing offered was bid for, and the place yielded close to \$700,000 mpc., giving a very handsome profit to the owners, who but three months ago purchased the property for 300,000.

The sale of Mr. Rom's property in Flores was a still greater success. The lots sold at \$2,550 per vara, and the bidding was most animated—there seems even greater disposition to buy building sites at Flores than elsewhere, as is evidenced by the high prices paid at this auction. The Billinghurst tramway is the chief cause of the great stir in Flores property.

The works of the Boca tramway are now to Lezama's quinta and will soon run out to the old Barraca de Peña. This tramway will of course, immensely interfere with the traffic of the Boca Railway which line must now necessarily be continued to Quilmes and Ensenada, to be able to cover working expenses.

The small house in Calle Parque, next to the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. A. Green was sold on Sunday to an Italian for \$338,000 mpc., \$12 1/2. This was a remarkably cheap purchase as the locality is one of the best in town. Mr. Green's house, alongside, has been rented by Mr. Thomas Anchorena, at the rate of \$5,000 mpc. per month. The Van Fraed and Eiza de Graeser, in Barracas was not sold on Sunday. Owing to the want of bidders the property was withdrawn.

The auction sale of Mr. Rom's land at Flores on Sunday was a great success, realizing as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Lot description (Lot by Market, Opposite Mr Best's, West of Station) and Price.

In all 9,000 sq varas \$340,000 being equal to 795,875 per cuadra.

In the sale at the Lomas the purchasers were:—Braulio Cast-10 1/2, Bernardo Guillemtaguy 3, Jose Pardal 1, William Randal 1, Santiago Amalari 1, Romualdo Guede 1, Juan Fanara 1, M Sularz 1; the whole forming 85 1/2 cuadras, divided into 21 lots. The result gave \$7,047 per cuadra.

December 6, 1870. The National Bond market was flat to-day, and business ruled extremely dull; only 5,000 Bonds were sold for cash at 65 1/2, and 15,000 for the end of December at 65 1/2.

The weakness in the Bond market to-day was attributed to some parties who had bought at low prices, trying to realize, but the political horizon of the Plate is so cloudy that the National securities suffer, and the market has a most depressed tone. The news from Entre Rios is unfavorable. It was rumored on 'Change that the rebels have again invested Panama and Santa Fe. Nothing officially transpired respecting Entre Rios, but the general state of affairs up there is considered anything but satisfactory.

Exchange ruled to-day at 49 1/2 and 49 1/4; there was not to say much done, nor is it probable that any large business will be effected before the arrival of the packs. It was rumored on 'Change that the Nemesis had arrived, but as no telegraphic message announcing her arrival had come up, none believed the report.

It was announced in the afternoon that the Argentine Government had determined to send a war steamer to-night to Montevideo to protect Argentine vessels. The Goja was also posted to leave, but owing to the rumor that the Montevidean Government had closed the port, and the Blancos had blockaded it, it was thought improbable that she would be able to enter.

In Argentine Bank shares, eight sold to-day at 9 1/2 premium. Money continues to rule very abundant, and the discount brokers complain of the scarcity of good bills. First class paper is readily discounted at as low as 7 per cent.

The fall in the price of wool has brought one or two large buyers into the market. To-day all the wool on hand in the Plaza and at the Station was bought in a round lot by one barraqueiro, and at fully \$6 under last week's prices. A very fine lot of wool from the district of Salto belonging to Mr. Murphy has come into market consigned to Mr. Donovan: it will probably fetch the highest price owing to the well known character of the wool.

The mails from Montevideo did not come up to-day owing to their having been sent up in the America. It is supposed that the letters and papers will now be forthcoming until the raising of the blockade.

The sale of two lots of land at Moron is announced, 26x50, at 500 per vara front.

The seizure of the steamers America, Rio de la Plata, Anita and Rio Uruguay by the Blancos was the sole topic on 'Change to-day, there was literally nothing else thought of or spoken of. It was however, very generally, believed that the foreign Admirals would not respect the blockade owing to the Blancos not being recognized as belligerent, and the steamers in question not having been captured by a regular man-of-war; the matter has given rise to very animated discussion and as yet few can say what this daring stroke will lead to. There is a very general desire to see the Blanco and Colorado war once and for ever concluded, and if the seizure of the steamers means this all will rejoice. Owing to the Government prohibition no news whatever came up by telegram, but none of the European steamers have entered, and European news enjoys an exemption.

In the wool markets to-day the most important business was the sale of Mr. Michael Murray's wool from Leones. This wool is well and favourably known, and when it was known that it had arrived in market, every buyer had a look at it. Notwithstanding the very dull state of the wool market and the very large amount in the Plazas and at the stations, the wool in question sold for 60 mpc. per arr. fully eight to ten dollars over the average market price. The lot sold was 1,000 arr. but the whole lot from Mr. Murray's estancia amounts to 6,000 arr. Mr. Murray has one of the finest sheep farms in the country, his rams enjoy amongst farmers the very highest reputation, and none take greater care in getting up the wool in the very best condition for the market.

The Montevidean wool market is at a complete standstill; as yet there have been so few sales of new wool that there is hardly a quotation. The stock in market on the 1st of December only amounted to 30,100 arr., but this does not include some baled parcels that have come down from the rivers, and are shipped on owner's account. Some inferior wool has been sold at 2.70 cts. The sale of 20,000 arr. at Colonia at 3 was a mistake of the Bolsa Correspondent in Montevideo, no such sale having been effected.

The mails from Brazil per Curumba, which arrived to-day, bring the following:—The national schooner Protector was lost on the 25th of September off Pernambuco, but the crew saved themselves in a boat.

The Custom House returns for October show receipts amounting to 2,466,947\$655, namely, from:—

Table with 2 columns: Importation, Maritime despatch, Exportation, Interior, Extraordinary, and Total.

The returns of the Recobolera for the same month give collections amounting to the sum of 379,136\$072.

The Olimia and Recife Tramway Company have received part of the rails, and were expecting eight carriages and a locomotive. Sr. Melchior Carneiro de Mendosa Branco has been removed from the Uruguayan consulate-general to that of Liverpool, without salary, and limiting his consular district to the viceconsulates of Glasgow, Manchester, Newport, Milford, Swansea, Cardiff, Gloucester, Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Belfast and Limerick.

Sr. Eduardo Carlos Cabral Deschamps has been appointed consul-general in the Uruguayan Republic, with salary of 1,500\$ a year.

Decree 4615 of October 19th approves of the contract made with Albert H. Hager, Managing Director of the Rio de Janeiro Street Railway Company, for the construction of the Caju Cancellala and Rio Comprido branches, and for the continuation of the double line to Andaraby Pequeno.

The German bark Wanderer, which had been captured by the French advice steamer Le Curieux, arrived at Bahia on the 19th of October, after being in some danger, owing to a storm which carried her off Porto Seguro and Santa Cruz, and to a disarrangement of her compass. As she was in an unseaworthy condition the authorities at Bahia permitted her to remain more than twenty-four hours in port. Four of the German crew were kept by the captors, to give evidence in the prize court. Some correspondence had occurred between the Brazilian authorities and the French Consul, as to the Curieux, which had gone in and out of port several times in quest, as was asserted by the French Consul, of the missing prize.

Exchange—Banks opened their rates at 21 1/2, and advanced to 22 1/2. Private drafts have been negotiated at 22 1/4, and 22 1/2. A small amount has been done in francs on Antwerp and Genoa.

Remitters continue to offer money for private bills which the market is very bare of, and large amounts are required for the Northern provinces, where rates continue low. The amount drawn has been: £440,000, at 21 1/2, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, and 22 1/2, and 150,000 francs.

During the fortnight there has been a considerable advance in the Government securities. Such is the want of confidence in the planters' stability that no one will lend money on the security of property in land or slaves, and the Bank of Brazil which has authorization to employ 35,000,000\$ in its mortgage department, has not half the amount engaged, and of this nearly the whole through the necessities of liquidations.

The advance in government stock was to be anticipated once the treasury bills were being paid off, or the interest on them materially reduced.

After the government sale of 25,000 apolices at 9 1/2 a speculative demand caused this security to advance to 9 3/4 per cent., but it declined afterwards to 9 1/2.

Bank of Brazil shares.—Have been sold at 176\$000, and Rural Bank at 192\$000. 300 Commercial Bank shares have been sold at 14\$000.

Gold.—In the absence of a speculative or export demand, has been very flat. Some sales of sovereigns have been effected at ten mil reis.

Our special reporter gives the following:—Heavy arrivals both at the station and at the market. Prices somewhat lower than last week.

Sold at the station:—25 piles, about 18,000 arr. for 43 to 51. Sold at the Plaza:—1 cart of fine wool without bellies 57.

1 do do do 54. 2 do do do 52. 3 do do do 54. 2 do do do 50.

59 cartes of good wool from 43 to 50. 1000 arr. fine wool Mr. Murray at 60. 400 arr. sold by Mr. Donovan 52.

TEMPERATURE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature (Fahrenheit).

BIRTH.

November 29, the wife of Mr. William C. Webb, Rosario, of a son. In Buenos Ayres, on Friday December 2, the wife of Mr R C Jagoe of a daughter.

December 3, at San José de Flores, Mrs. Robert Barclay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

October 26th, at Rio Janeiro, William Tatham, Esq., merchant, of that city, to Miss Sophia Harriet, second daughter of John Froeland, Esq., also of Rio.

November 26, by the Rev. Canon Fahy, Mr. Peter Smith to Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Davine, Courtlough, county Dublin, Ireland.

November 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Asl, Joseph Edgar Wright, Esq., native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Henry Knight. No cards.

December 1, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Miles Andrew, second son of William Pasman, Esq., to Elizabeth Norris, third daughter of William T. Livingston, Esq.

DEATH.

At Dieppe, France, Mr. Charles McClare, the well known banker of Valparaiso.



WEEKLY STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870

LONDON LETTER.

October 23, 1870.

Three months and a-half since Napoleon III. with characteristic hesitancy...

reasons to the contrary, he dare not brave general antipathy. If he do...

the Colorado artillery, and gave way before the bayonet charge in all directions...

Col. Fidelis, an old Brazilian officer, whose name was connected with the Flores war...

It is a mistake to suppose that the capture of the Cerro by the Blancos will lead to any important military results for the revolutionists...

The amusements of the day being over those of the evening commenced with dinner at the Schomberg estate...

perhaps hundreds of opportunities which have occurred during the experience of a generation...

THE INDIAN INVASION.

Sauce Grande, Nov. 10. Before receiving this you will be in possession of all the facts respecting the great invasion...

The performance that was to have taken place to-night at the San Felipe theatre by the Zarzuela Company has been suspended...

On Saturday last a very pleasant game was played at Cañada de Gomez on a piece of ground situated about 400 yards from the north side...

Mr. Taylor's eleven. 1st Innings. Stranzo c. Gurling, b. Bromley.

FOR GOVERNOR CASTRO. Carmen de Areco. It being now close upon the time in which the Government appoints our new Judge...

THE CERRO TAKEN BY THE BLANCOS.

Wednesday. The fortunes of war have been charmingly diversified of late. Yesterday morning...

THE FALL OF THE CERRO.

Whoever has watched the progress of the present Blanco revolution in the Banda Oriental, cannot have failed to observe...

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Per Atacama's mails we have received the following very graphic description of the Aurora Borealis...

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LONDON LETTER. October 23, 1870. Three months and a-half since Napoleon III. with characteristic hesitancy...

reasons to the contrary, he dare not brave general antipathy. If he do, and if the Germans follow him like slaves...

the Colorado artillery, and gave way before the bayonet charge in all directions. Major Estomba and 30 other Blancos have been taken prisoners...

Col. Fidelis, an old Brazilian officer, whose name was connected with the Flores war and Paraguayan campaign, has arrived to consult the President about organizing a Rio Grande Militia corps...

It is a mistake to suppose that the capture of the Cerro by the Blancos will lead to any important military results for the revolutionists. The occupation of Union in a strategic point of view was of a far higher importance...

The amusements of the day being over those of the evening commenced with dinner at the Schomberg estate with about fifty Englishmen and full justice to Mr. Taylor's unmitigated hospitality...

perhaps hundreds of opportunities which have occurred during the experience of a generation, none were more favourable than Tuesday's. The display of northern lights—in this instance a curiously insignificant manner...



JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LOND N. PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862. THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY PARIS, 1867.

TWO MILLIONS! Grand Auction in the Lomas de Zamora. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1870.

RODRIGUEZ & LARRAZABAL, AUCTIONEERS. Two millions of acres of land at the Lomas de Zamora, the far famed Chera de Arroto, will be sold in lots of one or two squares each, on Sunday the 14th December, 1870.

A HOMESTEAD FOR A TRIFLE. THE FINEST LAND IN THE PROVINCE. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870. 10.30 A.M. SHARP. RODRIGUEZ & LARRAZABAL, Auctioneers.

Portable Steam Engines (FROM FOUR TO THIRTY HORSE POWER), MACHINERY. STEAM THRASHING, PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION, Grinding, Sawing, Cotton Ginning, &c. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, LINCOLN.

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

Catalogues can be had of the Publishers of this Paper direct, free by post, from Clayton & Shuttleworth.

THOMAS HOLMES & Co., WARREN SEWING MACHINES. Have much pleasure in directing the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to the large and specially-selected Stock of DRESSING GOODS for Winter Wear, which they are now exhibiting at their premises.

139-CALLE FLORIDA-141 1/2. Having made arrangements whereby one member of the Firm confines himself to selecting and purchasing Goods in England, T. HOLMES & Co. are able to guarantee the quality of each article, and also to sell at much more moderate prices than they could if their buying facilities were of the usual kind.

SILKS, TARTANS, DRESS MATERIALS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, TABLE LINEN, BLANKETS. A very select assortment of ENGLISH JEWELLERY also on sale. For further particulars see detailed Advertisements.

PLAZA 25 DE MAYO. Special arrangements with Agents in Southampton and Liverpool, enable us to engage ourselves to receive and deliver the papers at once, on the arrival of the Mails, punctually as a month. The charges will be extremely low, in yearly or half-yearly subscriptions, in order to allow us as well as to receive a family paper in his house.

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

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 43-CALLE DEFENSA-43. Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Books from Auction. HIBBERT & CO. 75 Calle San Martin, are opening, and will offer to the Public on Monday morning, Nine Cases of Splendidly Bound Books Purchased by Our Agent in London, at the late Grand Trade Sale.

DE CONSAÑDIER y MAGLIA, Have the honor to inform the Public that they have recently opened a General Commission Agency. They sell or buy goods on commission; translate from all languages into Spanish, and vice versa; and also offer themselves as General Commission Agents.

BUENOS AYRES JUNIOR ATHLETIC SPORTS. These Annual Contests will take on Friday, December 24th, at the Palermo Cricket Ground, kindly lent by the B.A.C.C. for the occasion.

UNITED CLUB. The Ordinary General Meeting will be held in the Reading Room of the Club, on THURSDAY, 16th of DECEMBER, 1870, in accordance with the Rules of the Club.

Messrs. O'Dwyer and Martin, PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH, WRITING, DRAWING, &c. Mr. O'DWYER, who has made upwards of two hundred good writers since his arrival in Buenos Ayres, guarantees to Ladies the Queen's Italian Running Hand, and to Gentlemen a bold commercial style of Penmanship, in from Six to Twelve Lessons, of one hour each.

English Newspapers FOR NEXT YEAR. We have the honor to advise British residents in this country, that from the beginning of next year we have undertaken the supply of all DAILY, WEEKLY, AND MONTHLY PAPERS, AND PERIODICALS.

GRAN HOTEL ARGENTINO. A complete Catalogue, elegantly printed in Europe, shall be distributed with this paper in a few days. JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT, Libreros Europeos, 178-CALLE FLORIDA-178.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. CAPITAL: £1,600,000 STERLING. The undersigned are duly authorized to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

REMATES. BULLRICH y Cia. De la Casa Calle del Parque No. 139. Localidad Inmejorable. Tramway a la Puerta. El Domingo 4 de Diciembre a las 6 en punto de la tarde, remataremos a las 10 de la mañana de contado.

MARIANO MEDRANO y Ca. En el lindero publico de Belgrano El Domingo 4 de Diciembre a las 6 en punto de la tarde, vendemos a la mejor postura y dinero de contado, dos solares de terreno, haciendo esquina, en una de las mejores localidades de este pueblo.

FEDERICO J. MIRO. Capitalistas Alerta! Notable, Especial e importante. De la gran finca vieja, muy central, Calle Tucuman N. 64, 68, 68 70, Esquina a Plaza N. 2813, 2823, 2833, a solo 1/2 cuadras de la Plaza, por compra y orden de una testamentaria.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En Casa habitacion del Sr. Guillermo Forrester. 466-Defensa-466. El Lunes 6 de Diciembre a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mejor postura y dinero de contado todos los muebles y efectos menajeros de dicha casa, a saber: Sala y Anfo-Sala, un juego de muebles de jacaranda, torro de damasca verde mar, compuesto de una sofa, dos sillones, ocho sillas, y dos banquetas de pino, un comedor, idem con marmol y cristalina idem, un escritorio, un estayer para libros, y las otras en 40 tomos, de Bir Walter Scott, metras doradas, ricos cuadros gravados de representacion, El foston de Balizary y la de construccion de Balizary, certinas alfombras, Flores, vasos y demas adornos incuso libros de salon.

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DILIGENCIAS. LAS DILIGENCIAS—COMERCIO DE LOS PUERTOS. Para Chilivoy, Bragado, 9 de Julio y Loezaga. Agencia Calle Victoria No. 598, frente al Plaza. Salto todos los Domingos para los puntos indicados, las encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde del día de la salida.

M. CABRERA (hermano) PINBARIO. De las Diligencias que se despachan en esta Agencia. Para Lobos, Maric y Saladas; regresa los Miércoles LA NACIONAL, para la Capilla del Señor y Zarate, sale todos los días para regresa los lunes.

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Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juron.—1862. PURE CHEMICALS. T. MORSON and SON, 31, 33, and 124 South Molton Street, Russell Square, London.

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FRIEDLANDS BRIGBERG GERVEZA DE NORUEGA. UNICOS AJENTES C.F. WERNHOLTZCO. MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES. TO BE SOLD. 1542 Calle Reconquista. PERROGACION DEL SUR. Prolongacion al Salado. Aviso a los Accionistas. Los Accionistas del Ferro-Carril del Sur (Prolongacion al Salado) pueden recibir por la presente un boleto de cambio a la cuenta corriente de los diez Bolivianos cada uno (22) por cada accion que han suscrito en la oficina de la Direccion del Sur, en Montevideo, antes del dia 30 de Noviembre, presentando los Certificados para ser otorgados con el recibo correspondiente, entre las 12 y 3 del dia.